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THE
AMERICAN MONTHLY
MAGAZINE

EDITED BY MRS. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

VOLUME IV. PT. I.
JANUARY TO ^{MARCH} ~~1891~~, 1891.

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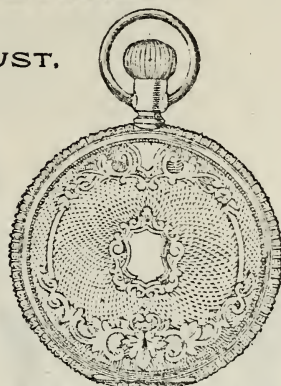


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MRS. JULIA SEYMOUR CONKLING.

FIRST REGENT OF ONEIDA CHAPTER, UTICA, NEW YORK.

American Monthly Magazine

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ADDRESS BY MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.

*Read before the Warren and Prescott Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts,
January 7, 1893.*

I feel something like a stranger among you, although most of you are known to me, while my cloak and bonnet and wrinkles must be familiar to most of you. I suppose, too, that we have many objects of interest in common—our country, our city, mine by kind and loving adoption, and yours by birth. But I have not worked with you hitherto, and my experience is probably widely different from yours. As you have done me the honor of asking me to address you on the present occasion, you have certainly not invited me to come here without bringing with me my feelings and opinions. You will expect to hear from me not what is already familiar to you, but what I can tell you, if, indeed, I can tell anything, of departments of work and of thought which may not have hitherto occupied your attention. And first let me mark the time when my attention was especially directed to the work to be done among women and for them. In my youth I was accustomed, as other young women are, to be flattered at the expense of my sex. I have often received such compliments as these: "Women generally do not think, do not reason, but you, Miss Julia, are an exception to the general rule." I have also heard again and again that women cannot work together—some man must always rule their organizations and keep them from quarreling; or, again, that women are incapable of thinking for themselves. They always follow the lead of some man, usually of the man who flatters them the most. I think

that solitary studies are apt to foster these views. You are absorbed in your book, and you wonder whether other women would understand it as well as you do. You rather think they would not. In the time of which I speak, let us say, forty years ago, the great authorities in science, literature and sociology were almost without exception men. Women who tried to accomplish some work in any of these departments looked to the other sex for endorsement and correction, and thought the opinion of their own a matter of little consequence. I think that these habits of thought continued until the forces of our society were broken up by the agitation which preceded and culminated in our great civil war. Divisions then became so strong among us that we were obliged to reach out for help and sympathy in new directions. Then those of us who had studied and meditated alone found other women who had been doing the same thing. A great power of womanly sentiment and sympathy made itself felt in the community. The fire and agony of the time welded together many whom circumstances had held apart, and the most doubting saw that there was a true womanhood in America.

It was a great thing for me when I became well acquainted with the noble Army of Reformers—witnesses for the truth—and saw a body of men and women working together with intelligent zeal and public spirit to introduce a higher standard of public and private morality into the society of their day. I did not hear among these people any suggestion of my being superior to the generality of women. I saw that they expected women to be brave, intelligent and true, and not to fear ridicule or censure when they knew that they stood for the right. Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, James Freeman Clarke—how lofty was their ideal of what woman ought to be! Lofty, but neither impractical nor fantastic. They had in mind a truly republican type of woman, not afraid to judge society by a severe standard of justice. From these men I seemed to learn a new lesson of what men should expect of women. I saw no longer held before me the futile example of the ballroom and *salon*, the supremacy of style and dress and money, nor even the illusive light of liter-

ary ambition, but the calm, true building of character, and all that goes with it.

Turning from these ideals to the women who surrounded me, I remarked the want of concourse among them. I felt how much they should have to teach each other, and how little ability they had to do it. I felt more and more how much the moral regeneration of society depends upon the inspiration and work of women ; but I had learned, too, that Union is strength, and I asked myself how they would ever attain it. And while I mused and doubted, the fact accomplished itself and the women began to band together for serious studies and for good works, and to find the important things which men leave undone, because men alone cannot do everything. What clubs, what associations, what friends in council, started up here and there, by the seaside, in the wilderness, and how the women in them endeavored to set their hands to making the crooked straight and the rough places plain.

Here followed some particular mention of clubs, councils, etc.—Sorosis, N. E. W. C., A. A. W., Women's Work in Art Clubs, the Federation of Clubs, the National Council.

Now there is one word which you will all beg me not to mention because it has proved a word of division in our ranks. But how can I begin to characterize the new womanhood without using it? Woman suffrage was undoubtedly the first summons to our sex to come up into the higher order of ideas and purposes ; and this was no invention of ours. Mrs. Abigail Adams, as quoted in *History of Woman Suffrage* in March, 1776, wrote to her husband, then in the Continental Congress :

"I long to hear you have declared an independency, and, by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of husbands."

On May 7, 1776, she wrote : "I cannot say that I think you are so very generous to the ladies ; for while you are proclaiming peace and good-will to men, emancipating all nations, you insist upon retaining absolute power over wives."

Of the suffrage movement in my own time I will only say that some very noble men and women took it up very earnestly; that they followed it with earnest zeal, and instead of getting tired of it seemed to find it more and more worth working for.

I suppose that few of you have followed the great improvements which have been made in the laws of Massachusetts regarding the legal condition of women. Their earnings now belong to them; they did not thirty years ago. Their estates and inheritances are their own now; they own their wardrobes and their children, which they did not in that earlier period. They have a right to be buried in their husbands' vaults, which they had not. And who have wrested all these points of justice from the barbarity of the common law?

I can tell you something about this, having been one of a little band led by the late Samuel E. Sewall to many hearings at the State House, at which these various reforms have been asked for in bills devised by him and usually granted.

It is certainly praiseworthy for us to dwell upon the merits of our forefathers and very useful for us to recall the heroic parts which they often played in our country's original fight for freedom. The danger in doing this may be that we shall content ourselves with doing justice to the past and overlook the pressing questions of our own time and the heroic warfare which we should wage with its evils. The issues of the Civil War are over; its wounds are in a degree happily healed; but society in our day is full of serious evils against which Church and State must make headway.

We are glad to call ourselves Daughters of the Revolution; but let us remember that the military contest and victory in which our ancestors took part were but the beginning of a greater revolution, one which shall redeem and harmonize the whole world. It is in the order of this revolution that women are coming so much to the front; that their services and their honors are so multiplied. The war-makers have had their day; they have accomplished great things for humanity. Discipline, self-devotion, courage, have been their gifts. Divine Providence has used the fighting instinct with which man is born to work out the problems of justice and freedom. An army is a higher and more beneficent fact than a murderous, undisciplined mob.

But a great change is coming over the world. The value and sacredness of human life are making themselves felt more and more every day. The peacemakers, blest of Christ, are now to have their turn, and Woman, the giver and guardian of life, is to have a voice in the councils and government of the world. This new order comes, as Christ did, not to destroy but to fulfill. The mighty tenderness of motherhood will add its great power and inspiration to all the noble works of the saviours of the World. Solomon has told us that he that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city. Greater still is she that ruleth her own household with wisdom and with dignity. In studying public affairs she has only to carry outside the limits of her home the order, the economy, the sweet charity which she maintains within it. Then the wholeness of humanity will be represented in the administration of society—the loving side as well as the fighting side.

In a letter which our hostess has allowed me to peruse, much is said concerning the importance of the cultivation of American feeling in our community. I sympathize fully with the writer in this view, and I think that this Association might do much in this direction. What is it to be an American? It is to have been born in the vanguard of the world's progress. It is to have been started in life on a noble foundation, under institutions framed by the best thought of the best men of a great epoch. Shall we train our children to go back from this great beginning? Shall we make *dilletanti* of the descendants of heroes? In this view we cannot make too much of the pure and brave record of our forefathers and foremothers.



SERGEANT JASPER.

Read at the Continental Congress, February 23, 1893, by Miss Anna Caroline Benning, Regent of the Oglethorpe Chapter, Columbus, Georgia.

As the heroes of the Revolution, obedient to the bugle call of fame, march past us, in review, we suffer the generals, staff officers and colonels, glittering with the insignia of rank and glowing with the light of victory, to proceed unchallenged, but halt the column to summon from the Second South Carolina Regiment a young man who answered to the call of 'Sergeant William Jasper.' His name is not in the Army Register of the United States, nor do his biographers tell us his birthplace, his county or his company. They do tell us that he distinguished himself when the British fleet bombarded Fort Moultrie, off Charleston.

A ball severed the flag-staff, the flag falling outside the ramparts. Heedless of shot and shell, like a flash he was through an embrasure, had recovered the standard, regained the fortress, spliced the broken staff to a sponge stick, sprung to the ramparts and flung America's defiance to the world. Aye, and maintained it despite the hail-storm of death that poured from the enemy's guns. This occurred June 28, 1776. When boys were so inspired, is there any wonder that Independence should have been declared on the Fourth of July?

As a reward of bravery, Governor Rutledge offered Jasper his own sword, together with a lieutenant's commission. The modest youth accepted the sword with grateful acknowledgements, but declined the commission, saying: "I can neither read nor write, and, therefore, I am not fit to keep officers' company."

Mrs. Elliot presented the regiment with a stand of colors, which Jasper received and swore to protect with his life.

Colonel Moultrie, appreciating his courage, gave him a roving commission, with authority to choose his men. With these followers he scoured the country, once penetrating the enemy's lines at Savannah, and remaining within long enough to ascertain their strength and plans, which he lost no time in reporting to General Lincoln.

A spring, which has since borne his name, was the scene of a most daring exploit. Near Ebenezer a Mrs. Jones sought him with a pitiful appeal to save her husband. The husband, it seems, had violated the oath of allegiance to England by joining the American army, had been captured, and the next day was to be marched, with several companions in misfortune, to Savannah, where he was to be hanged. Our sergeant could give little hope, but promised to do his best. He consulted Sergeant Newton, but they could arrive at no plan, except that of following the condemned, in company with the wives and children of three of them. Early on the morrow the wretched pilgrims set out under a sergeant, a corporal and eight men. As they approached the spring, Jasper and Newton, anticipating a halt, and hoping that an opportunity would here present itself, ran ahead through the bushes, and, concealing themselves, awaited developments. The party came up, stacked arms, and, leaving two soldiers in charge, the others went for water. Now or never was the time. Jasper and Newton cautiously crept from ambush, shot down the sentinels, called on the guard to surrender, knocked the irons from the prisoners, transferred them to the captors, turned to the right about and marched to the American camp at Purysburg.

During the siege of Savannah the Second was foremost in the attack on the Springhill redoubt. Lieutenants Bush and Hume planted its banner on the works. They were killed almost instantly. Gray replanted the colors. He, too, was slain. As he fell, Jasper rushed forward and waved them from the parapet. But human endurance could not stand the terrific fire. The patriots retreated. Jasper, though mortally wounded, grasped the flag in his stiffening hand and bore it to a place of safety. Aware of his condition, he requested Colonel Horry to send the sword which Governor Rutledge had given

to him to his father, and tell him, "I have worn it with honor. If he should weep, say that I died in the hope of a better life. Should you ever see Jones, his wife and son, tell them Jasper is gone, but the remembrance of the battle he fought for them brought joy to his heart when it was about to stop beating.

"Tell *Mrs. Elliot* I lost my life supporting the colors which she presented to our regiment."



QUAKERS IN THE REVOLUTION.

For the Continental Congress.

Although this subject must be brief in its allotted space, it may serve, in some manner, to illustrate the influence of Quaker patriotism in Revolutionary times, of which there were many instances which would be an honor to any age or nation.

With a heritage of Quakerism descending from an ancestor (Anthony Morris) who accompanied William Penn, the son of the Vice-Admiral of England, to America, and a family history closely interwoven with events of the Revolution, the writer can speak knowingly of the self-devotion of Friends to the cause of American Independence. And with the present interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution in upholding the claims of maternal ancestors, whose descendents opposed British aggression, highest honor must be accorded to Phœbe Morris, wife of Anthony Morris. This honor, it is true, was equally shared by her husband, the first Mayor of Philadelphia, a member of the Provincial Assembly and father and grandfather of distinguished patriots. In our Constitutional parlance, however, the maternal ancestor takes precedence in the latter respect, and in this direction the names of Cadwalader and Gadsen transmit from Phœbe Morris patriotic descendents of renown, her son, Samuel Morris, having married a Cadwalader, and the son of the latter, Thomas Morris, the daughter of Christopher Gadsen, Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina. Her son, Samuel Morris, took an active part in the affairs of the Province, and, in 1756, was commissioned by Governor Robert Hunter Morris to settle the accounts of the ill-fated Braddock Expedition. Although well advanced in years at the beginning of the Revolution, he was a zealous advocate for independence, and was a member of the Committee of Safety and of the Board of War.

Captain Samuel Cadwalader Morris, son of the latter, took a prominent part in organizing the military service of the State,

and was an officer during the Revolution. He was a member of the Council of Safety, and of the Board of War, and in the issuing of the bills of credit by the State, Captain Morris was among the number directed to sign them by the Assembly. He assisted in fitting out the State navy, and served at Trenton and Princeton, in command of militia. In a letter, dated the twenty-fourth of December, 1776, he expresses himself in this emphatic language to the Council of Safety :

"Be not afraid ; ye Tories shall not triumph over us yet. We will have our day, and make them tremble. Do let me know what ye Council is doing. The militia was promised a pair of shoes and stockings for each man that turned out. Why are they not giving them? It would be worth more than three times as much money ; they ought to have them, for upon their turning out has hitherto depended the salvation of Philadelphia. This is not a random opinion, for, sure as there is a God in Heaven, the British army would have been in possession of our city if it had not been for the militia."

In the same letter, Captain Morris deprecates the precipitate removal of Congress from Philadelphia, as "it has struck a damp on ye spirits of many." On the return of his company from the Jerseys, Mr. Morris again assumed his civil duties, and to the close of the War for Independence he was ever ready to assist the cause, by his purse or his sword, notwithstanding he belonged to the Society of Friends. To distinguish him from his cousin, Samuel Morris, another Revolutionary officer, who was called "Christian Sam," he was known as "Gentleman Sam." Christian Sam was also a grandson of Phœbe Morris, whose memory, as maternal ancestor of many devoted patriots, deserves especial honor. Prior to the Revolution, he served repeatedly in the legislative departments of the Province and city. When the war broke out, the First Troops of Philadelphia City Cavalry, Samuel Morris, Captain, offered its services to the Government, and served throughout the campaign of 1776 and 1777, taking an active part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. In the latter engagement, Major Anthony Morris, a brother of Captain Samuel Morris, fell mortally wounded with General Mercer. In discharging the company in January, 1777, at Morristown, General Washington ex-

pressed himself in warmest terms in praise of their noble example of discipline and subordination, as also for their spirit and bravery. A letter from General Washington to Captain Samuel Morris, on the occasion of discharging the troops, is still in possession of Elliston Morris, great grandson of the latter, who resides in the old colonial mansion, once the residence of General Washington. The letter, with other valuable Revolutionary mementos, are sacredly preserved in surroundings that call to mind, at every turn, incidents of Revolutionary times. The house is unchanged, and as we look through the many-paned windows on the beautiful grounds, the hyacinths of Lady Washington, of which she was so fond, loom up in imagination ; for tradition tells us these favorite flowers were here cared for by her own hands, and were unrivalled in their beauty. The courtesy of the olden times is still maintained in this stately mansion, and although society has assumed another aspect, here it bears the dignified impress of Colonial days.

Securely locked in a case of gold, the letter of General Washington to Captain Samuel Morris takes precedence of other Revolutionary treasures, all of which assume additional value in the characteristic surroundings of this old home. The letter is as follows :

“The Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, under the command of Captain Morris, having performed their tour of duty, are discharged for the present.

“I take this opportunity of returning my most sincere thanks to the Captain, and to the gentlemen who compose the Troop, for the many essential services which they have rendered to their country, and to me, personally, during the course of this campaign. Tho’ composed of gentlemen of fortune, they have shown a noble example of discipline and subordination, and in several actions have shown a spirit of bravery, which will ever do honor to them, and will ever be gratefully remembered by me.

“Given at Head Quarters at Morris Town this 23d Jan’y, 1777.

“GE. WASHINGTON.”

The City Troop was frequently in service during the struggle for independence. It was composed of the flower of the city—gentlemen of fortune, many of them members of the famous "Gloucester Fox Hunting Club" and other kindred organizations. The archives of Pennsylvania tell us that Captain Morris was a man respected and beloved by his associates for the cheerfulness of his disposition, the benevolence of his heart and the blandness and dignity of his manner. He received the appointment of the Navy Board, while on service, and was a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania from 1781 to 1783. Although disowned from the Society of Friends for his part in the Revolution, he continued, during his life, to use their dress and language, worshipping regularly at their meetings.

In connection with this subject, the fact may be stated that there are Quaker names among the signatures to the Declaration of Independence, and also that a Quaker was the first to respond to the appeal of General Washington for financial aid to sustain the patriot army. In far-off villages, in cottage homes, in the mill and forge and on the farm, Quakers were not the last to resist the oppression of the English king.





MRS. ROSCOE CONKLING.

It is the sorrowful duty of your historian to announce the death at Utica, New York, on Wednesday, October 18, 1893, of Julia Seymour, wife of the late Roscoe Conkling, founder and First Regent of the Oneida Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Julia Catherine Seymour was the youngest child of Henry Seymour and Mary Ledyard Forman, his wife. She was born in Utica May 4, 1827, at the old Seymour homestead, in Philisboro street, which is still standing, surrounded by its pleasant, old-fashioned garden, once so famous for its roses and fruits and flowers. All good fairies seem to have presided at her birth and endowed her with rare gifts of personal beauty and most lovable traits of character. Her mother's friend and neighbor, Mrs. David Wager, recalls the happiness of the whole family over the arrival of the beautiful little sister. Many years had intervened between her birth and that of her next older sister, now Mrs. Ledyard Linklam, of Cazenona, New York, and the whole circle of brothers and sisters united in forming a little court around the welcome stranger. All her young days and her early married life were spent in Utica, where she formed the warm friendships of her life. Her marriage to Roscoe Conkling in June, 1855, just as he was beginning his brilliant public career, involved a change of residence, only across the street, where they occupied the pleasant, though unpretentious, house adjoining the old John E. Hinman place. The wedding journey was taken to Auburn, New York, where the groom's father, Judge Alford Conkling, was then living at his country seat, "Melrose," and in the "Life and Letters of Roscoe Conkling," pleasant reference is made by the author to the reunion which then took place of the family of his brother, Mr. Frederic Conkling, and his sister, Mrs. S. Hanson Coxe. Of the children then present, one is now the Hon. Alfred R. Conkling, of New York City, who has written the life of his distinguished uncle; others are Judge Alfred Conkling Coxe and Miss Gertrude H. Coxe, now living in Utica.

During the many winters Mrs. Conkling spent in Washington with her husband, she was frequently mentioned as one of the most graceful, refined women of the administrations of President Lincoln and President Grant, and as possessing a high-bred charm of manner rarely equalled. While thoroughly enjoying the best that Washington life and society offered, her heart was always more at her own fireside, and she very often spoke of her pleasure in coming home to the warm greetings of her old friends and neighbors, saying there was no place where vanity of vanities seemed so indelibly written over everything as in Washington. The friends so prominent in social, political and diplomatic circles of one season would be utterly obliterated by the incoming of a new régime and only recalled by a very faithful few. It was painful to a nature like hers to see "Strange faces in the old familiar places." In 1868 Senator Conkling purchased the old Judge Miller house in Rutger Place, which was thenceforward their home and became the scene of many brilliant gatherings of the distinguished men of the times. President and Vice-President, dignitaries of the church and State, the bench and bar, the army and navy, were all most hospitably entertained, and it was in this lovely home that she most delighted to gather her own particular friends. Inheriting from her mother a great love of flowers, she was much interested in collecting in the ample grounds surrounding the old-fashioned house the fragrant flowers and plants, not highly esteemed in the modern gardens, but dear to the hearts of a by-gone generation, and for whose blossoming she would watch as the seasons came and went as for the faces of old familiar friends.

When asked by Miss McAllister in the winter of 1893 to take the position of Regent and form a Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution in Utica and its vicinity, Mrs. Conkling at first declined, distrusting her ability to successfully inaugurate the movement, though the subject was one which aroused her interest from long association and many conversations with her brother, Horatio Seymour, who attached the greatest importance to the study of our local history and the honoring of our civil and military heroes. Encouraged by the interest and the enthusiasm of the friends whom she called

upon to discuss the plan, the enterprise was at last most auspiciously inaugurated at her house on Monday, June 19, 1893, with a very gratifying number of eligible applicants, full of zeal and patriotism. Her delight was pleasant to witness, and none of those who met in her lovely parlors, fragrant with flowers, on that perfect afternoon in June, can ever forget her cordial, almost grateful, welcome, or her graceful manner of presiding, or as she modestly preferred calling it, of counselling together over the subject. It was the very first time in her life's experience that she had ever taken such an initiatory step, and she approached it with the greatest diffidence, but with the success of this first meeting and, alas! the only one over which she was to preside, her courage and enthusiasm rose, and from thenceforward she was busy with many plans for the pleasure and interest of the Chapter—her Daugherts, as she would often proudly call them.

Her patriotic ancestry was a distinguished one. Her father, Henry Seymour, was the eldest son of Major Moses Seymour, of Litchfield, Connecticut, who was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga. Her mother was the daughter of General Jonathan Forman, who was at the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, and who served during the entire war, retiring with the rank of Major-General. Her mother's uncle was the Colonel William Ledyard, who commanded at Fort Groton, Connecticut, and who was cruelly massacred by the British officer, after a promise of safe escort for his men and himself. Major Seymour lived to a ripe old age at Litchfield, Connecticut, and was fond of relating many anecdotes of the war. He was present at a dinner given by the American officers to General Burgoyne after his surrender at Saratoga, in 1776. After the usual toasts, General Burgoyne was courteously called upon for a sentiment. He arose and, amid death-like silence, gave the toast, "America and Great Britain Against the World." The applause which followed can be imagined.

It was a curious fact that at the first meeting at Mrs. Conkling's house, June 19, 1893, Major Seymour and General Forman were represented by their oldest granddaughter, Mrs. Rutger B. Miller, and their youngest, Mrs. Conkling; their great granddaughters by Mrs. Willis E. Ford and the Misses

Miller, and one great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. Benton V. Green, of Syracuse, New York.

On her return in September from her usual summer's visit to her daughter, Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, at Southampton, Long Island, Mrs. Conkling took up the affairs of the Chapter with renewed interest and pleasure. Your historian has a message, given during the last hours of consciousness, to bring to this Chapter, expressing her gratification that so many of its members would accept the courteous invitation of the Wiltwyck Chapter to join in the celebration of the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the burning of Kingston, and also to tell them of the frequent meetings of the Oneida Chapter she hoped to have at her own house early in the fall and for which she was making active, happy preparations. Gently and peacefully, with no suffering, with scarcely a consciousness of the translation to the Heavenly country, on St. Luke's day the Great Physician of our souls touched her with His healing power, leaving her exquisite face radiant with everlasting peace and happiness, and she was not, for God took her.

BLANDINA DUDLEY MILLER,

Historian Oneida Chapter.



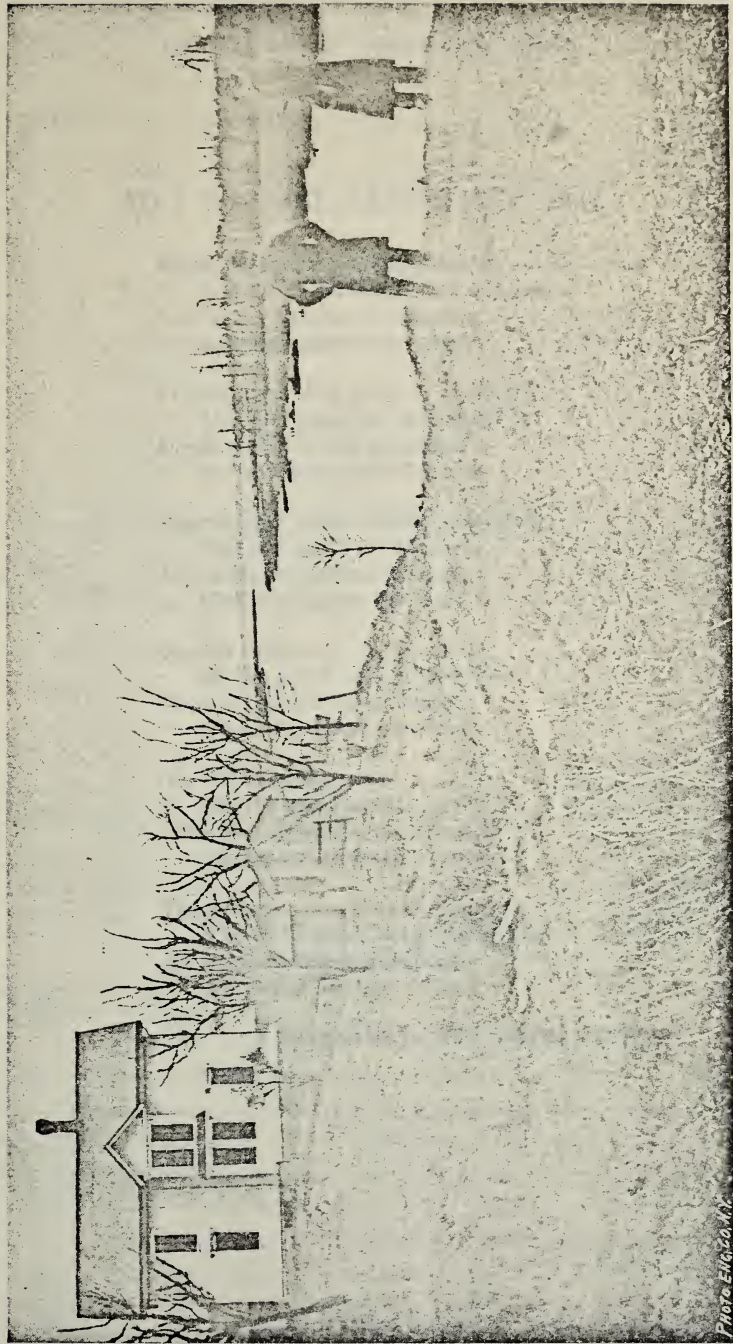


Photo Engraving

VIEW LOOKING NORTH FROM THE SPOT WHERE THE GRIFFON WAS BUILT.

THE FOREGROUND ON THE LEFT NIAGARA, VILLAGE OF LA SALLE IN THE DISTANCE, CAYUGA ISLAND ON THE LEFT, HIGH BANK ON THE RIGHT.

TO I. S. C.—ST. LUKE'S DAY, 1893.

While for us the twilight deepens
And the cloud hangs dull and grey,
Now to her the day is breaking
And the shadows flee away.

All unknown they gathered 'round her;
Ah, how sweet the glad surprise !
As she wakes in life perpetual—
Eternal rest, God's Paradise.

Long-missed voices, bidding welcome,
Fall full softly on her ears,
And from off her face forever
God wipes away the tears.

Oh, the rapture of the greeting
Of the loved ones on the shore !
Oh, the joyousness of meeting
Where is parting nevermore !

Oh, the beatific vision !
Oh, the glory of the throne !
With the rainbow circling 'round it
And the river flowing down.

The prayers, like incense rising,
The white-robed standing 'round—
All unnumbered the kindred,
All peace, all joys abound.

A DAUGHTER OF THE ONEIDA CHAPTER.

THE SHIPYARD OF THE GRIFFON.

The modest appearing pamphlet of seventy-eight pages bearing this title and with profuse illustrations was printed about two years ago, although we had not seen it until the present time ; but the subject that it treats of is ever fresh and pleasing, as all such historical monographs are to the earnest student. The matter treated of is that of the location of the place where LaSalle built his barque, the Griffon, with which he proposed to explore the lakes and find a near route to China and India.

Perhaps this subject is rather an ambitious one, as the matter has been treated with many variations by authors of much celebrity, but it does not follow therefore that such authors are infallible on historical points ; but give an earnest student an opportunity upon the ground to make personal examinations, and matter heretofore accepted as truth may be overthrown. The author is Cyrus K. Remington, a resident of the city of Buffalo, New York, and only sixteen miles distant from the locality, near the village of LaSalle, on the Niagara River. The author says that he has personally examined the locality and has not only consulted the traditions of the place, but has also read, and in his work has given the original, with the translations from the writings of Father Louis Hennepin, who was the spiritual adviser of the explorer LaSalle.

After a short introduction stating his reasons for writing a few pages are taken up with an account of LaSalle, his birth, and the reasons for his leaving the hum-drum life and proceeding to the more exciting scenes of New France, partly for the love of adventure and again to visit his brother who belonged to the Order of St. Sulpice, located near Montreal, Canada. After his arrival in Canada the priests of that order, wishing to strengthen their line of defense as against the predatory tribes of Indians, granted LaSalle a large tract at the place which he afterwards named LaChiere (The China), as his ambition was to trade, and also to find a direct route to China by way of the West instead of by the Isthmus or Cape Horn. "Having,"



PORTRAIT OF RENE ROBERT CAVELIER, SIEUR DE LA SALLE.

FROM AN EDITION OF 1688.

as he says, "this object in view," he courted the visits of the Iroquois, and they perhaps, wishing to be well rid of him, told marvelous stories of the great wealth to be obtained, fired his desires and ambition, he sold his possessions, and buying a few canoes, and having manned them, embarked in his undertaking in 1670 for the great unknown West, then a trackless wild, inhabited by savages, many of whom had never seen a white man. His expedition proved a failure. Notwithstanding, he kept in mind that Canada was to be the outlet of the great fur-bearing regions, and to this end some person of influence must be identified with him. This he found in the person of Count Frontenac, who in 1673 had been appointed Governor of Canada. He had about this time his attention directed to this particular source of revenue. Hearing of this, La Salle entered into the project heartily; being destitute of money, was filled with delight at the prospect of having an ally so powerful, he at once joined with him.

The jealousy of the Iroquois towards the French, and sundry attacks, instigated the former Governor, Courcelle, to petition the King for a fort, to be located upon the lower Lakes; but Frontenac took upon himself to anticipate any tardy grant. In the guise of a tour of the Lake, he left Montreal in June, 1673, marked the spot for a fort at what is now Kingston, made a feast, and before the Indians had recovered their senses, had cut the timber and commenced the erection of the stockade. The opponents petitioned the King to have it demolished, and only after La Salle had appealed to the King in person was it allowed to stand.

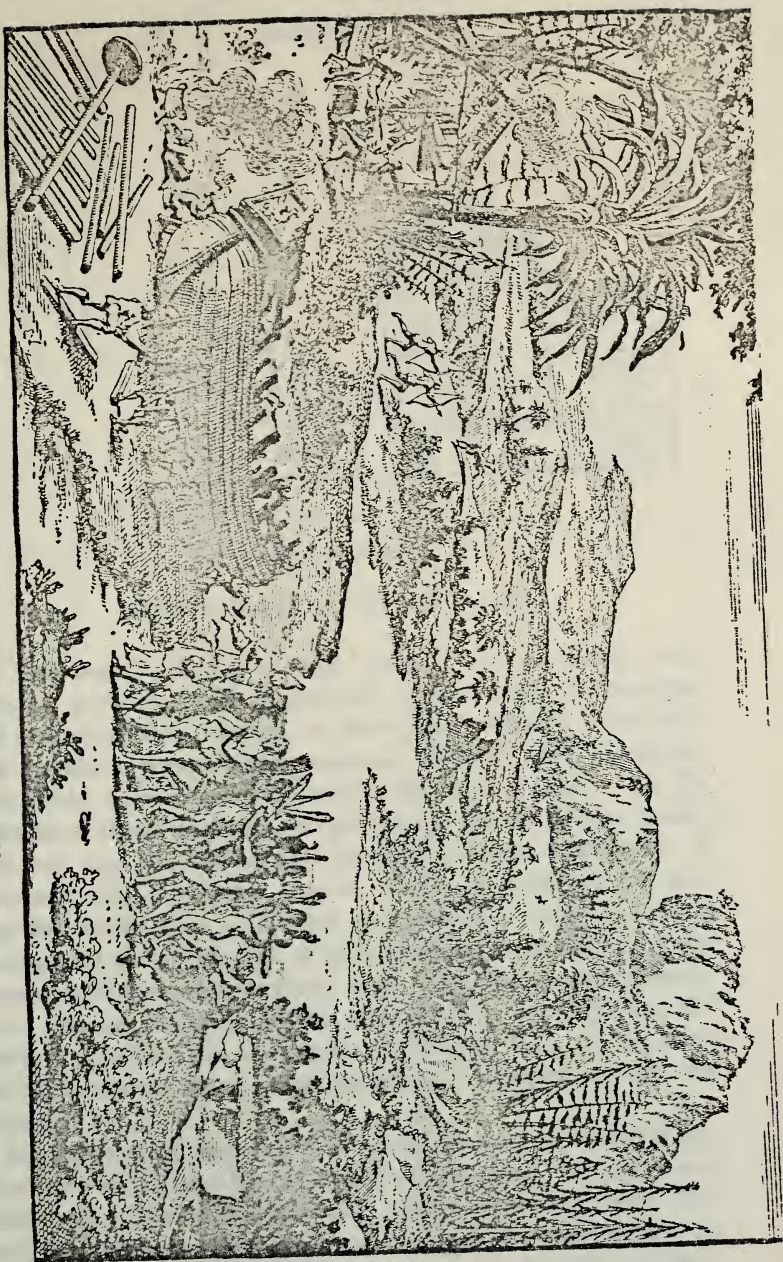
The writer then describes the difficulties encountered by the explorer in attempting to build a vessel, *The Griffon*, above the Falls of Niagara, and giving extracts from the different historians regarding the locality of the ship-yard.

The author has satisfied himself that the true locality is not on Cayuga Creek itself, but about one-fourth of a mile south of it upon an arm of the Niagara river, called by the early inhabitants Little Niagara, which separates Cayuga Island from the main land. This place has, and he gives authorities, always been known as the "Old Ship Yard," and as late as the early part of this century was used by the

United States Government for the building of government vessels.

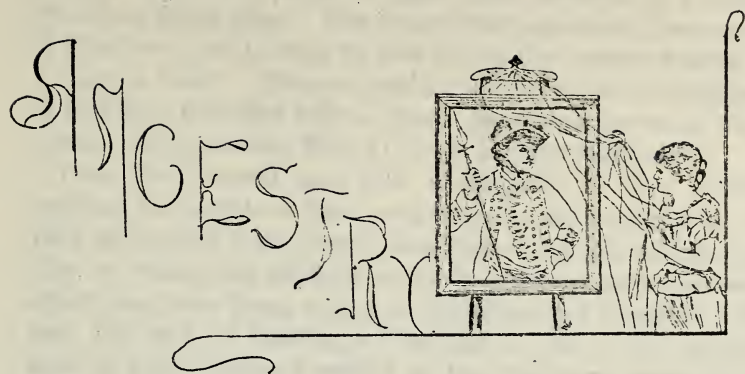
We give with this several views. One the building of the Griffon, taken from the edition of Hennepin of 1704, only twenty-five years after the vessel was built. Another of the same site, as it is to-day, two hundred and fourteen years later; a map, made by J. Witmer, of the mouth of the Creek where he supposes the vessel was built; and the present state of that location of lowlands; a view of the Griffon entering Lake Erie, and portrait of the explorer La Salle, from an edition of 1688. Interspersed through the work are many other interesting views, all illustrating the most interesting event in the early history of the country.





THE BUILDING OF THE GRIFFON, 1679.

FAC-SIMILE REPRODUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVING FIRST PUBLISHED IN HENNEPIN'S "NOUVELLE DECOUVERTE,"
AMSTERDAM, 1704.



ANCESTRY OF
MRS. ELIZA P. OTIS CROCKER.

"The family of Otis," says Tudor, "has produced some eminent persons, such as partook in the perils of founding and defending this country, in times when courage, constancy and patience were indeed common virtues. We recognize with pride, borne upon our annals, the name of Otis." In the histories of these families and individuals that have been made, it is seen that the mental and physical qualities, the forms of body and face, the tastes, talents, modes of thinking and acting, the intellectual and other peculiarities, have descended throughout the whole line of their progeny from their Pilgrim ancestors, and remain stamped even upon the present generation. As an example of this strong family resemblance, the portrait of James Otis, the patriot, in Faneuil Hall, laying aside the conventional class, is a remarkable likeness of my own father.

John Otis, the first ancestor of whom we have any knowledge, was born in Barnstable, Devonshire, England, in 1581, and came with his wife, children and pastor, Reverend Peter Hobart, to Hingham, New England, in 1635, drawing house lots in the first division of land in that town. He took the Freeman's oath in 1636, and was called Yeoman. His place of

residence was at Otis Hill, still so-called, southwest of the harbor, a beautiful slope of land, then covered by a heavy growth of forest trees. His name often appears on the records of Hingham, and in 1641 he was one of the persons chosen to "make a rate." He was married to his first wife, Margaret, in England, who died July 9, 1654. He then removed to Weymouth, where he died May 31, 1657, aged seventy-six.

John Otis, Second, was born in England in 1620, accompanying his parents in their emigration to New England. In 1662 he married Mary Jacob, daughter of Nicholas Jacob. In 1661 he removed to Scituate, where he received a grant of land, which tract now forms a part of Abington and Hanover. He took the oath of fidelity at Hingham in 1663. In 1678 he went to Barnstable and settled on the Otis farm, which he inherited. Afterwards he returned to Scituate, and died January 16, 1683.

John Otis, Third. Honorable and Colonel John was born at Hingham in 1637, and married Mary Bacon, daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah Mayo Bacon, of Barnstable, in 1683. He settled in Barnstable, and his talents soon gained for him precedence in the county. He possessed extraordinary abilities, great wit, was affable, with rare sagacity and prudence. For twenty years he was representative to the General Court, eighteen years commander of the militia of the county, for thirteen years Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and First Judge of Probate. In 1706 he was chosen one of His Majesty's Council, and sat at that honorable board twenty-one years. Such was his wisdom and prudence that he often settled differences both in Church and State. He was as strict in the performance of religious duties as in the active services rendered his fellow-men. He died September 23, 1727.

His brother, Stephen Otis, was born at Hingham in 1661, and married Hannah, only daughter of John Ensign, who was one of the heroes that fell in the Rehoboth battle, in which Captain Pierce was slain on a Sabbath day, with over sixty men. Captain Stephen Otis was commander of the militia of the town, then considered a most honorable station. His new house is mentioned on the records in 1691. He died May, 1733, at Scituate, and his monument is in the old burying ground.

His son, Doctor Isaac, was born in 1699, married Deborah, daughter of Deacon David Jacobs, and Sarah, daughter of John Cushing. Deacon Jacobs was grandson of Nicholas Jacobs, of Hingham, whose daughter, Mary, married the second John Otis. Doctor Isaac Otis was the first regularly bred physician who settled in Scituate. He commenced practice in 1719, when the town voted a settlement of one thousand pounds to encourage him to remain. He was a gentleman of uncommon accomplishments of person and mind.

Joseph Otis, another brother of Honorable John, held the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Plymouth County eleven years. He was a public-spirited man, of ready wit and sound understanding, and held in great esteem. In 1710 he was elected, under the Governor's order, representative to the "Great and General Court," and again in 1713. He died at the age of eighty-nine, universally lamented. His eldest daughter, Bertha, married first, Reverend William Billings, second, Reverend Samuel Mosely, and the "Historical Register," speaking of her death, says: "She descended from an illustrious ancestry, became successively the wife of two ministers, the latter of whom was chaplain to Governor Belcher, at Castle William. Among her children was Samuel, born in April, 1739. He was at the Battle of Bunker Hill, corporal of Captain Knowlton's company, and the tradition is that he was killed and buried on the ground.

A grandson, Colonel Josiah Mosely, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1789, and was appointed in 1793, by General Washington, a captain in the regular army. He left the army in 1808, and was Secretary of State in Vermont, and aid to the Governor, with rank of colonel. He married Susan Hedge, sister of Professor Hedge, of Harvard College.

James Otis, fourth, colonel and judge, son of John and Mercy Bacon Otis, was born June 14, 1702, and married Mary Allyne, who was born in the Allyne house at Plymouth, and was connected with the founders of the old colony, who arrived in the Mayflower. She was considered a woman of very superior character, and her portrait, as well as that of her husband, by Copley, is now in existence. James Otis was a man of great distinction and influence. He was a member of the Provincial

Legislature in 1738, Speaker of the House in 1760, and continued in that office two years, when he was turned out or negatived by Governor Barnard, on account of his love for the Colonies. In 1763 he was appointed Judge of Probate for Barnstable County, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas from 1764 till the Revolutionary War.

From 1764 till 1770 he was regularly chosen Speaker of the House and Member of His Majesty's Council, and regularly negatived by the Governor, owing to his opposition to the measures of the Government. He sat at the Council Board during the first years of the War, of which he was President and oldest member.

He served on many committees of the Legislature from 1760 to 1775, which reported some of the most remarkable and masterly State papers which introduced the American Revolution. He was a compeer with Adams, Quincy and Hancock, and was in the strictest sense a Revolutionary Patriot. He died November 9, 1778.

Mary Doton, wife of Joseph Allyne, and mother of the wife of James Otis, was the daughter of Edward Doton and Sarah Faunce. Edward Doton was the son of Edward Doton and Faith Clarke. Edward Doton came over in the Mayflower, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Sarah Faunce, his wife, was the daughter of John Faunce and Patience Morton, who was the daughter of George Morton, of Yorkshire, who went to Holland, and married, in 1612, Juliana Carpenter, sister of Governor Bradford's wife.

James Otis and his wife, Mary Allyne Otis, had a large family of illustrious children, all patriots. Among them were James the Patriot, who was born in the family mansion at Barnstable February 25, 1724, graduated at Harvard, 1743, and married Ruth Cunningham in 1755. She was the daughter of a merchant, and very beautiful, and was possessed of a large dowry. James was an enthusiastic patriot and brilliant orator of Massachusetts, who, in the troublous times preceding the Revolution, was among the first to warn his countrymen of the dangerous character of the British aggressions upon the long-established usages of the Colonies; and who, perhaps, did more than any other man of his time to place colonial resistance upon its true

basis before the world, namely, the rights of Englishmen under the British Constitution, as declared in the great instruments of English freedom from Magna Charta down. He studied law with Mr. Gridley, and began practice at Plymouth, and soon after settled in Boston.

He was appointed advocate-general at the Court of Admiralty, which placed he resigne in 1761. In this year he was chosen to represent Boston in the Legislature, and distinguished himself by pleading against the "writs of assistance," which breathed into the nation the breath of life. He was a member of the Stamp Act Congress in 1765. In 1770 he was attacked by a Royalist and severely injured, from which injury he never recovered. He has left a character that will never die, while the memory of American Revolution remains. Concerning him President John Adams remarks: "Otis was a flame of fire, he carried all before him. I know no man whose services were so important and essential to the cause of his country and whose love for it was more ardent and sincere. The splendor of his intellect threw into the shade all the great contemporary lights, Justice Dana writes, and the cause of American Independence was identified at home and abroad with his name. Mr. Otis was looked upon as the ornament and safeguard of our cause."

Tudor says he was one of the first who opposed the demands of a tyrannical government and opened the path for his successors. In considering the foundation of American Independence, one of the corner-stones must be inscribed with the name of James Otis.

Joseph, the second son of James and Mary Allyne Otis, was a clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, brigadier-general of the militia and collector of Customs. He did great service during the Revolutionary War by opposing all attempts of the British to destroy privateers that sought refuge at Barnstable. He died September 24, 1810.

Mercy, the third child, married General James Warner, and was as truly a patriot as her brothers. She had an active as well as a powerful mind, and took part in the politics of the day. She wrote political speeches for some of the members of the convention of 1788, and held correspondence with many

of the active statesman of the times. She wrote the history of the Revolutionary war, in three volumes; also a volume of poems and a political satire. She died in 1814, having possessed as good a share of intellect and information and more influence than falls to the lot of more than one woman in any one age.

Samuel Allyne was the tenth child of James and Mary Otis, several children between Mercy and Samuel died unmarried. He was born November 24, 1740; graduated at Harvard College when nineteen years of age. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Harrison Gray, and secondly, Mary, widow of Edward Gray and daughter of Isaac Smith. He represented Boston in 1776, was one of the framers of the constitution of the State of Massachusetts. During the Revolution was a member of the Board of War; was one of the commissioners to negotiate with the insurgents at the time of Shay's rebellion. He was a member of Congress in 1778 and secretary of the Senate of United States for thirty years. He died April 22, 1814, a most illustrious patriot.

Harrison Gray Otis, son of Samuel Allyne Otis, was born in Boston October 8, 1765, on the estate adjoining the present Revere House. He was ten years old at the opening of the Revolution, and although too young to take part in it, bore arms in suppressing Shay's insurrection, 1786 and 1787, which required the military service of every able-bodied citizen. He graduated at Harvard in 1775, having received the highest honors of his class. In 1796 he represented Boston in the State Legislature, and the same year succeeded Fisher Ames in Congress. Afterwards was appointed United States District Attorney for Massachusetts. From 1803 to 1805 he was Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In the political struggle of the Massachusetts Senate he was chosen by the Federalists its president, and continued in the office several years. During the war of 1812 he was continued either in Congress or in one of the Legislative branches of the State. The people looked to him as their guide in all the trying scenes of that period.

In 1814 he was a member of the Hartford Convention of the New England States to consider some method of defending

these States and arresting the grievances produced by the war with Great Britain. This year he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Massachusetts, and held it until 1818, when he was elected to the United States Senate, and continued in that body until 1823. In 1829 he became Mayor of Boston until 1832, when he retired to private life.

At the bar and before juries he was a man of transcendent power; he fascinated his hearers by his "honeyed flow and brilliant sparkle."

Among the patriotic deeds of this family should be named the generous public services of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, Jr., to whose influence we owe it, that the birthday of Washington was made in Massachusetts a legal holiday.

William Foster Otis, son of Harrison Gray and Sally Foster Otis, was born in Boston in December, 1801, graduated at Harvard in 1821. He was a member of the "Ancient and Honorable" Artillery Company in 1828, a major in the Boston regiment, a judge-advocate, and a representative of the State Legislature. He married Emily Marshall, a lady of great refinement and culture.

In direct descent from the third John Otis, who married Mary Bacon, was William Augustus Otis, banker and merchant, the father of the writer of this sketch. He was the oldest son of William Otis; who married Philina Shaw, daughter of Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, and in the sixth generation from John Otis, of England. He was born at Cassington February 2, 1794, and married Eliza Proctor, of Manchester, Massachusetts.

William A. Otis was one of the pioneer business men who settled in Ohio during the dark times which followed the War of 1812, who, by force of character alone, gave an impetus to the Western settlement and wrought such wonders that the wilderness was literally transformed into fruitful fields. He settled in Bloomfield, Ohio, furnished the settlers with goods, for which they paid in produce, as currency in those days did not enter into the course of trade, because there was barely enough of it to pay taxes. Mr. Otis was frequently obliged to furnish his customers with cash for this purpose. When the Erie Canal was finished to Buffalo the wheat of the settlers for the first

time became a cash article. Mr. Otis determined to venture an experiment, and sent the first load of flour from the Western Reserve to New York. The New York dealers were surprised and gratified, for they perceived at once the capacity of a new country on the shores of Lake Erie, and offered every encouragement to the trade.

Mr. Otis was elected to the Legislature in 1834, and served two terms with great acceptance. In 1836, much against the wishes of his fellow-townsmen, he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, entering into a broader field of enterprise, and from the first took a leading position among the business men of that city. He took a friendly and active interest in all the auxiliaries of trade, and when railways began to be discussed, he saw their great value at once, taking a prominent part in securing the construction of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Bellefontaine and Indianapolis railroads. In the two former he was a director for many years. He became the Pioneer Iron Master of the city, and his success laid the foundation of the iron manufactories of the place.

He was largely interested in the banking business of the city; in the organization of the State Bank of Ohio he took a prominent part, and was an honored member of the State Board of Control during its entire existence. He was ever interested in the wage workers, and desiring to encourage them to save a portion of their earnings, when in the New England States he spent some time in examining and obtaining copies of charters of the saving institutions, which resulted in the organization of the Society for Savings in Cleveland, in 1849, of which he was one of the originators and for thirteen years its president, receiving no compensation for his services. Mr. Dudley Baldwin, one of his associates in banking, and an honored citizen of the city, remarks: "For the first years the growth of the society was very slow and uncertain. There was not enough money earned to pay expenses and interest to depositors. But interest must be paid! Mr. Otis and myself directed the secretary and treasurer to pay the same, and if the institution did not succeed they would make good all losses." The bank at present writing has a deposit of about twenty-five millions, and over forty thousand depositors, owning one of the finest buildings in the State in which is the bank.

Mr. Otis was president of the commercial branch of the State Bank of Ohio, from its organization until it was merged into the Commercial National Bank, of which he was president until his death. He was also connected with the banking house of Wicks, Otis and Brownell.

He was one of the originators and first members of the Board of Trade, one of the commissioners representing Cleveland in the negotiations for the union of Ohio City and Cleveland into one great corporate body.

He inherited from his ancestors great love for his country, and although he did not serve in the Civil War, his heart throbbed for his own hearthstone and native land, and he gave of his abundance liberally to furnish money and men to sustain the Union. At the close of the war, in view of his country's needs, he was often heard to remark that he would cheerfully pay his portion of the public debt.

Hon. J. J. Jenny, who was his associate on the Board of Control, thus writes of him: "During an acquaintance extending through the last thirty years of the life of Mr. Otis, which brought me in close business relations with him, I found him to be a man on whose wisdom and integrity I could rely for counsel on all occasions and under all circumstances; one who did not put on religion as a Sunday garment, but took it with him into the business of every week day; to be in its fullest acceptance, that highest type of character, a Christian gentleman. Living a life of unblemished honor and integrity, he went down to the grave honored and lamented."

ELIZA P. OTIS CROCKER.

PATERNAL ANCESTRY OF

ELIZABETH CHILTON TROTT.

Edward Winslow, of Droitwich, Worcester County, England, born 1650, married Magdalen Olhover, November 4, 1594, at St. Brides, London. Their second son, John Winslow, born April 15, 1597, came over in the "Fortune," reaching Cape Cod November 11, 1681. He married Mary Chilton October 12, 1624, was a representative in 1653. He died in Boston in

1674, and was buried in the King's Chapel burying ground. His will was proved 1674. Mary Chilton died in 1679; her will was proved July 24, 1679.

Mrs. Taylor, who died in 1773, aged ninety-four years, was born 1679, and was the last living granddaughter of Mary Chilton. She left a writing confirming the statement made that her grandmother, Mary Chilton, was the first *woman* who stepped on Plymouth Rock.

The oldest son, John Winslow, born 1625, died 1683, married Elizabeth, then Judith. Their oldest son, John Winslow, born May 22, 1669, died January 1, 1694, married Abigail Atkinson, born December 13, 1672. Their oldest son, John Winslow, born December 31, 1693, died October 13, 1731, married Sarah Pierce, born April 30, 1697, died August 8, 1771. Their oldest son, John Winslow, born March 5, 1725, died September 9, 1773, married Eliza Mason, died January, 1780.

His brother, Joshua Winslow, born January 23, 1727, died 1801, married Anna Green, born October 4, 1728, died 1816. This brother was General Joshua Winslow and the father of Anna Green, who wrote a "Diary" of her school life in Boston from 1771 to 1773. His sister, Sarah Winslow Deming, also wrote a "Diary" of her leaving Boston during the siege of 1775.

The oldest son, John Winslow, born September 29, 1753, died November 29, 1819, married Ann Gardner, born July 26, 1755, died November 12, 1836. They were buried in the Winslow tomb, in King's Chapel burial ground. Their sixth child, a daughter, Elizabeth J. Winslow, born April 11, 1792, died September 21, 1875, married James F. Trott, born September 20, 1778, died November 24, 1822. They were buried in King's Chapel burial ground. Their oldest son, James F. Trott, married Eliza C. Whitney. Their oldest daughter is Elizabeth C. Trott, who is ninth in direct descent from John Winslow and Mary Chilton.

John Winslow, my great-grandfather, born 1753, entered the Revolutionary army at the early age of twenty-two, with the commission of Deputy Paymaster-General and rank of Lieutenant in the Northern Department. He was under

General Montgomery at Quebec. He received a commission as Captain of Artillery, June 8, 1777, and was placed under the command of Major Ebenezer Stevens. He was in the battle which resulted in the capture of General Burgoyne, and one of those who took the account of the stores, etc., found in the camp, and also had charge of a large number of prisoners. He was afterwards stationed at West Point and White Plains. When the army was retreating from Quebec under General Wooster, he saved the public chest and lost all his baggage, as valuable as any officer's in the line. He did the same thing at the Battle of Ticonderoga. On November 5, 1778, he was honorably discharged by General Washington, by his own request. He was elected Brigadier-General of the Boston Legionary Brigade, March 21, 1799. He was the sixth signer and was Treasurer of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. At the time of the occupation of Boston by the British troops, he saved the communion plate of the "Old South Church." After the battle of Bunker Hill, going over the battle-field, he discovered the body of his friend, General Warren. There was a company in Boston called "The Winslow Blues," being named in his honor.

MATERNAL ANCESTRY.

Joshua Bigelow, born November 5, 1655, died about 1725, married Elizabeth Flagg. The oldest son, Joshua Bigelow, born November 25, 1677, married Hannah Fisk. Their seventh child, a daughter, Abigail Bigelow, married Jonas Parkhurst, born 1712. Their daughter, Esther Parkhurst, born 1741, married Jonathan Whitney, born August 4, 1737, died August 22, 1792. Their son and ninth child, Parkhurst Whitney, born September 21, 1784, died April 26, 1862, married Celinda Cowing, born March 17, 1783, died June 12, 1860. Their daughter, Eliza C. Whitney, married James F. Trott. Their eldest daughter is Elizabeth C. Trott, the seventh in direct line from Joshua Bigelow.

Joshua Bigelow, born 1655, was wounded in King Philip's War and received a grant of land for his services.

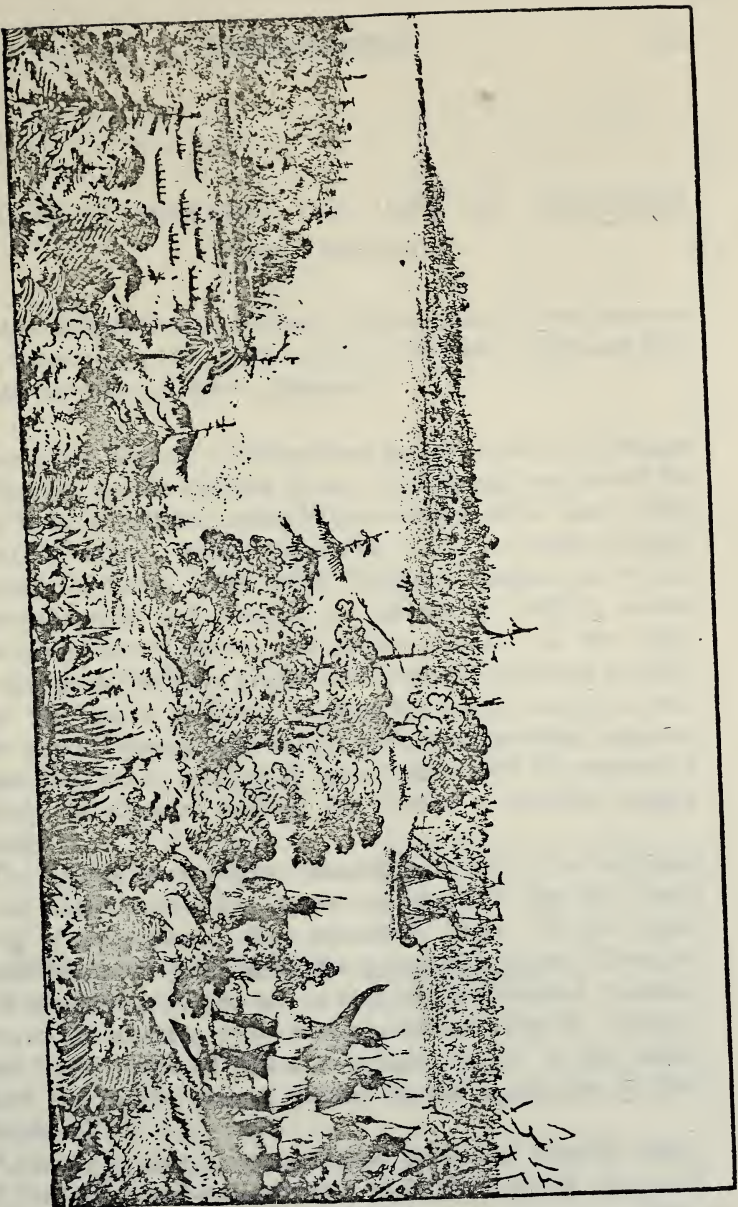
Jonathan Whitney, my great-grandfather, was born in 1737. A number of men were sent out in 1748 under the command of

Jonathan Whitney, Captain, by command of Colonel Samuel Willard. A muster roll of the minute company, commanded by Robert Oliver, the regiment being commanded by Samuel William: Jonathan Whitney, Sargent Conway who marched for the relief of the country, April 22, 1775; Robert Oliver Captain. Jonathan Whitney was First Lieutenant in Seventh Company, Thomas French, Captain, May 3, 1776. He was also Captain of the Seventh Company, Fifth Regiment, June 17, 1780.

General Parkhurst Whitney, my grandfather, was born in 1784. He was commissioned, under date of 1812, by Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, as Captain in the One Hundred and and Sixty-third Regiment. On May 7, 1818, he was commissioned by Governor DeWitt Clinton as the Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-third Regiment. On June 10, 1820, he was appointed by Governor DeWitt Clinton Brigadier-General of the Fifth Brigade. On March 4, 1826, Governor Clinton appointed him Major-General of the Twenty-Fourth Division. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Queenstown, but was paroled.

E. C. T.





THE GRIFFON ENTERING LAKE ERIE.

FROM DWYER'S HISTORY OF BUFFALO. ABOUT 1832. FROM A LITHOGRAPH BY MOONEY & BUTLER.

CATHERINE SHERRILL—THE WIFE OF GOVERNOR
JOHN SEVIER.

Read by Mildred Overton Mathews, at the one hundred and thirteenth Anniversary of the Battle of King's Mountain. Celebrated October seventh, at Memphis, Tennessee.

Catherine Sherrill's girlhood was passed in the old Watauga settlement, on the Holston River. Her father was one of the first band of settlers, about fifty in number, who came to this beautiful valley. Before them they found a country of surpassing loveliness. The swift Watauga dashed down the mountain side and carried its melody of rushing waters through primeval forests and grassy plains. In the lush, waving grass buffaloes grazed and deer and elk came to drink from the limpid streams. Beyond the stately forests of oak, pine, poplar, cherry, and walnut were encompassing ranges of mountains, which warded off the extreme cold of winter and warmth of summer, making the district a veritable Happy Valley.

The houses were simple, consisting usually of a story and a half, about twenty feet square, and built of logs, the doors being of solid plank. The puncheon floors, the few small windows admitting the light, the pyramidal-shaped chimneys, built of sticks or stones laid in clay, the wide-roofed veranda, covered in summer with honeysuckle or Virginia creeper, must have rendered them strikingly similar to the cabins which the tourist sees at present in the mountains of East Tennessee.

Amid such simple surroundings Catherine Sherrill lived. All the grace and pleasantness of manner which afterward charmed those who knew her, were learned on no more fashionable occasions than those of the quilting-bees, corn-shucking, maple sugar stirrings and old-fashioned dancing "shindies" of the settlement.

But what need a child of the forest for social training. She who has learned fleetness from the deer, perfect grace from the bending boughs of trees, whose voice is attuned to music by the murmur of rippling waters, and whose whole nature is glinted by the sunlight that flecked the forest glades? Her tall, straight and lithe figure, regular features, dark eyes, swan-like neck, clear, transparent skin, and wealth of nut-brown hair, constituted a beauty whose memory is still green in the traditions that cluster about the settlement of the Watauga. Bounteous and beautiful Mother Nature had taken her to herself, saying :

“ The floating clouds their state shall lend
To her ; for her the willow bend ;

 Nor shall she fail to see,
Even in the motions of the storm,
Grace that shall mold the maiden's form
By silent sympathy.

“ The stars of midnight shall be dear
To her ; and she shall lean her ear

 In many a secret place,
Where rivulets dance their myriad round,
And beauty, born of murmuring sound,
Shall pass into her face.”

Modern critics would say that her education was neglected. Books were few in this first Tennessee settlement, and few of the settlers had leisure for reading them. Books, at best, can teach us but two lessons : first, to see life as it is ; second, to emulate high ideals in character and purpose. Catherine Sherrill learned the lesson of realism from her life as no book could have taught it to her. The settler's life of freedom was also one of peril. The lands adjoining the Watauga settlement were the hunting grounds of fierce and powerful Indian tribes. Catherine herself was a witness of the vast conclave of Cherokee warriors from the Jellico and Tennessee Rivers, and from the mountains of Georgia, which met at Watauga to treat concerning the sale of lands to the settlers. Among them were Oconoslota, the archinagus ; King Alta-Culla-Culla, the orator and Vice-King ; Larunce, the Prince of Echots ; John Watts, who afterward became a cruel slayer of

white men, and many other great Cherokee warriors and sages. She heard constantly stories of Indian depredations commingled with the good reports of the kind and beneficent counsels of Nancy Ward, the Indian prophetess and the firm friend of the whites. She listened with bated breath to the thrilling stories of those fearless scouts and Indian traders, Andrew Greer and Isaac Thomas, who had penetrated the mountain fastnesses and braved the dangers of treacherous Indian foes.

Life at Watauga was heroic enough to furnish material for many epics. Heroes were abundant there.

John Robertson, a cool-minded, large-hearted diplomat, whose far sightedness and keen judgment would have won him distinction in a far broader sphere of life, led the counsels of the settlement. Captain Evan Shelby, of the Virginia line, widely honored throughout the South for his services in the old French and Indian wars, with his sturdy son, Isaac Shelby, were among its stoutest defenders. The personality and career of John Sevier, the last member of this immortal quartumvirate, is invested with a tinge of romance which does not fade under the stern light of modern criticism and investigation. The descendant of an ancient Huguenot family who had emigrated to America from England, already distinguished by the rank of Captain in the Virginia line as reward for his valor in fighting Indians, possessed of a winning charm of manner, strong of purpose and noble in mind, his was soon recognized as a ruling spirit. He was a born king among men. His air was commanding without hauteur, his fair skin and large dark-blue eyes, indicated a sanguine and fearless disposition, his white and lofty forehead marked elevation and candor of soul. His was a bright and flashing spirit, as clear as crystal and firm as steel; a spirit ruling men by enchantment rather than force.

With Sevier came his father, Valentine Sevier, his three younger brothers, Valentine, Abraham and Robert Sevier, all men of force. He brought also his two sons, James and John Sevier, for John Sevier while very young had married in Virginia a Miss Hawkins, who had recently died in that State.

He built him a house at Watauga and at once entered into all the life and plans of that struggling little community. For a time all went well. The near Indian tribes had been over to smoke the pipe of peace with the white men, wrought by the diplomacy of Robertson. Then came like a bomb-shell the sudden slaughter of Boone's party while it was on the way to make the first settlement in Kentucky and the sudden breaking out of Lord Dunmore's War, which raged along the borders of Virginia. The weak settlement of Watauga at once sent its quota of assistance to the Virginians. John Sevier resumed his rank in the Virginia files; Evan and Isaac Shelby, James Robertson, and Valentine Sevier, Jr., had each followed the trumpet-call to war. John Sevier was everywhere, at the fierce fight between the Virginians and Indians, at the mouth of the Kanawha, October 10, 1774; speaking in the assembly of twelve hundred Cherokee warriors, which was called by Daniel Boone on the seventeenth of March, 1775, to discuss the sale of lands to the whites; writing the petition to the patriot Legislature of North Carolina, which asked that Tennessee be annexed to that Colony for the purpose of aiding in the expense of the defence of the Colonies. When this request was granted, and Tennessee became Washington District, he was one of the men sent as delegates to the Constitutional Convention held at Halifax, North Carolina, for the purpose of drawing up a Constitution for Tennessee. He it was who put the settlement in readiness to withstand the attack of the Indians, after they had broken their peace-pledges, by building a fort and bringing all the settlers into it. For some time they awaited the attack of Oconostotas' band. At length the settlers concluded that the wary chief had decided to delay the attack until he could secure aid from his allies. They therefore pursued their usual vocations with confidence and several of the women one morning, wearying of the confinement of the fort, ventured outside of it. Catherine Sherrill was among the number.

John Sevier, we may be sure, was on the watch lest any harm should befall her. In the midst of his many occupations, Catherine Sherrill's loveliness had not failed to impress itself

upon his mind. He had watched her as she reigned the queen of grace and sprightliness, over the festivities of the settlers. He had seen her move fearlessly through the forest with an airy step that had caught the pressure of the mountain turf gemmed with morning dew ; then she had seemed to him fit inspiration for a Titian who longed to paint an Oread or Dryad, glancing through the shade when the hunter's first horn startles the golden hills. Her bright image occupied a place in his mind as faithfully as stars which, though sometimes hidden by clouds or bedimmed by mist, cannot be extinguished or impaired.

So he noticed that she was more remote than the other women from the fort ; he heard the horrid yells of the Indians suddenly springing out of ambush, and saw the others begin their race to the fort. With about a dozen others he wished to go to her rescue, but James Robertson interposed his cooler judgment, declaring that he could not save her and would endanger the lives of the others. So they covered her with their rifles and killed several of the pursuers. Catherine Sherrill, in the meantime, had use for her wonderful agility. It was a terrible race, that, to escape the tomahawk and scalping-knife, but, with the speed of the deer of her native forests, she eluded her pursuers, bounded to the top of the eight-foot palisade, clambered over and fell into the arms of John Sevier. His heart went out in the exclamation : " My bonny Kate, my brave girl for a foot-race. "

It was four years after, and many incidents of war had happened which cannot here be even touched on, when John Sevier held a grand celebration at his home on the Nolichucky river. It was the largest social gathering which had ever been held west of the Alleghanies. Every man, woman and child in the territory was invited. In the large dignity room Nolichucky Jack was dressed in the uniform of a Continental Colonel. Beside him stood Catherine, now a regal and beautiful woman. Parson Doak, the gentle and spiritual minister of Watauga, united them in marriage. The feasting and dancing went on until the stars paled, and was indicative of the lavish hospitality which the Seviers afterward displayed.

This was the beginning of a long life of consecration for Catherine Sevier. If John Sevier and his children had a rival

in her steadfast affection, that rival was the patriot cause. No matter at what hour the weary scout and soldier returned to the settlement, he knew that at the Sevier homestead he could obtain both mental and bodily cheer.

Without her calm and beautiful influence it is doubtful whether John Sevier would ever have accomplished all that he did. His life might have been as noble, but it could not resist so continuously the treachery of friends, the cruelty of foes and the overwhelming trials which visited him.

Catherine Sevier outlived her husband many years. She finally went to Russellville, Alabama, where she spent her remaining years with her youngest son. She died there and her resting place is marked by a simple stone.

Would it not be a work of patriotism and love for the Daughters of the American Revolution in Tennessee to remove the remains of this noble woman and place them by those of her heroic husband in Knoxville?

MILDRED OVERTON MATHES.

TO THE NEW YEAR, 1894.

With fresh, sweet lips the New Year gives us greeting
And bright hair blown by winds from unknown clime;
From depths of past abysses toward this meeting
We journeyed through the rough highways of time.

Oh, New Year, show thy undiscovered treasure—
Thy sister's mystic language learned too late,
And in the sweetness of a joyous measure
Reveal the golden words that change our fate.

We'd seize, oh, rose-crowned year, thy subtle meaning;
We'd plead thy flying feet awhile to stay,
That in our twilight days we'll still be gleaning
A harvest from the seeds thou bring'st to-day.

Oh, New Year, through the violet mists of morning,
I see prophetic lightnings in thine eyes;
Fulfill the glorious promise of thy dawning,
And we, too, from our darkness will arise.

R. H. W.



MRS. HELEN E. REMINGTON.

CHARTER MEMBER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MRS. CYRUS K. REMINGTON.

Charter Member, Daughters of the American Revolution.

In the article entitled "Ticonderoga to Yorktown," of the September number of this Magazine, Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, State Regent of Connecticut, truly says that "the Revolutionary Daughters of that State have an effulgence of military and civic glory second to no other State in that conflict, and in the numbers of her warlike sons stands foremost among the fighting States of the American Confederation," and throughout that interesting paper we find that every word is true and which burns with the fire worthy of those days in which the souls of her sons and daughters were tried, in union with those of the bordering States or Colonies. And now we wish to add another name to those who have already been honored in these pages as Daughters of Revolutionary heroes.

The great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Cyrus Kinsbury Remington, of Buffalo, New York, on his mother's side, was Joel Clark, born July 20, 1728, at New Haven, Connecticut, and who was married May 12, 1758, to Lois Clark, of Southington, Connecticut. Joel Clark after his marriage settled in the latter place, and was the proprietor of several large and well regulated farms, but when the "Alarm" was sounded on that memorable day of April, 1775, he heeded the call of his country, laid aside all business, virtually leaving his plow in the furrow, as did Cincinnatus of old, for his country's good, for his estate never recovered from the great loss thus entailed, nor was he ever to return to those scenes of profit and pleasure, as he was destined to die that most terrible of living deaths in the hulk of one of those floating hells of the Wallabout.

When the Connecticut Assembly voted in July, 1775, to raise troops for the Continental Army, Joel Clark was elected captain of the third company of the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Jediah Huntington. A short time after he was commissioned major of the same regiment,

which was mainly recruited in New London, Hartford and Windham Counties. The regiment was stationed on Long Island Sound until the September following, when, upon a requisition from General Washington, they were ordered to the Boston Camps at Roxbury, joining General Spencer's brigade. In the December following, their term of office having expired, the regiment was reorganized as the Seventeenth Continental Regiment, serving as such under the same officers, all under the immediate command of General Washington. Major Clark was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the siege of Boston, in which the regiment took part, it was ordered to New York City. They went by the way of the Sound, and remained in the vicinity of New York until the latter part of that year, assisting in the defenses of that place.

In August, 1776, the regiment was ordered to Brooklyn to repel the advance of the enemy, and in that memorable month the battle of Long Island occurred, in which, after heroically fighting, the Seventeenth Regiment, with others, was surrounded by the enemy and either cut to pieces or captured. Lieutenant-Colonel Clark was one of the latter, and better far would it have been if he could have then died fighting upon that field of glory, in the prime of manhood, than to meet the lingering, living death he was thenceforth to endure, until death came to his relief, perishing as thousands did in those prison hulls and denied the comforts of food or friends.

At the occasion in 1808 of laying the corner-stone to the memory of the victims of the prison ships, among other words the speaker said :

"Why fell not the red bolt of Heaven on the heads of these monsters in the shape of men? Why did not the vengeance of God sleep for a moment upon their bloody crimes? As for the sufferings of those who expired in the prison ships it will be impossible for the pen to describe or the tongue to utter them. We may tell you that he who had breathed the pure breezes of the ocean and had danced lightly in the flower-scented air of the meadow and the hill was on a sudden transferred to the pent-up air of a prison ship, pregnant with putrid fever and deadly with nauseous contagion. There in confinement and slavery, without one morsel of food to satisfy hunger, without

one drop of water to quench the burning fever of his tongue, he lingered out the tedious, weary day and anxious, dreadful night, hopeful that death would kindly come and release him from misery. He fainted in the sultry heat of summer and shivered in the merciless blast of winter. If drink was allowed him, it was deadly as the "green mantle of the standing pool," and for nourishment they gave him poison. Pestilence and famine could not subdue him, but poison! poison was faithful. * * * Alas! the hour rapidly approached when his manly form shall wither on the shore and dogs and unclean birds shall devour it. The sun sets in the Western wave, and darkness rolls above the head of the captive. Silent he listens to the sounding main, and sighs as he thinks of the sad bosomed partner of his heart. He rises in the fury of his madness and hopes for means to escape. Alas! there is no hope! The unfeeling sentinel, faithful to his trust, paces the deck with an ever-watchful eye, the prisoner groans at his life unpitied, unattended, and the watchman hails the passing hour of the night that 'all is well!' * * * The keepers of the prisoners are feasting on delicious viands, and those peals of laughter are intended to reach the ear of the rebel. Alas! it is a too faithful picture of the manner in which *eleven thousand heroes* have perished!! Think what your sensations would be, ye Daughters of America, bright in your beauty, whose 'eyes like stars look forward through a rushing shower,' how could you bear to reflect on the spirit of a husband and lover thus wounded and broken down? These men preferred a terrible death to a destruction of principle, and many of their names are not known to us. They suffered when no eye could admire and no voice praise. They chose to die rather than to take an oath with a release and thus injure the Republic; but future ages shall hear the story of their tragic death, and the column to be erected to their memory in the hearts of patriots shall be more enduring than marble or brass."

The supreme importance of the victory gained at the Battle of Bennington, in 1777, has been emphasized by all historians who have intelligently studied it. It is acknowledged that but for that serious disaster to his army, Burgoyne would have reached Albany and have effected junction with Clinton on

the Hudson ; and the first great success in that dark year of the Revolution was that gained from him, he having in command the finest English army that had been sent to this country at that date for its subjugation.

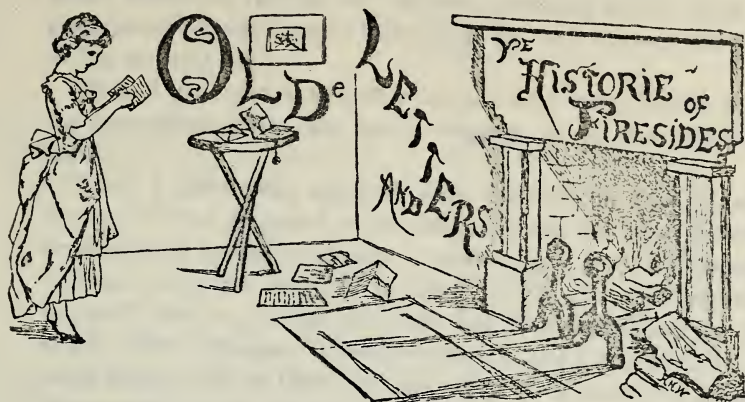
In this notable contest the Green Mountain boys were, as usual, conspicuous as defenders, and among them was Samuel Matteson, the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Remington, on her father's side ; he, with his seven sons, entered the field, remaining in the army until the close of the war, all bearing commissions. The youngest of these sons at that time was only sixteen years of age. He was the great-grandfather and a pensioner of the Government, and died in 1848.

Such are the records of two only of the many who made for us, their children, this glorious heritage of country, suffering, perhaps, not more or as much as many whose record of self-denial and other trials, borne without a murmur, are only known to Him who rules all things well and for His glory.

Mrs. Remington was among the first women of the State of New York who responded to the patriotic call for Daughters of the Revolution to enroll themselves in honor of their ancestors and to perpetuate the principles of the past. The active, historical spirit that moves the city of Buffalo, with its prosperous historical society, and the interest of her husband in historical research has doubtless been an inspiration to Mrs. Remington in her continued interest in the National Society and her efforts for its success.

H. H.





WILL OF JOHN WINSLOW.

(Born April 18, 1597; died 1674.)

In the name of God, Amen, the 12th day in the year of our Lord according to the computation of the Church of England 1673 *Anno Regno Caro Secundi Angle, &c.*

I, John Winslow, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, in New England, Merchant, being weak of body, but of sound and perfect memory, praised be Almighty God for the same, knowing the uncertainty of the present life and being desirous to settle the untoward estate that the Lord hath lent me,

I do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following; that is to say:

First and principally, I commend my soul to Almighty God, my Creator, hoping to receive full pardon and remission of all my sins, and salvation through the merits of Jesus Christ, my Redeemer, and my body to the earth to be decently buried with such charges as to the overseers of this my last will and testament hereafter named may be thought meet and convenient; and, as touching such worldly estate as the Lord hath lent me, my will and meaning is the same shall be employed and bestowed as hereafter in and by this will exprest.

I do revoke and renounce and make void all wills by me formerly made. * * *

I give and bequeath unto my dear and well-beloved wife, Mary Winslow, the use of my own dwelling-house, with the gardens and yards thereto belonging, for and during the term of her natural life.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my said wife the use of all my household goods for her to dispose of as she will think meet.

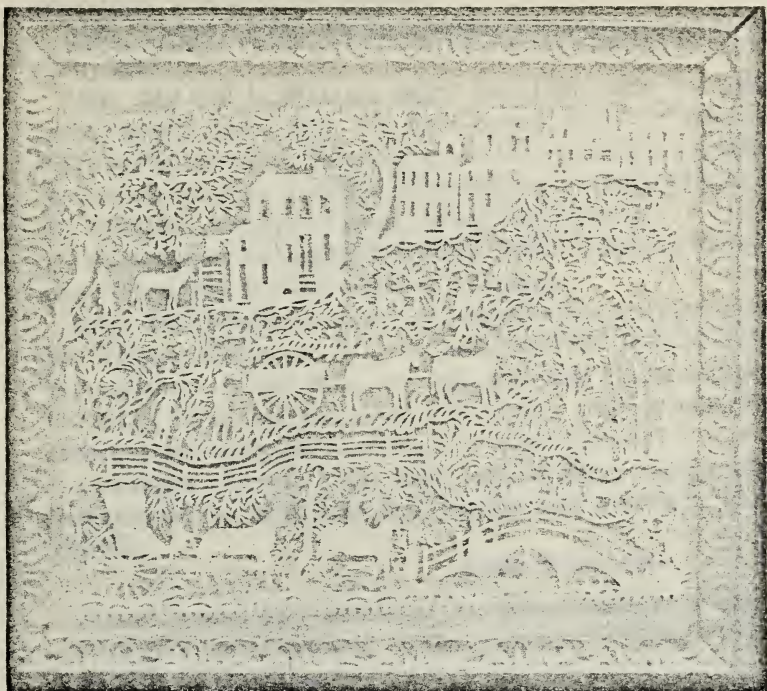
Item. I give unto my said wife the sum of £400, lawful money of New England, to be paid unto her by my executors or overseers, hereafter named, in convenient after my decease.

Item. After the death of my said wife I give and bequeath my said dwelling house with all the land belonging to the same—Mary Chilton Winslow—to my son John and to his heirs forever, he or they paying when they come to possess or enjoy the same, the sum £50 of lawful money of New England unto William Payne, the son of my daughter, Sarah Middecott, and also to Parnell Winslow, daughter to my son, Isaac Winslow, the full sum of £50 of like lawful money, and my will is that both of the said sums be paid into the hands of my overseers to be improved for them till they come to age or day of marriage, with the full profit that they make of the same.

Item. My will is that “Ketch Speedwell,” whereof I am sole owner, and the produce of the cargo I sent out in her, be (at her return to Boston) disposed of by my overseer, hereafter named, and the net produce thereof be equally divided among my children, my son John only excepted and to have no part thereof.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my son Benjamin the full sum of one hundred pounds, to be paid by my executors or overseers, hereafter named, when he shall attain the age of twenty-one years.

Item. My will is that if my son Edward shall see cause to relinquish his said part and interest in the “Ketch Speedwell” and her proceeds, then my will is he should have one-quarter part of my ketch, “John’s Adventure,” unto his own proper use; and then the said ketch and cargo to be equally divided among my other children, my son John excepted, as aforesaid, together with my son Edward, from having any part in the aforesaid Ketch and cargo. * * *



CUT PAPER PICTURE.

MADE BY SARAH WINSLOW, DAUGHTER OF JOHN WINSLOW, OF BOSTON, MASS.

ABOUT 1764.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my kinsman, Josiah Winslow, now Governor of Plymouth, the sum of twenty pounds, to be paid unto him by my overseers in goods.

Item. I give unto my brother, Josiah Winslow, the sum of £20, to be paid by my overseers in goods, both in convenient time after my decease. * * *

Item. I give to Mr. Paddy's widow five pounds as a token of my love.

Item. My will is that my negro girl Jane, after she hath served twenty years from the date hereof, shall be free, and that she shall serve my wife during her life ; and after my wife's decease she shall be disposed of according to the discretion of my overseers, hereafter named, or any two of them.

I do nominate and appoint my son, John Winslow, the sole executor of this, my last will and testament.

Item. I do hereby nominate and appoint my loving friends, Mr. Thomas Battle, Mr. William Jailer and Mr. John Wimsley my overseers, to see this, my last will and testament, performed so far as they can ; and I do hereby give my said overseers five pounds apiece in money as a token of my love. * * *

In witness whereof, I, the said John Winslow, senior, have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year first above written.

JOHN WINSLOW. [L. S.]

Signed, sealed and published by John Winslow, senior, as his last will and testament, in the presence of John Joyliff, John Hayward, senior.

John Hayward appeared in Recorder's Court, May 21, 1674.

John Joyliff appeared in Recorder's Court, July 31, 1674.

FREE GRACE BENDALL, *Recorder*.

JOURNAL OF SARAH WINSLOW DEMING. 1775.

To Niece Sally Coverley.

The following journal was written by Mrs. John Deming, of Boston, the daughter of John Winslow and Sarah Pierce. Mrs. Deming was born August 22, 1722, and died March 10, 1788 :

MY DEAR NIECE

I engaged to give you & by you your papa and mamma some account of my peregrinations with the reasons thereof. The *The cause* is too well known to need a word upon it.

I was very unquiet from the moment I was informed that *more troops* were coming to Boston. 'Tis true that those who had wintered there, had not given us *much molestation*, but an *additional strength* I dreaded and determined if possible to get out of their reach, and to take with me as much of my little interest as I could. Your uncle Deming was very far from being of my mind from which has proceeded those difficulties which peculiarly related to myself—but I now say not a word of this to him; we are joint sufferers and no doubt it is God's will that it should be so.

Many a time have I thought that could I be out of Boston together with my family and my friends, I could be content with the meanest fare and slenderest accommodation. Out of Boston, out of Boston at almost any rate—away as far as possible from the infection of smallpox & the din of drums & martial musick as it is called and horrors of war—but my distress is not to be described—I attempt not to describe it.

On Saturday the 15th April p. m. I had a visit from Mr. Barrow. I never saw him with such a countenance.

The Monday following, April 17, I was told that all the boats belonging to the men of war were launched on Saturday night while the town inhabitants were sleeping except some faithful watchmen who gave the intelligence. In the evening Mr. Deming wrote to Mr Withington of Dorchester to come over with his carts the very first fair day (the evening of *this* day promising rain on the next, which accordingly fell in plenty) to carry off our best goods.

On Tuesday evening 18 April we were informed that the companies above mentioned were in motion, that the men of war boats were rowed round to Charlestown ferry, Barton's point and bottom of ye common, that the soldiers were run thro the streets on tip toe (the moon not having risen) in the dark of ye evening, that there were a number of handcuffs in one of the boats, which were taken at the long wharf, & that

two days provision had been cooked for 'em on board one of the transport ships lying in ye harbor. That whatever other business they might have, the main was to take possession of the bodies of Mess. Adams & Hancock whom they & we knew where they were lodged. We had no doubt of the truth of all this, and that expresses were sent forth both over the neck & Charlestown ferry to give our friends timely notice that they might escape. N. B. I did not git to bed this night till after 12 oclock, nor to sleep till long after that, and then my sleep was much broken as it had been for many nights before.

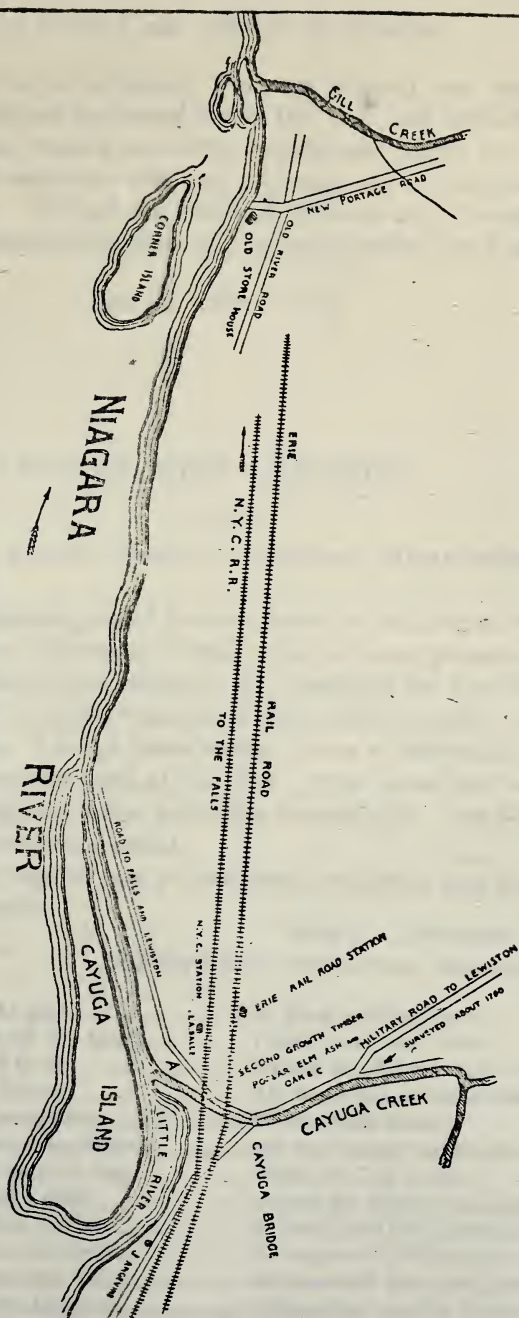
Early on Wednesday the fatal 19th April before I had quited my chamber one after another came running to tell me that the kings troops had fired upon and killed 8 of our neighbors at Lexington in their way to Concord.

All the intelligence of this day was dreadful. Almost every countenance expressing anxiety and distress: but description fails here. I went to bed about 12 o. c. this night, having taken but little food thro the day, having resolved to quit the town before the next setting sun, should life and limbs be spared me. Towards morning I fell into a profound sleep, from which I was waked by Mr. Deming between 6 and 7 o. c. informing me that I was Gen. Gage's prisoner all egress & regress being cut off between the town and the country. Here again description fails. No words can paint my distress—I feel it at this instant (just eight weeks after) so sensibly that I must pause before I proceed.

This was Thursday 20th. April. About 9 o. c. a. m. I was told that the way over the neck was opened for foot passengers but no carriage was permitted to cross the lines. I then determined to try if *my feet* would support me thro, tho I trembled to such a degree that I could scarce keep my feet in my own chamber, had taken no sustenance for the day & very sick at my stomach. I tyed up a few things in my handkerchief, put on my cloak & was just setting out upon my march with Sally & Lucinda (Sallie her niece, Lucinda her slave servant) when I was told that carriages were allowed to pass. By this time I was so faint that I was obliged to sit down. Mr. Scollay Mrs. Sweetser and who else I remember not, advised me to

stay where I was, reconing Boston the safest place for me, but I had no faith in their opinion. I had been told that Boston would be an Alceldama as soon as the fresh troops arrived, which Mr. Barrow had told me were expected every minute. I therefore besought Mr. Deming to get a carriage for me. I had then heard that carriages were permitted to pass and carry me off with my frightened girls: and set me down anywhere out of Boston. He went out forth and over awhile & returned and told me there was not a carriage or another to be got for love or money: ah can any one that has not felt it know my sensation. Surely no Mr. D. threw himself into the easy chair & said he had not strength enough to move another step. I expected to see Sally fall into hysterick fits every minute. Lucinda holding herself up by anything she could grasp. I bid her however git us some elixer drops & when we had taken it in a little wine mixed with water which happened to be boiling I prayed Mr D. once more to let us try to get off on foot. He said he would presently & see me out but positively he would come back again. There is no describing my sensations. *This moment* I thot the *crisis* the *very crisis*—I had not walked out at the top of the Court since last October—I went down and out to the edge of the street where I saw and spoke with several friends near as unhappy as myself, in a few moments the light of a chaise, which I engaged to take me off when it returned from Roxbury where it was going with women and children, this somewhat lightened me. Before this chaise returned Mr Deming engaged another & while we were waiting I might have packed up many necessaries but nobody had any business that day—there was a constant coming and going; each hindered the other: some new piece of soldier barbarity that had been perpetrated the day before, was in quick succession brought in—I was very ill—but to cut short about 3 o'clock p. m. the chaises returned (for they both went to Jamaica Plain with Mr Waters wife children and maid he having first engaged them, one of 'em being his brother Thomson's which he Mr. Thomson, offered to Mr. D while it was out & promised we should have it on its return.) We set off immediately Mr D & I in one Sally Lucinda with Jemmy

"MORT" A- FROM THE MOUTH OF CAYUGA CREEK TO THE BRIDGE
 "A" AT LITTLE RIVER
 A SMALL VESSEL, SLOWING DOWN, BANK AND
 DEEP WATER IN THE CREEK AND SLOW CURRENT "T. WITMER."



Church to drive in the other. We were stopped and inquired of whether we had any arms &c by the first and second sentinels. but they treated us civilly and did not search us. The third & last sentinels did not challenge us, so we got safe thro ye lines. We had not resolved where to go. In *that* respect we resembled Abraham & I ardently wished for a portion of his faith.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

NOTES AND QUERIES.

52 RUSSELL STREET, CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

Dear Madam :

I send you something copied from the fly-leaf of my great-grandfather's bible (written with entries relating to his service on privateer ships in 1779), admitting of two readings—one "justifying the part of King and Parlyment"; the other "the part of Wigs with all my hart"—copied as it was written. I do not know whether it was a composition of his own or some popular verse at that time. If the latter, you may, as editor of our Magazine, know something concerning it. Any information would be gratefully received.

I have a diary kept by him at West Point, 1780, from July sixth to December twentieth.

MRS. B. S. MOULTON,

52 Russell Street, Charlestown, Massachusetts

Ile justify the part.....of king and parlyment
of wigs with all my heart.....I hate that Curst intent
for to defend ile try.....Frinds of adminerstration
the Sons of liberty.....Are troublers of the Nation
I think the asosiation.....A cruel base intent
is an honour to the Nation.....Are the Acts of parlement.
it Swels My hart ful Big.....When im Cald a tory
for to be Stild a whig.....its mor My Shame than glory
I wish the Best Sucses.....to North and his Conclution
Unto the great Congres.....the worst of all Confusion
All helth Beth the Sunto Mansfield Bute and North
to General Washington.....Destruction and So forth



OFFICIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

December 7, 1893.

Pursuant to call, the Board of Management met at number 1416 F Street northwest, at 4.15 P. M.

Present : Mrs. Brackett (presiding), Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Barclay, Miss Desha, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Tittman, Mrs. Heth, Miss Dorsey and Miss Washington.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-General.

The minutes of November 2 and 15, 1893, were read and accepted.

The Registrars-General presented the names of one hundred and sixty four-applicants for admission to the National Society, all of which were accepted.

It was moved by Mrs. Smith "that the fees paid by applicants whose papers are presented at the regular December meeting, shall cover all dues until February 22, 1894." Motion carried.

Mrs. Tittman gave notice that she would offer the following amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, of the Constitution :

"Members who join the Society during the last six months of the year shall pay dues at the rate of twenty cents a month, up to and including February ; the initiation fee, one dollar, always remaining the same."

She was informed that Miss Desha had already offered an amendment to that Section of Article VIII, and that her

amendment was an amendment to an amendment, or could be offered as a substitute. No action was taken.

It was moved and carried to suspend the regular order of business to discuss the arrangements for the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Brackett, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, made a report which included the reports of the several committees appointed for the Congress. The reports of the committees on Credentials, House, Decorations, Music, Reception and Railroads were accepted and the Chairman authorized to conclude the arrangements. The report of Committee on Badges was received, considered and returned to the committee for further consideration. The partial report of Committee on Programme was received, discussed and returned to the committee to be completed.

It was moved and carried that the meetings of the Congress should be devoted strictly to business and no literary papers should be read.

It was moved and carried that Mrs. J. S. Peck, of Wisconsin, should be invited to respond to the address of welcome at the Congress, and that Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot should be the alternate.

The report from the Treasurer-General was read and accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary reported the death of Miss Robertson and Mrs. Goodrich. She was authorized to write suitable letters of condolence to the families of the deceased.

Mrs. Geer read the following report from Mrs. Walworth :

"The Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in closing the headquarters in the Woman's Building at the World's Fair, recommend that the furniture, which is not of sufficient value for transportation to Washington or elsewhere, should be given to some local charitable institution. As I had, when in Chicago in May, assumed the responsibility of inaugurating the headquarters, which action met with the approval of the Board, and, as immediate decision was necessary, I agreed to the proposition of the Chicago Chapter, as expressed by its Secretary, and the furniture was so disposed of; the rugs (original value about fifteen dollars) were sent to New

York for use in the editorial office, which has been continually furnished by the editor ; the United States flag and the silk banner have been sent to the Daughters of the American Revolution office in Washington. I would recommend that a vote of thanks be sent to the Chicago Chapter through the Secretary, Miss Everhart, for their care of the headquarters. The rapid increase in our membership during the summer, and increased interest in the objects of the Society at the West, is largely due to the information obtained at the headquarters, or the curiosity aroused by them. The Chicago Chapter assumed the care and the expense of maintaining the headquarters after they were established."

Mrs. Walworth's report on the closing of the Headquarters of the National Society of the World's Fair at Chicago was accepted and her action approved.

Mrs. Walworth, as Chairman of the Editorial Committee, says: "I would respectfully recommend and request that the Treasurer-General and one Vice-President-General be added to this committee, which was authorized in June, 1893."

The report of the Vice-President in Charge of Organization :

"I would respectfully report that the Oneida Chapter, of Utica, New York, has elected Miss Sheffield as Regent, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Mrs. Roscoe Conkling." Report accepted.

"I nominate Miss Emma Gregory Hull for Honorary State Regent of the State of Iowa. Mrs. Hull was elected."

"I nominate Mrs. Croft, recommended by the State Regent of South Carolina, as Chapter Regent of Aikin, South Carolina." Mrs. Croft was elected.

Mrs. Barclay tendered her resignation on Committee of Minutes, which was accepted.

Miss Washington moved that a type-writing machine be purchased, and that the appointment of Miss Stone as clerk be confirmed, and she be retained as long as her services be acceptable to the Board. Motion carried.

Mrs. Barclay, as Business Manager of the Monthly Magazine, made a report of the same, which was accepted, and the Board tendered a vote of thanks to Mrs. McClellan for her services in this work.

Mrs. Smith read a letter from Mrs. Edward I. Smith, Regent of the Philadelphia Chapter, asking permission of the Board to allow Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, the use of her insignia for a few days, to be used in connection with a work he is compiling on heraldry. Permission was granted.

It was moved and carried that it be left to Mrs. Barclay and Mrs. Walworth to use their discretion in regard to publishing the supplement to the December number of the Monthly Magazine.

A letter was read from Mrs. Mary E. MacDonald, tendering her resignation as Vice-President-General, giving as a reason for her action that she disapproved of the action of the Board on October fifth in declaring the office of Vice-President in Charge of Organization vacant. Resignation accepted.

The Board then adjourned, subject to call from the Recording Secretary.



*CONCERNING THE CIRCULAR ISSUED BY EX-OFFICERS
OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, DATED DECEMBER
15, 1893.

To the Board of Management of the National Society, &c.:

In accordance with a resolution adopted at a previous meeting, your Committee makes the following report :

"No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two years consecutively." (Constitution, Article IV, Section 1.)

"The Board of Management shall have full power to manage the business of the Society * * * * to fill vacancies in office until the next meeting of the Congress, and in general to do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress ; but all acts of the Board shall be legal and binding, until disapproved by the Congress." (Constitution, Article VI, Section 2.)

Mrs. H. V. Boynton was elected Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters, on October 7, 1891, by the Board of Management, was re-elected at the Congress of 1892 and again at the Congress of 1893.

Her two years of service expired October 7, 1893.

In the Congress of 1893, a delegate, speaking in favor of Mrs. Boynton's election, said (when it was urged that Mrs. Boynton should not be elected because she was not eligible for a whole year) : "At any rate, Mrs. Boynton is eligible for the next six months. At the end of that time the Board of Management can fill the vacancy." (AMERICAN MONTHLY, Volume II, page 671.)

Mrs. Boynton was voted for in the Congress with this expressed understanding, being present and tacitly recognizing it, and she has since acknowledged it to be the fact, and, under the circumstances, it was her plain duty to have voluntarily retired from the office at the conceded expiration of her

*This is published officially by special order of the Board of Management.—EDITOR

term, and thus have avoided this unpleasant and injurious controversy.

At the meeting held on October 5, 1893, Mrs. Boynton having been elected under this understanding, a resolution was adopted, that, in the opinion of the Board of Management, the office of Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters will become vacant October seventh. After full discussion of the question whether there was or was not a vacancy, this resolution was adopted by a vote of thirteen to five.

Thereupon, Mrs. E. H. Walworth was appointed Vice-President in Charge of Organization by the Board of Management, to fill the vacancy (which would occur October 7, 1893) until the meeting of the Congress on February 22, 1894. The office then again becomes vacant and may be filled by an election in the Congress.

It is substantially charged in the circular alluded to, that the minutes of the meetings of October fifth, sixth and seventh were suppressed with some sinister purpose, but in lieu thereof "an unofficial revelation of the proceedings of the Board, so" "inadequate as to convey an impression quite at variance" "with the facts," was published in the October MONTHLY.

The charge is further made that the minutes were again suppressed in the November MONTHLY, because "the faction" "in control of the Board of Management is still unable, after" "a lapse of many weeks, to agree upon a version of its own" "actions, which it can venture to submit with official sanction" "to the judgment of the Society."

These are disgraceful charges upon the present Board of Management, and, if true, every member concerned therein should be declared ineligible to membership in any future Board.

It will be observed that this faction (so designated) is composed of fourteen out of eighteen members, and that these charges are made upon this large majority by a minority of four *now* ex-members, who simply feel themselves aggrieved by the action taken in the case of Mrs. Boynton, about which there may possibly be an honest difference of opinion, but unfortunately for minorities, the opinions of majorities usually prevail, as in this case.

In answer to these charges, we submit the following facts :

In the spring of 1893 a committee was appointed by the President-General, or President Presiding, to prepare or revise the minutes of the Board before they were sent to the Magazine for publication. Mrs. Boynton was one of this committee, and it gradually became the custom for Mrs. Boynton to assist in taking or writing the minutes during sessions of the Board.

The first Board meeting after the summer vacation was on the fifth of October. On that day, when the discussion was had concerning the vacancy in the office of Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Boynton took the minutes of the meeting.

At a regular meeting of the Board, held on November second, the minutes of the meetings of the fifth, sixth and seventh of October were read. It was found that, of the discussion held during the meeting of the fifth, only the arguments and appeals in Mrs. Boynton's behalf were embodied in the minutes. Thus the remarks of Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Dickins, Miss Dorsey and others were wholly omitted, while those of Mrs. Breckenridge, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Boynton and others speaking for her were stated with fullness and precision. There was a great pressure of important business at this meeting, and the minutes, as prepared and presented, being regarded as incorrect and incomplete, their consideration and approval were postponed to a future meeting.

At a meeting of the Board held November fifteenth, the minutes of the previous meetings were corrected and approved and sent to the Magazine, but were received too late for publication in the November number.

Reports of meetings of the Board of Management cannot appear in the Magazine the same month in which the meeting occurs. This has never been the case. The minutes taken at one meeting are submitted to the Board at the next meeting for approval, and after that a report is sent to the Magazine. Thus the minutes of the October meeting could not possibly appear in October, nor the minutes of the November meeting in the November Monthly.

As regards the informal conference of October fourth, of which complaint is made, it was very properly held for the

purpose of considering the measures necessary to consummate the desire of a majority of this Society to establish lineal descent, and very properly consisted of those who were in accord upon that question. At this conference there was no "motion made to the effect that Mrs. Boynton's term of office should be pronounced to have expired." No one imagined there was any question about that.

The Regents of Virginia and Georgia were unable to attend this conference or the Board meeting of the following day. They, therefore, sent representatives, who presented to the Board of Management a petition of certain Chapters in their States. They had asked a careful consideration of this matter from individual members of the Board ; hence it came before the conference.

The question came up : Shall the report from Virginia and Georgia be first presented and action taken thereon, or shall the appointment of Vice-President-General of Organization be first attended to. It was considered wisest and kindest to fill the vacancy first ; because, if the conduct of this officer were brought to the notice of the Board before her successor was appointed, a severe rebuke would have to be administered to one who clearly was guilty of great disrespect by breaking a law laid down in rules issued by the Board, to-wit :

"No officer of the National Society, nor State Regent, nor Chapter Regent, is authorized to issue circulars in regard to the National Society, or organization of Chapters, without approval of the Board. This is necessary in order to preserve uniformity and to prevent conflict of authority."

Mrs. Boynton's term of office was so near its close it was decided to avoid this unpleasant feature and let her retire without other censure than that implied in the reply to the communication from the committee from Virginia and Georgia.

Regarding the legality of the appointment which is called in question by the circular :

The members who insisted, that, having been elected during the Congress of 1893 for one year, Mrs. Boynton's place could not be vacant until the Congress of 1894, certainly compromised their position by nominating and voting for her if no vacancy existed. If, as it is claimed by the four ex-members who signed the

circular recently sent out, the act of the Board in appointing a successor to take Mrs. Boynton's place at the expiration of her term of office, *i. e.*, October 7, 1893, was illegal, that act was assented to and confirmed by the members who nominated Mrs. Boynton, by the members who voted for her, and by the President Presiding who failed to point out this error on their part, and who did not restrain them. When nominations were called for, the first nomination made was that of Mrs. Boynton.

The question is asked in the circular :

"Is it to the interest and dignity of a Society that certain members of its Board of Management, agreeing upon certain questions shall come together and organize themselves upon the basis of such agreement into a controlling majority ; * * * binding themselves to secrecy * * * etc., etc."

The fact is, that no secrecy attended any actions of the majority. A majority must control every deliberative body, and is always constitutional.

The succeeding question concerning the editorial management of the magazine by an officer of the Board is answered by the fact that this officer has held official position from the beginning of the Society, and was asked to establish and carry on the Magazine by the unanimous vote of the Board, when four of the five who now protest were members of the Board, and while she held a high official position.

The personal attacks made in this circular on a member of the Board and the charges made against the Board of Management are to be greatly deplored. They are calculated to discourage and drive out of the Society women of dignity, integrity and good social position when they find their peers now engaged in its work thus unjustly assailed. Let us cultivate a spirit of charity that will cover such assaults and prevent the animosity they may engender.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTA D. GEER,
JULIA K. HOGG,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
ELLA LORAIN DORSEY,

Committee.

Dated Washington, D. C., January 5, 1894.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Management, held January 5, 1894, the following members being present, to-wit : Mrs. A. C. Geer, Vice-President-General (in the Chair); Mrs. A. G. Brackett, Vice-President-General; Miss Dorsey, Vice-President-General; Mrs. Lockwood, Vice-President-General; Mrs. Walworth, Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization; Mrs. Blount, Historian General; Mrs. Smith, Registrar-General; Miss Desha, Surgeon-General; Mrs. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Alexander, Regent District of Columbia; Mrs. Barclay, Vice-President-General, the following resolution was presented to the meeting for action thereupon, to-wit :

Resolved, That the report of the committee duly appointed at a previous meeting to prepare an answer to the circular issued December 15, 1893, by four ex-members of the Board, be approved and adopted.

A vote being taken thereupon, the resolution was adopted, all the members present, with two exceptions, voting in the affirmative, and, on motion, this report and the proceedings had thereupon, were ordered published in the MAGAZINE and extra sheets containing the same be sent to every member of the Society.

Attest :

AUGUSTA D. GEER,

EUGENIA WASHINGTON,

Chairman.

Recording Secretary.

We, the undersigned members of the Board of Management, not being present at the meeting above referred to, hereby concur in the foregoing action.

EUGENIA WASHINGTON,

Recording Secretary-General.

MARGUERITE DICKINS,

Treasurer-General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

ELIZABETH TOWSON BULLOCK,

Chaplain-General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

MARY KATHARINE JOHNSON,

Registrar-General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

ALICE M. CLARK,

Corresponding Secretary-General.

HARRIET SELDEN HETH,

Vice-President-General.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, 1894.

The Committee of Arrangements announce that the Ebbitt House, corner of F and Fourteenth streets northwest, will be the Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters for the coming Congress, where a reduction of terms is allowed to delegates. An informal reception will be given to the Congress in the large parlors of the Ebbitt on the evening of February twenty-first; invitations will be sent to officers and delegates of the Congress, reserving a few that may be extended to "Daughters" from distant Chapters who come to Washington expressly to attend the Congress.

Mrs. A. C. Geer, Chairman of Railroad Committee for the Continental Congress, reports that the following arrangements have been made with the Trunk Line and will be made with other routes, and members of the Society duly advised:

REDUCTION IN FARE ON CERTIFICATE PLAN.

Meeting of Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, District of Columbia, February 21-24, 1894.

Instructions to persons attending the meeting:

1. The reduction is to persons going to the meeting from Trunk Line territory, *i. e.*, from Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and Salamanca, New York, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Bellaire, Ohio; Wheeling, Parkersburg and Charleston, West Virginia, and points east thereof, except in New England.

2. The reduction is fare and a third, on Committee's certificate, conditional on there being an attendance at the meeting of not less than one hundred persons who have traveled thereto on some legitimate form of railroad transportation.

3. The reduction applies to persons starting from Trunk Line territory, by any of the roads named below, who have paid seventy five cents or upwards for their going journey. Each person availing of it will pay full first class fare going to the meeting and get a certificate filled in on one side by the agent of whom the ticket is purchased. Agents at all important stations are supplied with certificates.

4. Certificates are not kept at all stations. If, however, the ticket agent at a local station is not supplied with certificates and through tickets to place of meeting, he can inform the delegate of the nearest

important station where they can be obtained. In such a case the delegate should purchase a local ticket to such station and there take up his certificate and through ticket to place of meeting.

5. Going tickets, in connection with which certificates are issued for return, may be sold only within three days (Sunday excepted) prior to and during the continuance of the meeting; except that, when meetings are held at distant points to which the authorized limit is greater than three days, tickets may be sold before the meeting in accordance with the limits shown in regular tariffs.

6. Present the certificate to the secretary or other proper officer of the organization at the meeting, that the other side may be filled in.

7. Certificates are not transferable, and return tickets secured upon certificates are not transferable.

8. On presentation of the certificate, duly filled in on both sides, within three days (Sunday excepted) after the adjournment of the meeting, the ticket agent at the place of meeting will return the holder to starting point, by the route over which the going journey was made, at one-third the highest limited fare by such route. The return ticket will in all cases be closely limited to continuous passage to destination, and will be marked Delegate on the contract and each coupon thereof.

9. No refund of fare will be made on account of any person failing to obtain a certificate.

Instruction to Secretary or other officer of the organization endorsing certificates at the meeting :

10. Fill in the blank side of the certificate, and sign same, provided there is an attendance at the meeting of not less than one hundred persons who have traveled thereto on some legitimate form of railroad transportation. The certificate will then entitle its holder to the reduction set forth in clause 8.

List of roads making the reduction :

Addison and Pennsylvania; Allegheny Valley; Baltimore and Ohio (Parkersburg, Bellaire and Wheeling, and east thereof); Baltimore and Potomac; *Bennington and Rutland; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh; Camden and Atlantic; Central, of New Jersey; *Central Vermont; Chautauqua Lake (for business to points in Trunk Line territory); Chesapeake and Ohio (Charleston, West Virginia, and east thereof); Cumberland Valley; Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; Delaware and Lackawanna and Western; Elmira, Cortland and Northern; Fall Brook Coal Company; *Fitchburg; Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville; *Grand Trunk; Lehigh Valley; New York Central and Hudson River (Harlem Division excepted); New York, Lake Erie and Western (Buffalo, Dunkirk and Salamanca, and east thereof); New York, Ontario and West-

*Only for business originating at, or destined to, stations on the direct lines of these roads between Troy, New York, and Montreal, Canada.

ern ; New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk ; Northern Central ; Pennsylvania ; Philadelphia and Erie ; Philadelphia and Reading ; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore ; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg ; Western New York and Pennsylvania ; West Jersey ; West Shore ; Wilmington and Northern.

Delegates and others availing of the reduction in fare should present themselves at the offices for certificates and tickets at least thirty minutes before departure of trains.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

One of the prime objects of our Society is to stimulate patriotism by education in American history and institutions. I have not yet heard any one suggest that we should found a *scholarship* in one of our leading colleges for women which shall be open to members of the order.

A National University seems such a remote possibility ; and when we have already such a number of first-class institutions, well managed, completely equipped, and with faculties of competent men and women, why do we not use the means at hand ?

If it is suggested this year, and debated in the several Chapters, delegates can be instructed to act upon it at the next Continental Congress, February, 1894.

Would not such a student be a power for good to the cause all through her college course and in her after life ?

Think of the possibilities of the idea, easily extended by specifying colleges, terms of entrance examinations (competitive), the sum required, age of entrance, badge presented by local Chapter, indorsement of Regents, usefulness of student in conducting post-graduate classes, leader of history classes, presiding over meetings, etc., and remember that many of us in our lifetime could see the result of its working.

J. H. P.

THE SECOND CIRCULAR OF THE LATE VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.

The second circular of the late Vice-President in charge of organization of Chapters has been read, and is somewhat confusing. In it she refers to her first circular as a "minority circular." In that circular itself she professes to give an impartial presentation of both sides—had "invited assistance from both sides." Webster defines "minority" as "the smaller number." A "minority circular," therefore, would be a circular setting forth the views of this "smaller number." How such a circular could be an impartial presentation of both sides I am unable to understand. Even if the Board of '92 provided for the issuing of such a circular this fact did not constitute an obligation upon the Board of '93, for one Board cannot control the actions of another.

The late Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters says that the vote in the Congress of '93 was "simply a test vote." Referring to Webster again, we find: test=trial—that is, a test vote is a trial vote, a vote taken to try the strength of two parties. The result of this test or trial vote was that a majority, both of the National Board and of the Delegates in Congress, placed themselves on record in favor of strict lineal descent, the vote being, I think, fifty-five to eighteen—exactly the result claimed by the lineals in Virginia and Georgia.

The late Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters seems to object to the impression produced by her first circular upon the members of the Joint Committee, yet she is doing all in her power to confirm that impression.

If her first circular was actually intended to place both sides fairly before the Chapters it came a little late, for my own Chapter had carefully weighed the question and deliberately decided in favor of lineal descent before the meeting of the Congress of '93, and, I presume, most of the other Chapters

had equally good opportunities for arriving at an intelligent and unprejudiced decision.

Soon after the Congress of '93 the National Board of Management issued an official circular stating that no officer was authorized to issue circulars in regard to the Society or organization of Chapters without the approval of the National Board. This approval the late Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters does not claim to have had, and at the October meeting of the National Board of Management it distinctly affirms that the circular "contains the individual opinions of Mrs. Helen M. Boynton, Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and is at variance with the vote of the majority of the Board." Therefore, the eminent legal authority that I have consulted pronounces the action of the late Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters in sending out that circular, under cover of the National Society and using the official "we," to be illegal and misleading. The same authority also decides that under our present National Constitution the National Board of Management had the power to declare the office of Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters vacant, and fill it in the usual way.

In reply to the charge of "misquotation," being a member of the joint committee, I can vouch for the accuracy of all quotations from the "minority circular." Misrepresentation there has been—enough, and to spare—in the dealing of that circular with the lineal platform. Will the late Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters kindly give the names of those lineals who were invited to assist in preparing the "minority circular?"

This is in no sense a personal attack upon Mrs. Helen M. Boynton. I hold it entirely possible to defend principles without making war on persons, but the official acts of any officer are liable to criticism and should be able to bear it. As the late Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters is no longer a National officer, her actions henceforth must be regarded from a private point of view, and will call for no further discussion by the National Society.

ELIZABETH ANDREW HILL.

CIRCULARS BY EX-OFFICERS.

Dated December 15, 1893.

It is unfortunate for women who differ in opinion on any subject to indulge in misrepresentation and accusations. I have no sympathy with the spirit that prompts such action, but have an infinite patience with it because I have known women who were sincere and earnest become so infatuated with one view of a subject that it was impossible for them to contemplate it with that calmness which puts objects and facts in their proper places; hence they actually see or think they see things that, in the language of the late Josh Billings, "belong to that class of facts which are not so."

Of this kind is the statement made in the circular of Mrs. H. M. Boynton, where she says: "When the question came up in the autumn of 1892, of officers holding over from October, 1892 (the close of their term), until February, 1893, (Mrs. Walworth) stated to the Board that, by all precedent and custom in organizations generally, they held over until the regular time of election." Within my knowledge there has been discussion of this particular point but twice in the history of the Board—first in the autumn of 1890, when it was decided that February twenty-second should begin the Society year instead of October eleventh as at first adopted, and for the second time in the spring of 1891, when the new law of limitation to two successive years' service went into effect. On both occasions it was decided that February twenty-second should be considered the beginning of the term of office of those elected on October 11, 1890. The decision could legally and with propriety have been made to count from May 26, 1891, when the law of limitation went into effect by the adoption of the amended Constitution. Thus there could be no legal question about the right of officers to hold over from October, 1892, to February, 1893, for the matter had been previously arranged. Mrs. Boynton

may have forgotten the date of this discussion, as she did when she said in the last Congress that she discussed the clause "mother of a patriot" at the first meeting of the Society when it was a fact that no such clause existed in the Constitution at the time of that meeting. Her conversation about it was at a later meeting, so it was simply a question of dates about which any one's memory may be treacherous.

The question, however, of Mrs. Boynton's term of service as Vice-President of Organization was quite different from that of the officers elected on October 11, 1890, when there was no law of limitation. They were not subject to that law until after its adoption, May 26, 1891. Mrs. Boynton was elected five months after this law was adopted, viz., on October 7, 1891; therefore her term expired October 7, 1893.

Until I entered the room for the Board meeting October 5, 1893, and was then told that Mrs. Boynton wished to be her own successor in this office it had never, for one moment, occurred to me that this was possible; no surprise could have been greater. I supposed that Mrs. Alexander or some one else would be nominated by the collaterals. That Mrs. Boynton would think for one instant that she was eligible to the office after October 7, 1893, was beyond my imagination, because the fact of this limitation of office and its imperativeness was so well understood in the Board, and because the question had been so distinctly stated at the Congress that Mrs. Boynton was eligible for but a few months, after which time the Board would fill the vacancy, and she had frequently assented to this.

It was a matter of extreme regret to me that Mrs. Boynton should claim a longer term of service, but having no shadow of doubt that she was ineligible, I consider that her claim is wholly without foundation, and most unfortunate for the interests of the Society, as every real or apparent struggle for office must be.

It was entirely accidental that the petition from Chapters of Georgia and Virginia came before the conference and the Board at this time, October 5, 1893, and was the result of Mrs. Boynton's collateral circular.

She states that the Magazine did not "act fairly to the Society" when it published that petition. I would say, in reply, it was published that it might act fairly to the Society. I had, some weeks before, promised Mrs. Lyons a certain number of pages in the October Magazine for an article on eligibility. I had not, at that time, the least idea of what the article would be, but I have invariably printed as promptly as possible every communication from any officer of the Society. The readers of the Magazine can testify that Mrs. Boynton has had ready and constant use of its pages, and I would have been more than willing to publish any statement or article she would have sent concerning the Board meeting of October 5, 1893. In fact, I sent her a special verbal message to this effect, but that was not necessary; she had only to mail a communication and it would have appeared.

The circular signed by former officers states that "their (the ladies who had resigned) astonishment was great when, on the appearance of the October Magazine, they found an omission of the official record of the important meeting of the fifth, sixth and seventh of October." A reference to the number will show the proceedings of the Board for July and August, and it was well known by these ladies that it was quite impossible for the official minutes of those days to be in the October Magazine, because they have never been furnished to the Magazine at any time until after the meeting at which they are approved, thus requiring a delay of a month or more. This has frequently delayed the information wanted by the Society. I have habitually given, unofficially, such items as were of special interest. Mrs. Cabell has herself urged me to give such information when she wished a subject brought immediately before the Society. I did not mention the resignation of Mrs. Cabell, because it had not been accepted, and I hoped, as others did, that she might reconsider it. It would have been peculiarly unsuitable, as Mrs. Cabell was still President Presiding, and as she appeared in that capacity at the important celebration at Kingston, New York, on October sixteenth. As the resignation was accepted at the meeting of November second, it was announced unofficially in the November Magazine, with other important business of the Board.

At this regular meeting of November second, the minutes of the fifth, sixth and seventh of October were read. It was found that much of the discussion held during the meeting of the sixth was embodied in the minutes, but only the arguments and appeals to hold Mrs. Boynton in office, while the replies were omitted.

At a meeting of the Board November fifteenth, at which I was not present, the minutes of the previous meetings were corrected and approved.

A few days before this, on November tenth, I received a letter from Mrs. Barclay, Business Manager of the Magazine, urgently requesting me not to consent to a delay of the Magazine to admit the minutes of the Board, as the printers had promised it should be out certainly by Monday, the thirteenth. I had no previous communication with her or any one else on this subject, but in consideration of my own frequent requests to her that the Magazine should be published earlier in the month, I telegraphed: "The Magazine should not be delayed for any purpose." I could not conceive that so unwarranted and cruel an interpretation of my motive in urging the early publication of the Magazine could be inferred. I had every reason to believe at that time that the December Magazine would appear on or before the tenth of December, so that a very short time would intervene in the delivery of the official minutes.

As the Board of Management has control of the minutes, and the Business Manager has control of the time when the Magazine is issued, it is simply a misleading statement to affirm to those who do not understand these matters that I could, even if I were vicious enough to do so petty an act, either hurry or detain the minutes.

Unofficial information has been given of action at Board meetings from the beginning, and it was never questioned or criticised, to my knowledge, until this time; nor do I see any objection to this, as it is the business of the Magazine to furnish the Society with any information of importance.

Is it the desire of this Society that its Board of Management should be a sort of Star Chamber—a secret conclave?

I have opposed this idea from time to time, and have tried repeatedly to have a stenographer appointed to take the minutes, so that they could be printed in the Magazine verbatim. This was never permitted until the sixth of October, 1893, when, on my motion, such a stenographer was appointed, who now takes the minutes. It is suitable that Chapter officers visiting Washington and other "Daughters" should be allowed or invited to attend meetings of the Board; closed doors and even an appearance of secrecy, in my opinion, should be abolished. Trustees of villages and cities, boards of education, etc., do not prohibit their constituents, whose interests they consider and whose money they appropriate, from being present during their meetings; why should the "Board," Daughters of the American Revolution, do so? Such corporations and many societies send out a summary of their minutes made immediately after each meeting, previous to formal approval.

The conference referred to is entirely misrepresented. There was no secrecy and there were no pledges more than an expression of opinion. The right and propriety of members of this Society, either officers or others, to meet and confer on the objects and interests of the Society should not be questioned. Previous to the Congress of 1893 the collaterals held a conference in one house and the lineals held one in another. United action, to be effective, must be the result of consultation.

The impropriety of circulating printed circulars to set forth private views seems evident, but an explanation of some of the misstatements sent out has been deemed necessary. Time and effort are too valuable to be wasted in further personal explanations. Legal protection is ready; even the combination of five women, with husbands to sustain them, cannot attack one widow with impunity, although they may add to her sorrows. If the Daughters of the American Revolution will examine the minutes of their Society, refer to the three and a half volumes of the Magazine and look on the portrait of their first President-General they may see the result of my three years and a half of labor for the advancement of their Society. "By their works shall ye know them."

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

AN INCIDENT.

"In 1812 it was noted that the whole civilized world was in a state of warfare. This had not been the case before for many generations. On the fourth of December Commodore Decatur, in the frigate *United States*, came into the harbor, followed by his prize, the *Macedonian*, which he had captured October twenty-fifth. The arrival of these ships was like the lifting of a curtain that opened New London to the scene of war. It was her first act of participation in the conflict. In April, 1813, a formidable British fleet made its appearance in the Sound, a pageant once familiar to the eyes of the inhabitants, but which, for more than thirty years, they had not witnessed. The British standard was erected on Block Island, while Sir Thomas Hardy in the flag ship *Ramillies*, and the *Orpheus*, with other vessels, cruised along the coast."—" *History of New London*," by Miss Calkins.

Nearly every great event in history has been achieved not only by heroism, terrible conflicts and the working of the brains of highly educated and thoughtful people, but they have been assisted as well, although sometimes unconsciously, in their great work by the struggles of those in the humbler walk of life. The people of New England helped in this way the War of the Revolution, and although the War of 1812 was a long time after that event, yet the terrible experiences which the country had passed through were by no means forgotten, and Great Britain being unwilling to lose her hold on the promising Colonies, did everything in her power while the final struggle lasted to annoy and distress the brave people who were slipping off her yoke.

New London Harbor, a beautiful settlement on the river Thames, about two miles from the center of the town and reaching down until the waters of the river pour into the far-reaching Sound, was inhabited by a class of hard-working men who went fishing for a living, most of them owning small

farms, which they tended when fishing was not possible—occupations which had been handed down from father to son for successive generations. The waters adjoining, both in the Sound and river, yielded fish of various kinds, and little or no danger attended the pursuit until the time of which I write.

The British fleet of ships for some time had been cruising in these waters, to the consternation of the fishermen, who sometimes, although weather be favorable, dared not venture outside of the light-house situated at the mouth of the harbor for fear of capture, as several of their number had been taken by these cruisers, some afterward sent home and others passed on to prison, from which they were not released until the war was over. One poor man, with a needy family at home, ventured out in the Sound until he had been successful in his toil, and was returning homewards with a light heart and heavy load, when he saw in the distance a sloop of war bearing down towards him. Alas! she came but too swiftly, with all her sails set and a fair wind; she captured him at the mouth of the harbor, and, to his angry remonstrances at their despoiling him of his hard-earned prey (they happened to be in a more genial frame of mind than usual), they threw him a small piece of silver, value about 12 cents. All this for a hard day's work! The poor fisherman was forced to go home with neither money nor fish. Another man, on resisting when told to give up his catch of fish, was taken on board, his boat sent adrift and himself kept a prisoner for many months, his family meanwhile unconscious of his fate. Sometimes several of the fishermen would go together for protection, lucky if they escaped the argus eyes of the British fleet, for in every instance their fish were captured, sometimes with abuse and very seldom with any pay.

This seemingly insignificant trouble really began to assume an alarming aspect, as the fishermen could not turn their hands to any other kind of work. As the country everywhere was suffering from the consequences which always follow a long war, there seemed no remedy. At last there happened some especially aggravated cases of persecution, and the victims gathered together and, with hearts filled with indignation,

concerted a plan of action which, if doing them no good, would be a source of revenge, although attended with great risks.

The fleet of British ships which cruised in and around the Sound and among the islands adjacent to New London made a rendezvous at Fishers' Island, which, being nine miles from the harbor, made it very well known what days they regularly touched at that place, especially the large flag-ship "Ramilies," commanded by Sir Thomas Hardy. She was a fine vessel and, of course, was well fitted out. The officers suffered from no lack of dress, and were as particular about their attire as officers always are when near the mainland especially. The farm-house on the island was inhabited by families who favored the British, whether by force or not is not known, but the ship's washing, that is, the table linen, furnishings of the beds, and personal clothing, were all carried on shore on certain days to be washed, and the fishermen sailing within range of the island were, of course, aware when the great washing days took place. The proposition of these oppressed men was to collect all the larger of the fishing boats and some night row over to the island, march boldly up to the farm-house and demand the clothes of the enemy. With one accord, they made all necessary arrangements, and under cover of a dark night took the famous row of nine miles. The night favored their project and, the wind being light, they started with stout hearts, leaving, however, a colony of nearly distracted mothers and wives to endure the terrible night of anxiety as best they could.

The marauders found no difficulty in reaching their destination, and, leaving one man in charge of each boat, the rest marched boldly to the house and, with the bearing of conquerors in earnest, demanded the possessions of any English which were in the house. It was not lawful to have any trade with the English, so, without any remonstrance, the clothes were produced—linen shirts, sheets, damask napery, all the paraphernalia of a flag-ship's dining cabin, and all the clothes belonging to Commodore Hardy and his officers, with one exception. Before the immense fire-place was seated the old grandmother, with a bushel basket of stockings which she had just commenced to look over, and as she heard the imperative demand for the surrender of the enemy's belongings, she rose to

the occasion and, unnoticed in the general consternation, she hurried with the basket into the next room, which happened to be the bed-room where the children slept, and, opening the bed, she tumbled the stockings in under the bedclothes; and that basket of stockings was all that was left of the week's wash of the ship "Ramillies."

Just as the dawn was breaking the adventurous band were seen slowly rowing up the river with their boats loaded with spoils, and, after such a night of anxious watching and sleepless vigil, were hailed with relief and delight. The long hours of the night had been spent by the watchers in frequent journeys to the mouth of the river, dreading to hear the discharge of firearms, well knowing if their fathers and husbands were taken in the act what their fate would be. But all their anxiety was at an end, and with no mishap; so with ready hands they helped the brave men to unload their boats and divide the spoil which had so justly fallen to them.

It is, perhaps, needless to say that they were unmolested; and, furthermore, that when the whole matter came to Commodore Hardy's ears, with the aggravations and persecutions which had preceded it, he wisely remarked that the brave fellows should be in future allowed to come and go upon their lawful business, and that if his orders were transgressed in the slightest manner the offender should be severely punished.

The fine linen shirts divided around among the families were made over into various small garments of every description; and the old lady who related these incidents to me was the happy possessor of a pocket handkerchief marked with the name of Thomas Hardy.

LYNCH,

Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, Connecticut.

CHAPTERS.

MERCY WARREN CHAPTER, *Springfield, Massachusetts.*

— The heroes of the Revolutionary War are represented in this city by their descendants, the Mercy Warren Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and this body of fifty-one members is keeping alive the memories of that war in many ways. The meetings come only upon historic days, and special committees are chosen, who arrange the topic which is opened by an appointed member, and then general discussion follows.

For December sixteenth, the anniversary of the Boston Tea-Party, Rev. E. E. Hale, of Boston, a Son of the Revolution, is expected to address the Chapter.

The next meeting comes February seventh, on the anniversary of the treaty of the American Colonies with France.

The third meeting, April nineteenth, will celebrate the battle of Lexington and Concord.

The anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, June seventeenth, will be observed, and the adoption of the Federal Constitution, September seventeenth, will be remembered by a meeting.

The annual meeting will be October 19, 1894, the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis.

This Chapter was founded June 17, 1892, with twenty-three charter members and Mrs. Adelaide A. Calkins as Regent. On December sixteenth and June seventeenth social meetings are held, with recitations, music and other attractions, to which friends of the members are invited. The meetings are held in the Historical Rooms, and the Society has members in Greenfield, Holyoke, Westfield, Enfield, Wilbraham and Hampden. Two members, Mrs. A. A. Calkins and Mrs. M. L. Waterman, will attend the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the Revolution, to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, February twenty-second.

FREDERICK CHAPTER, *Frederick, Maryland*, issued the following invitations :

"1765-1893.—The first repudiation of the Stamp Act was by the Court of Frederick County, Maryland, on the twenty-third day of November, 1765.

"You are invited by the Frederick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to participate in the commemoration of the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of that action at the City Hall, in Frederick, on the evening of Thursday, November 23, 1893, at eight o'clock, where addresses will be delivered by distinguished speakers, an original poem will be read by Charles W. Hoffman, LL. D., and a trained choir will render the National Anthems."

The celebration was most successful and interesting. During the exercises the State Attorney, Edward S. Eichelberger, was introduced, and read a letter from Dr. Edward Nelson, presenting a gavel to the Chapter and enclosing a poem prepared by him for the occasion. It was entitled "The Immortal Twelve" and was as follows :

A hundred years have passed and more,
Twelve patriots have slept
Beneath yon valley's peaceful sod,
Unhonored and unwept.
No statesman's laurel wreaths their brows,
No poet's magic pen
Embalms their names in deathless verse—
Those plain and simple men !

But oh, they loved their country well !
Their stout hearts never quailed,
Nor recked they life or fortune
When her honor was assailed—
When all the land was trembling
At the British Lion's roar
And the mailed hand of tyranny
Was thundering at each door.

Undaunted stood those hearts of oak,
Nor backed a single pace,
But hurled their proud defiance
Back in the tyrant's face.

'Twas the first note of defiance,
And 'twas heard the world around,
As echoes from yon mountain tops
From peak to peak resound.

From out ten thousand scabbards, then,
Ten thousand sabres start,
And in each patriot's glowing breast
Heart answers back to heart,
Nor cease to beat in Freedom's cause
Till freemen's duty done,
And not a bleeding sabre's sheathed
Till Freedom's battle's won.

Green be the sod above their breasts,
Thrice green their mem'ry e'er;
The glory of their noble deeds
Grows brighter year by year.
Let Freedom's pilgrims seek their graves,
Bending in lowly prayer,
And gather inspiration from
The men who slumber there.

DONEGAL CHAPTER, *Lancaster, Pennsylvania*.—Donegal Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held their regular monthly meeting at Lancaster in October. Miss Lillie S. Evans, of Columbia, was unanimously chosen Regent for the next year.

The Chapter donated ten dollars to the Martha Washington Monument Fund.

Adjourned to meet at the residence of Mrs. D. B. Case, in Marietta, on the second Wednesday in November.

FANNY LEDYARD CHAPTER, *Mystic, Connecticut*.—On Saturday, November 18, 1893, the Fanny Ledyard Chapter welcomed Mrs. de B. R. Keim, the State Regent. The beautiful and hospitable home of Mrs. Lydia Noyes was opened for the occasion, and an elegant tea was served by the committee appointed by the Chapter—Vice Regent Mrs. Horace Wheeler, Registrars Mrs. Christopher Morgan and Mrs. George W. Noyes.

In her address Mrs. Keim spoke of many matters interesting to the Society, notably of an amendment to the Constitution—of the eligibility clause, which will be voted upon at the next Congress, to be held in Washington February 22, 1894.

The Society now numbers in this State eighteen Chapters, comprising nearly four hundred members. Great enthusiasm prevails everywhere, and Mrs. Keim expects to come before the third annual Congress in February, 1894, with five hundred members, comprising ladies from every one of the forty-two towns in the State which sent men and money to forward the noble cause of the Revolution.

From here Mrs. Keim goes to Stonington, Groton, Norwich, Lyme, Clinton, New Haven, Birmingham, Waterbury and other towns. She will organize new Chapters in Norwich, Birmingham, Fairfield and Southport. THE AMERICAN MONTHLY is an important factor in the growth of the Society.

WATERBURY CHAPTER, *Waterbury, Connecticut*.—It was a red-letter afternoon for the Daughters of the American Revolution when Mrs. Randolph Keim, State Regent for Connecticut, visited the Chapter here at Mrs. General Kellogg's. In her easy, but most telling manner, Mrs. Keim held our interest for over two hours, creating great and growing enthusiasm.

Every suggestion she made will be carried out. Every heart warmed to her personally and to her work. She is eminently successful in her duties of organizing Chapters, and the "tight little State" of Connecticut, where she owes her birthright, will follow her leadership with earnest effort.

May she visit us soon again. A delightful social here with a light lunch at its close made up an afternoon which will not be soon forgotten.

EMILY GOODRICH SMITH,
Regent and Secretary Waterbury Chapter.

RUTH HAART CHAPTER, *Meriden, Connecticut*.—On the afternoon of November 29, 1893, several ladies who had been invited assembled in the parlors of the Hotel Winthrop to meet Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, Connecticut State Regent,

to consider the organization of a Chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in our city. Mrs. Keim stated the objects of this Society and the desire that the women who were eligible to become members of the Chapter should avail themselves of the privilege. The result of this meeting was the appointment of Mrs. Levi E. Coe, Regent, and Miss Fannie L. Twiss, Registrar. At a meeting January 12, 1893, ten names were presented, and on the thirteenth four other names. January eighteenth a meeting was held (still more attending) and the Regent read some of the prominent articles of the By-laws of the National Society, and requested the Daughters to be prepared to present a suitable name for the Chapter at the next meeting. February first the ladies adopted the name of "Ruth Haart," in honor of the loyal wife of General Selah Haart (of Kensington, Connecticut), of Revolutionary fame. The officers for the ensuing year were : Regent, Mrs. Levi E. Coe ; Secretary, Mrs. H. Wales Lines ; Treasurer, Mrs. Benjamin C. Kennard ; Registrar, Miss Fannie L. Twiss.

At the March meeting a committee was appointed to present By-laws to be submitted to the Chapter for adoption at the April meeting. After the regular business of the Chapter, the Regent gave us an interesting account of her visit to Washington and the doings of the Congress which she attended. The by-laws were adopted April nineteenth, and the charter, dated April eighth, bearing the names of the first sixteen applicants, was received and inspected. The meetings were to be held the second Tuesday in each month, except July and August.

April twenty-second our State Regent made a flying visit to our city, and Regent Mrs. L. E. Coe invited the Chapter members to call and meet Mrs. Keim. A couple of hours were passed very pleasantly, and twelve ladies were present. In our newspaper report of this visit it was said that "Mrs. Keim is a live and earnest worker for the Society."

Many of the days of our meetings have fallen on Revolutionary anniversaries, and at each meeting (except October eleventh, when the reading of the annual report and election of officers occurred) we have had papers read by some of our members. On June twentieth a delegation of ladies from the

Chapter visited the burial place of General Selah and Ruth Haart, and their graves were strewn with flowers, after which a poem was read and the hymn "America" was sung.

At our regular November meeting there were two papers read on the "Eligibility Clause," and each side of the question was discussed by those present and will have more attention at a later meeting.

The State Regent, Mrs. de B. Randolph Keim, visited Meriden November twenty-ninth, and a reception was given the Chapter (to meet Mrs. Keim) by Mrs. N. L. Bradley and Miss Peck (two of our charter members) at their home. Mrs. Keim presented and explained in a very interesting talk important subjects connected with the National Society and offered suggestions for Chapter work during the following months of the Chapter year. This day was just one year from the first visit of Mrs. Keim in Meriden to organize a Chapter. There were twenty-two ladies present, and our reception closed with a charming tea. The rooms were decorated with cut flowers and chrysanthemums. Our Chapter has now thirty-three members, and several more applications are being filled out. During the last twelve months there were held twelve meetings, two in the month of January and two in November. We have sent a contribution to the "Mrs. Harrison Portrait Fund," also to the "Mary Washington Monument Association," and have replied to the Sequoia Chapter of San Francisco by sending the soil for the planting of their tree in the Golden Gate Park.

MRS. H. WALES LINES, *Secretary*.

MERIDEN, *December 12, 1893.*

SARAH RIGGS HUMPHREYS CHAPTER, *Derby, Connecticut*.—A preliminary meeting was held at Mrs. Phillips', Regent, October eleventh, to form a Chapter of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Twenty-five ladies were present. November twenty-seventh another meeting was held. Mrs. Keim was present, and we considered ourselves formally organized as a Chapter. The name of Sarah Riggs Humphreys was adopted. Thirty-one ladies

were present, of whom twenty-five are accepted members. The following ladies were appointed officers: Regent, Mrs. S. W. Phillips; Vice-Regent, Miss A. S. Shelton; Secretary, Mrs. W. N. Sperry; Treasurer, Mrs. N. T. Morse; Registrar, Miss L. Birdseye; Historian, Miss J. de F. Shelton.

JESSIE G. SPERRY,

Secretary Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Derby, Connecticut.

MARY CLAP WOOSTER CHAPTER, *New Haven, Connecticut*.—The members were invited to meet Mrs. Keim, the State Regent, on the afternoon of December sixth, at the residence of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. M. F. Tyler.

Mrs. Keim was most interesting in her account of the progress of the different Chapters in the State and the work which is being done by the Society throughout the country. She declared herself well pleased with the interest shown in the Society, and all who listened to her delightful talk must have felt greater enthusiasm and pride to be enrolled as members of so noble an organization. Connecticut has now four hundred and fifty members and fourteen organized Chapters. After the talk an informal tea was served, and the afternoon was an altogether profitable and enjoyable occasion.

There have been two previous meetings of the Chapter this winter; the first on October tenth at Mrs. W. Beebe's home, when a most delightful and comprehensive paper was read upon our namesake, Mrs. Mary Clap Wooster, by Mrs. E. H. Curtis, Historian, and was received with much and deserved applause. The second meeting was held in the Connecticut Historical Society Building, November fourteenth, at which time the subject of the alteration of the admission clause of the Constitution was discussed and delegates to the national convention chosen.

WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER, *Cleveland, Ohio*.—Owing to the absence of the Regent, Secretary and many of the members, the October meeting of the Western Reserve Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was omitted.

The Regent was also obliged to be absent from the November meeting, and the election of officers was postponed one month. A most interesting paper was read by Mrs. E. P. Otis Crocker on the Otis family.

The December meeting was held at the "Hollenden" the second Wednesday in the month, with the Regent in the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. E. M. Avery, 657 Woodland Hills Avenue; Vice-Regent, Mrs. F. A. Kendall, 57 Cornell Street; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. J. Lee, 71 Tilden Avenue; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. James King, 1252 Euclid Avenue; Treasurer, Miss E. C. Neff, 361 Russel Avenue; Historian, Mrs. G. V. R. Wickham, 242 Harkness Avenue.

The Chapter now numbers forty-seven members, and there is every reason to think it will be entitled to two delegates in the Continental Congress; besides the Regent, Mrs. E. M. Avery, the Chapter will be represented by Mrs. F. A. Kendall. The alternates chosen were Miss Laura Crocker and Mrs. L. J. Talbott. It is hoped to hold the February meeting, and all meetings hereafter, at the Historical Rooms. Several questions relating to the good of the Society were discussed, and several are to be considered at the next meeting.

MARY A. WASHINGTON CHAPTER, *Macon, Georgia*.—On Monday afternoon, October 30, 1893, an agreeable and enthusiastic company of ladies met at the residence of Mrs. Mary A. Washington, and the Chapter was organized and officers elected. In honor of the Regent, the one daughter of a Revolutionary officer and a charter member of the National Society, who has from the first taken a warm and active interest in it, the Chapter was named the Mary A. Washington Chapter. Much interest is being shown by the members, and the Chapter will grow rapidly. The ladies who have become members are well suited to diffuse the spirit of the Society and forward its laudable aims. Among them are descendants of Governor James Jackson, to whom the British surrendered Savannah; Colonel Samuel Hammond, distinguished in military and civil life; Governor Plater, of Maryland; Major John^N Nelson, of

Virginia, whose ancestor founded Yorktown, and descendants of Arthur Fort, the Lamars, Cobbs and Walton—all historic names.

LIBERTY BELL CHAPTER, *Allentown, Pennsylvania.*—It was left to Allentown to bring to a fitting climax the splendid ovations of the day in honor of the old Liberty Bell. After the demonstration at Reading, a great show was expected from Allentown; and now that this bustling city has been heard from, it must be said that she did her part extremely well. The Allentown demonstration was by night, and for a display of that kind it has not been excelled in warmth and enthusiasm by any other city or town to which the Liberty Bell has gone.

Again through the midnight that bell thunders out,
And the banners and torches are hurried about.
A shout as of waters! A long-uttered cry!
How it leaps, how it leaps, from the earth to the sky!
From the sky to the earth, from the earth to the sea.
Hear a chorus reëchoed, "The People Are Free!"
That old bell is still seen by the patriot's eye,
And he blesses it even when journeying by.
Long years have passed over it, and yet every soul
Will thrill in the night to its wonderful roll.

Mr. Hacker introduced Mayor Allison, who, in behalf of the city of Allentown and her people, extended a hearty welcome to the bell's escort. "After such a demonstration," he said, "no words of mine can add to the welcome you have received." Mayor Allison referred particularly to the pleasure it afforded our citizens in tendering a reception to the bell which, one hundred and sixteen years ago, had been sheltered by Allentown in its time of peril, and that it was a source of just pride to our people to say that they once sheltered this precious relic. The mayor also paid a high tribute to the Daughters of the Revolution for the work they had done in connection with the demonstration, and gave them full credit for the fact that they were responsible for bringing the bell here.

At the conclusion of the Mayor's address, Miss Minnie Mickley handed to him two miniature liberty bells, and the latter in turn presented them in a few words to Rev. Mr. Hacker, as a gift from the Daughters of the American Revolution to the pastor and the congregation. Mr. Hacker made an appropriate response. One of the bells is for the Sunday school and the other for the congregation. At the conclusion of this presentation Pastor Hacker produced a highly polished box, in which was a block of wood cut from the beam in the building of the old stone church that had sheltered the bell. When the church was torn down, a portion of the beam was presented to Mrs. Martin Weiser, *née* Stout. She in turn presented it to her son, the late Hon. Nelson Weiser, and afterward it came into possession of his widow. The box was handed to Mayor Stuart by Mrs. Weiser's grandson, P. Weiser Leisenring. The relic is to be deposited among the other relics pertaining to the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall, in the State House in Philadelphia.

Among the prominent people who participated in the reception to the Liberty Bell last evening was Mrs. De B. R. Keim, of Reading, State Regent of Connecticut, of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

One of the daily papers said : "The old Liberty Bell will feel very much at home in Allentown to-day, for there is Pennsylvania German blood in the bell's genealogy. Its proclamation in 1776 sounded the knell of the colonial naturalization laws and oath of allegiance. It was the seal of the German unity and German loyalty in the cause of the Revolution, and its tones had scarcely died away before the proprietary government and the Tory council ceased to exist."

MARY WOOSTER CHAPTER, *Danbury, Connecticut*.—Mrs. Emily Perry Ryder, wife of the late George E. Ryder, and daughter of Samuel and Henrietta Perry, died November twenty-second, age sixty-seven years. National number of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 2759. Local number of the Mary Wooster Chapter of Danbury, 2.

Notification of election to membership March 7, 1893.

MRS. A. N. WILDMAN, *Regent*.

ELIGIBILITY.

To the Editor of the American Monthly Magazine :

In answer to the hypothetical case which appears in November Magazine, page 568 : If the "member's" Tory grandfather had a patriot brother, she could certainly become a Daughter through his services. If he were an only son, I doubt if she could go beyond his generation. The eligibility clause has provided for the descendants of a Tory mother with a patriot son, but nowhere does it provide for the descendants of a patriot father with a Tory son.

E. G. P.

It has been repeatedly claimed by those who argue for collateral representation that "no Tory has ever applied for admission to the Daughters of the American Revolution." It has been equally maintained by those in favor of "Lineals," that their right to do so is provided for in the Article on admission as it now stands.

To prove this I will make a diagram and illustrate :

Mother A.			
B. Husband No. 1.		Husband No. 2. C.	
Patriot	Tory	Did not	serve
D.	E.		F.

Theorem :

Women who are the descendants of Tories and those who did not serve, are equal to women who are the descendants of patriots, because they are all the descendants of a "mother of a patriot."

To prove this :

D was a colonel in the Revolutionary War ; his descendants have, therefore, the right and proper proof to make them eligible, because they are the descendants of a patriot.

E, who is the son of A and B, was a Tory ; his descendants are eligible because he is the son of A, who is mother of the patriot B. All sons of a mother are equal. Things that are equal to the same thing are equal to each other.

F, who is the son of A and C, did not serve ; he is half brother of the patriot D and Tory E ; his descendants are eligible because he is the son of A, who is "mother of the patriot" D and Tory E, who have been proved equal to each other. If equals be added to equals, their sums are equal.

Women who are the descendants of Tories and those who did not serve are equal to women who are the descendants of patriots, because they are all the descendants of a "mother of a patriot."

E. G. P.,

Pittsburgh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.



REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARIES FOR JANUARY.

First, 1780.—Arrival of Martha Washington at Morristown.

The headquarters of the army at Morristown was the Ford Mansion. The Hon. Gabriel Ford lived there with his widowed mother. In 1848 he gave Dr. Lossing an account of the arrival of Lady Washington :

* * * "It was the hardest winter I ever knew. Early in January the snow was from four to six feet deep. Oh, how the poor soldiers suffered ! They were yet in tents, and did not get into huts until in February. The roads were almost impassable, and so difficult was it to transport provisions to the army that sometimes the poor fellows would be six or eight days without meat. New York harbor froze over so firmly that British troops with cannon passed over the ice bridge from the city to Staten Island, a distance of nine miles.

"Mrs. Washington came in January, when the snow was deepest and the cold most severe and the soldiers suffering most. Her presence was like sunshine. She had a kind word and act for everybody. The officers accorded homage to her noble character ; the soldiers adored her, and yet she was as simple and softly dignified in her deportment as a pious matron ought to be. While she could entertain with great cheerfulness, grace, urbanity and good sense, she was seldom without knitting work in her hands when receiving or entertaining guests. The suffering of the soldiers touched her generous nature, and she interested the women of every degree in Morristown in coöperating with her in providing for the sick and suffering in the army."

Two winters previous, in 1777-'78, the troops went into headquarters at Valley Forge. "While the British were enjoying their comfortable quarters in Philadelphia, the patriots at Valley Forge were crouching in their log huts, where they suffered terribly from cold, disease and the want of food and clothing." Yet Martha Washington was there, a veritable angel of mercy. "She suffered every privation in

common with the officers, and was busy from morning to night providing comforts for the sick soldiers."

"Margaret Jane Peale Ramsey * * * accompanied and endured with her husband, Colonel Nathaniel Ramsey, not only the hardships of the camp at Valley Forge, but also the British prisons at New York and on Long Island in 1778-'80." (General Greely's address to the Continental Congress, AMERICAN MONTHLY, Volume II.)

Second, 1777.—Battle of Assumpink.

Third, 1777.—Battle of Princeton. The reinforcements of Cornwallis routed and imprisoned by Washington.

"Scarcely had the soldiers rested from the extraordinary fatigues of crossing the Delaware on Christmas night, the march on Trenton the next morning, the recrossing of the Delaware into Pennsylvania, than they were summoned to new hardships. Again they crossed the Delaware to Trenton and took position on the left bank of the Assumpink. * * *

"About sunset of the second of January, the sharp but brief action of Assumpink was fought. That night Washington stationed his guards, kindled his camp-fires, and had parties throwing up breastworks to deceive the enemy. * * * The next morning the battle of Princeton was fought and won." (Tuttle.)

Fourth, 1778.—Battle of the Kegs.

"In January, 1778, whilst the British troops were in possession of Philadelphia, some Americans up the river Delaware had formed a project of sending down by the ebb tide a number of kegs, charged with gunpowder and furnished with machinery, so constructed that, on the least touch of anything obstructing their passage, they would immediately explode with great force. The design was to injure the shipping, which lay at anchor opposite to the city in such numbers that the kegs could not pass without encountering some of them. But the very evening in which these machines were sent down the first hard frost came on, and the shipping were hauled into the docks; so the scheme failed. One of the kegs, however, happened to explode near the town. This gave a general alarm in the city; the wharves were filled with troops and the greater part of a day spent in firing at every chip or

stick that was seen floating on the river, for the kegs were sunk under water, nothing appearing on the surface but a small buoy."

This circumstance gave occasion to the following publication in the *New Jersey Gazette* :

"Extract from a letter dated Philadelphia, January 9, 1778 :

"This city hath been lately entertained with a most astonishing activity, bravery and military skill of the royal army and navy of Great Britain. The affair is somewhat particular and deserves your notice. Some time last week a keg of singular construction was observed floating in the river. The crew of a barge attempting to take it up, it suddenly exploded, killed four of the hands and wounded the rest. On Monday last some kegs of a similar construction made their appearance. The alarm was immediately given. Various reports prevailed in the city, filling the royal troops with unspeakable consternation. Some asserted that these kegs were filled with armed rebels, who were to issue forth in the dead of night, as the Grecians did of old from the wooden horse at the siege of Troy, and take the city by surprise ; declaring that they had seen the points of their bayonets sticking out of the bung-holes of the kegs. Others said that they were filled with inveterate combustibles, which would set the Delaware in flames and consume all the shipping in the harbor ; whilst others conjectured that they were machines constructed by art magic, and expected to see them mount the wharves and roll, all flaming with infernal fire, through the streets of the city. I say nothing as to these reports and apprehensions, but certain it is that the ships of war were immediately manned and the wharves crowded with chosen men. Hostilities were commenced without much ceremony, and it was surprising to behold the incessant firing that was poured upon the enemy's kegs. Both officers and men exhibited unparalleled skill and prowess on the occasion, whilst the citizens stood gaping as solemn witnesses of this dreadful scene. In truth, not a chip, stick or drift-log passed by without experiencing the vigor of the British arms. The action began about sunrise, and would have terminated in favor of the British by noon had not an old market-woman, in crossing the river with provisions,

unfortunately let a keg of butter fall overboard, which, as it was then ebb tide, floated down to the field of battle. At sight of this unexpected reinforcement of the enemy, the attack was renewed with fresh force, and the firing from the marine and land troops was beyond imagination, and so continued until night closed the conflict. The rebel kegs were either totally demolished or obliged to fly, as none of them have shown their heads since. It is said that his excellency, Lord Howe, has dispatched a swift sailing packet with an account of this signal victory to the court of London. In short, Monday, the fifth of January, 1778, will be memorable in history for the renowned battle of the kegs." (Pennsylvania Historical Collections.)

These "infernals," as the British called them, were prepared by David Bushnell, the inventor of the American torpedo. The incident gave rise to the most popular ballad of the Revolution, by Judge Hopkinson, the signer of the Declaration of Independence and father of Joseph Hopkinson, the author of "Hail Columbia."

January 15, 1781.—Battle of the Cowpens. Tarleton defeated by General Morgan, Colonels William Washington, Howard and Pickens.

Mrs. Kate Barry, patriot, scout and courier, was present at the battle of the Cowpens. Of this brave woman a Carolinian orator has said: "Every man, woman and child of the name of Barry who may ever live in our great country, from now until the last syllable of time, will only be following the light of the highest earthly virtue in attempting to claim that they carry in their veins the blood of Kate Barry." (General Greely's Address, AMERICAN MONTHLY.)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL.

IN MEMORIAM.

MILLISSENT FOWLER WASHINGTON McPHERSON.

"The Frederick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution," met at the residence of the Historian this afternoon to honor the memory of Mrs. McPherson, who departed this life yesterday morning, November seventeenth, at her home in Frederick, Maryland. This illustrious lady was born in Lexington, Kentucky, August 4, 1824, and was married December 10, 1840, to Robert Grier McPherson, of this city. She was the daughter of William Temple and Margaret Fletcher Washington, and the granddaughter of George Steptoe Washington, of Virginia, and great-granddaughter of Colonel Samuel Washington, brother of the great Commander-in-Chief.

Miss Eugenia Washington, Recording Secretary-General, Daughters of the American Revolution, is a sister of the deceased. Mrs. John Ritchie, Regent, reported with sadness the death of the senior member of the Chapter, who was also a charter member. Mrs. Ritchie spoke with deep-felt words of the first death which has occurred in the Frederick Chapter, and of the irreparable loss of so valuable a member of an old historic family, distinguished in the annals of the United States. The personal gifts of Mrs. McPherson were rare and suggested her as a fitting representative in helping to preserve the truth of history and Revolutionary reminiscences.

All her life she was actively identified with the Protestant Episcopal church, of which she was a devout member. We rejoice in the hope of a "glorious reunion" "in the City of the living God, in the general assembly and church of the First-born, whose names are written in heaven."

The Chapter published the following resolution :

Resolved, That, collectively and individually, the Frederick Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution express their profound sorrow for the death of their beloved friend and honored member, and tender to the bereaved family their sincerest sympathy.

Resolved, To send a token of love—a wreath of flowers, composed of ivy leaves and sweet-scented roses, white and pure-looking—suggestive of the holy dead and of immortality.

H. M. WILLIAMS, *Historian*.

FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

MRS. EMILY PERRY RYDER.

At the last meeting of the Mary Wooster Chapter, Danbury, Connecticut, the following paper was read by Miss Meeker, Historian, as a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Emily P. Ryder, who died in Detroit, November 23, 1893 :

"MRS. REGENT AND LADIES: It is with pleasure, deeply tinged with sorrow, that we meet to-day as a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. With pleasure that so many could gather and resume the history of Revolutionary days and of the brave patriots of those days, when the battles for freedom from tyranny and oppression were fought and rewarded with a nation's liberty. With sorrow that our circle is broken, that one of our number, our senior member, Mrs. Emily Percy Ryder, will never in the days to come, by her voice or pen, cheer and strengthen us in our efforts to achieve the object of our Society, for she has exchanged the strife and battle of this mortal life, or the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' for a land where there is neither 'war nor rumors of war.'

"Mrs. Ryder's interest in the Mary Wooster Chapter was very great, and, leaving Danbury before its organization for a few months, she prepared her application papers and presented them to our Regent, already appointed, becoming thereby the first charter member of the Chapter. Being compelled to remain in Detroit through an accident which disabled her, she retained her interest in the Society by correspondence. She hoped to return to us at some future time, for her heart was

in Danbury. In one of her letters she says: 'This (Detroit) is a large city and an eminently social one. If I did not love Danbury better, I should not complain of detention here.' But disease attacked an already enfeebled body, and, after long and severe suffering, borne so patiently, she passed 'beyond the vale.'

"Mrs. Ryder's Revolutionary record was a good one. She was the granddaughter of Joseph Perry, of Fairfield, Connecticut, who enlisted in the Fourth Company of the Fifth Regiment on the first call for troops by an act of the Legislature, in April and May, 1775, commanded by Colonel Waterburg. The regiment marched first to New York, by request of the Continental Congress, and in June was encamped at Harlem. In the latter part of September, under orders of Congress, it marched to the Northern Department, General Schuyler's, and took part in operations along Lakes George and Champlain.

"Her grandmother, Mary Perry, received a pension under the act of 1840, the fly-leaf of her old family Bible being cut out and sent to Washington, as on it were written the required dates. She enjoyed it for five years, dying at the age of ninety-nine.

"Mrs. Ryder remembered when the pension papers were received, and also remembered her grandfather, who died in 1829, there being but one generation between herself and her ancestor. She was born in the house which her Revolutionary ancestor owned and lived in. The house narrowly escaped in the burning of Fairfield, in 1779, and is still standing in good repair and occupied by the sisters of Mrs. Ryder.

"It would be impossible, in a limited space, to do justice to the character of Mrs. Ryder, so full and rounded out was it with Christian graces. Her religious standard was a high one, neither narrow nor bigoted. She possessed a charity broad and deep. A Christian by profession and practice, she exemplified her faith by her works, with Christ as her pattern and leader and the whole world His field in which to labor.

"She was a woman of rare culture of mind and heart. With a reserve and dignity of manner, she combined a readiness of expression in speech and with the pen, remarkable as it was

choice, and the papers she prepared in prose and poetry for different occasions were of more than ordinary merit.

“By the church and the charitable and library organizations, of which she was an honored officer and member, she will long be mourned, and the loss of such a Daughter to our Chapter in its first year of service cannot well be estimated. But at this, our national thanksgiving season, we will blend with our sorrow a note of joy and thankfulness that the name of a woman of such nobility of character as was hers is enrolled as a charter member of the Mary Wooster Chapter, of Danbury.

“Her interest in and loyalty to the object for which the Society was organized is expressed in her letter of greeting to our Chapter on May twenty-fourth :

“‘I send greeting to the Daughters of the American Revolution in Danbury.

“‘You call me an elder sister, as being the first to join the Mary Wooster Chapter ; am I not, too, the senior of you all in respect of age? It was said, a short time ago of one of the members of the Detroit Chapter that she occupied the unique position of being the granddaughter of a patriot, all the others being *great*-granddaughters. I am inclined to think that may be my case also.

“‘If I were able, I should call on the Regent here, show my certificate and claim recognition—at least the privilege of attending their meetings. I conversed with a lady lately whose great-grandfather was one of the unfortunates who perished miserably in a British prison-ship off New York. Her husband lost his life soon after their marriage, in our Civil War, leaving her with one child, a son, now resident in St. Louis, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution in that city. So the patriotic spirit descends from generation to generation.

“‘It must be that our Society, if true to its aims, as so generally announced, will foster a greatly increased interest in the history and welfare of the nation. Through our researches into the past, facts will be brought out of immense value to family, if not to universal, history.

“‘The day of your meeting will be, I think, Queen Victoria's birthday. At present we cherish nothing but amity and good-

will toward our neighbors across the river, who belong to her Dominion of Canada. We can congratulate her on the prosperity of her whole realm, while more grateful than ever to those fearless souls who wrought out the redemption of our broad free land.

“ ‘The Rev. John Pierpont wrote :

Will ye to your homes retire ?
Look behind you, they're afire ;
And before you, see
Who have done it. From the vale
On they come, and will ye quail ?
Leaden rain and iron hail
Let their welcome be.

“ ‘Thank God for our peace and quietness and for the hope of a still better day, when, even more surely than in this Columbian year, justice and righteousness shall be the stability of the times.

“ ‘ Yours truly,

“ ‘ EMILY P. RYDER.' ”

DANBURY, *December 2, 1893.*

MRS. JULIA SEYMOUR CONKLING.

A shadow fell upon this whole community when it was known that, so swiftly, so suddenly, in the ripe maturity of her powers, but with no hint of advancing age, Mrs. Julia Seymour Conkling had passed from the life here to the life beyond. The name she bore has been an honored one for more than one generation, but it needed not that to make it a treasured memory among us. It stood as a symbol of all that was true and noble and beautiful in womanhood. Her life was the expression of herself. Calmly, serenely, in the midst of the turmoils and temptations of the great world that surged around her, she “walked in white,” loving best the quiet ways, yet faithful to the utmost to the duties of the high station to which God has called her. “*Noblesse oblige*”—that old French motto so impossible of translation—was the principle upon which, consciously or unconsciously, all her actions were based. Yet, that her own standard was so high did not make her severe in her judgment

of others. One of the rarest of her attributes was "charity that thinketh no evil;" and it is remembered of her now that she was never heard to say a harsh or unkind word of any one. If she spoke of others at all, it was with praise for their virtues, or kindly excuse for their faults.

One side of her life the outside world knew little of; it was in a sense a "hidden life" even to those who knew her well. Only by accident was the veil for a moment lifted, and a glimpse revealed of the beneficences in which she delighted; but they live in the hearts of the poor to whose needs she ministered; the sorrowing, whom her sweet sympathy comforted; the sinning and the suffering whose heart, in her Christ-like compassion, she would fain have healed.

The "Oneida Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution," which owes to Mrs. Conkling the life of its organization, mourns sincerely the loss of its friend and leader, and its members have expressed their sense of loss and their estimation of her character in the following Memorial, adopted at a meeting held Thursday afternoon, October seventh:

"As members of the Oneida Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we desire to give expression to our feeling of grief and loss in the death of our Regent, Mrs. Roscoe Conkling, and to place on our records some tribute to her beautiful life and character.

"She was not only the official head, but the founder of our Chapter, and it is entirely to her strong personal influence and her persevering effort that it owes its organization.

"Especially fitted for this work by her beautiful presence, her position in the country, and her illustrious kinship, with that gracious charm of manner which has always distinguished her as the true gentlewoman, she succeeded in binding together this league of women—descendants of the patriots.

"Her devotion to its interests was unfailing even to the end; to its meetings she opened the hospitality of her delightful home, and at the very time when, all unknown to herself and to us, the last shadows were gathering around her, her thoughts were busy with plans for its welfare.

"We feel that we were favored beyond others, that, even for so short a time, we were permitted to enjoy her leadership;

and, though her sweet and helpful presence must henceforth be denied us, we shall feel it a privilege to carry on the work she inspired, in grateful remembrance of her.

“While our sense of personal loss and bereavement is so strong, we cannot forget those to whom this blow has come with crushing weight. To them we can only offer our heart-felt sympathy, praying that the ‘God of all comfort’ may be very near them in their hour of need.”



MRS. HARRISON PORTRAIT FUND.

JANUARY, 1894.

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, 1893.....	\$10 00
January, 1894.....	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$20 00
Mrs. Mary M. Barclay, Washington, District of Columbia.....	\$ 5 00
Mrs. E. T. Bullock, Washington, District of Columbia.....	1 00
Mrs. Henry F. Blount, Washington, District of Columbia.....	25 00
Mrs. C. E. P. Mulligan, Palisades, New York.....	5 00
Mrs. A. C. Geer, Washington, District of Columbia.....	10 00
Mrs. James McMillan, Detroit, Michigan.....	25 00

If you have not already subscribed to the fund for the portrait of Mrs. Harrison for the White House, will you not give something and ask others to do so, even if a very small amount, as we wish every "Daughter" to have an actual share in this beautiful work of art and memorial of our first President-General.

In the early part of 1891, when at a private entertainment in the White House, I observed the portraits of all the Presidents on the walls; there were but four of the wives of Presidents, Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Tyler and Mrs. Hayes. This last one, you will remember, was placed there by the women who have battled so courageously in the cause of temperance.

When taking my leave of Mrs. Harrison, she detained me to talk a little, and I said: "Some day I hope we 'Daughters' will place your portrait in the Blue Room." Her face lighted up with surprise and a gleam of pleasure, that caused me to decide then and there that I would try to induce the members of our Society to carry out this plan, if only to show our appreciation of the gentle courage with which Mrs. Harrison stood by the Society in its earliest difficulties.

I immediately consulted members of the Board of Management and other "Daughters," and found them in accord with my views; therefore, when, in the early part of 1892, it was

proposed by a member of the "Board" that a badge set with diamonds should be presented to Mrs. Harrison as a mark of our appreciation of her unusual support and efforts in behalf of the Society, I proposed the portrait as a more suitable testimonial. The project of a badge was not urged further, but the project of a portrait at that time did not meet with official support in the Board, although many of its members expressed approbation. After the Magazine was established, encouraged by the warm interest manifested in the plan for a portrait by many Daughters and officers, I concluded to carry it forward under the auspices of the Magazine, in accordance with the present methods of many periodicals. (AMERICAN MONTHLY, Volume I, Number 4, page 379.) Following this came Mrs. Harrison's more alarming illness, which suggested the need of prompt and efficient effort. I, therefore, asked the coöperation of the Board of Management in the authorization of a National Committee, (AMERICAN MONTHLY, Volume I, Number 5, page 503), which met with a unanimous and hearty support. Being by custom chairman of this committee, I requested that Mrs. Judge Putnam should be appointed, and the Vice-President presiding kindly assented. From that time the work has gone on quietly, but unremittingly. The successful and delightful meeting of the committee and informal reception at the "Arlington" just before the Congress of 1893, will be remembered by those present; and also the decision of that meeting to have a full-length portrait. In the selection of an artist and other preliminary arrangements for the execution of our object, I had the active coöperation and warm sympathy of Regent of the State of New York. In all later efforts the Honorary Regent of the same State has given efficient assistance to the Chairman of the committee, Hon. Vice-President-General, and the Treasurer, while the lately-appointed Secretary of the committee has used her best efforts to assist in bringing the work to a successful consummation. The portrait has been viewed and approved by the family of Mrs. Harrison. It is a masterpiece of American art. The cordial coöperation of President Cleveland in placing in the White House has been expressed to our honored President-General, who has, from the first days when she entered on the

duties of her office, manifested a heart-felt interest in the work of the committee. The portrait will be unveiled with appropriate ceremonies in the Continental Congress, on February 22, 1894, and immediately after the Congress will be hung in the Executive Mansion.

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.



EDITOR'S NOTE-BOOK.

This Society was organized to perpetuate, that is carry out, the original principles which our Revolutionary ancestors defended and established as a line of action for their posterity.

This Magazine has, from the first, had a well-defined line of policy in support of this object. It has been literally and truly the "voice of the people." The term, "official organ," has been used only incidentally and occasionally, and to refer only to its publication of official proceedings of the Board of Management and the Congress. The Magazine is not the organ of officers of the Society, either collectively, individually, by majorities, or minorities, and, above all, not as they may appear, in cliques or as partisans, but, as announced on its outside cover, it is published by the National Society, and it is the oracle of its members as a whole. It is not an organ to lead, but a voice to speak the opinions and desires of the National Society. I refer you to its pages in confirmation of this fact. Its policy has been to follow the example of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, each of whom became a leader, not by assertion nor by the accident of office; not by a loud-voiced, persistent proclamation of their personal opinions, but by the patience and sympathy with which they listened to hear and to learn what the people thought, felt and desired. Knowing this mind and bent of the people, they were each one uncompromising in announcing it, and unsparing in their efforts to guide the people, the great majority, by wise and firm methods, to the attainment of their desires.

This Society was not organized for fifty officers, but for thousands of Daughters of Revolutionary fathers. These thousands of Daughters have sprung into being, not as children, but as Nineteenth Century women equipped for the work of the world. Let each one grasp her weapons, the republican principles that are her birthright, and enter the field to carry them forward in her own organization as a declaration

of independence that may be a model for larger governments. And let each one remember that American republicanism is founded on an absolute respect for constitutional law and the will of majorities, acting under a constitution or changing the constitution in a legitimate and careful manner.

This Magazine is your most efficient weapon, and in the coming Congress you will be called upon to say how it shall be used, and who shall be in command of it for you. The present editor places the Magazine before the Congress of 1894 as she endeavored to place it before the Congress of 1893 (AMERICAN MONTHLY, Volume III, Number 1, pages 75 and 76) where it properly belongs.

The present editor has notified the Board of Management of her entire and permanent withdrawal from the Magazine after February 22, 1894. She will prepare the February and March numbers, so there will be no break in the issue.

In selecting a new editor for the Magazine, she should be a national officer; the duties and responsibilities she assumes need the support and guarantee of such a position. It is simply misrepresentation to assert or imply that this is holding two offices. The Business Manager could, in the same way, be said to hold two offices, because she is very properly a national officer.

There is no such office as either editor or manager of the Magazine. It is only the oblique vision of partisanship that has been able to discern an officer in one case where she was a lineal, and no officer in the other case where she was a collateral. It is believed that a settlement of this eligibility issue will correct such perverted vision. The Editorial Committee can carry on the Magazine until a suitable editor is chosen.

Copies of THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *November, 1893*, and *March, 1893*, are in urgent demand. Full price and postage will be paid for them at 1416 F Street, Washington, D. C. The numbers for January, February and March, 1893, are also desired at the above address.

ERRATA.

In the October Magazine, 1893, on page 434, eighth line, in the clause, "opinions of a number of the Board," read *member* of the Board.

In the December issue, 1893, by an error of the printers the table of contents was omitted from the beginning of the Magazine. It will be found, with contents of the whole volume, in the closing pages.

Under Ancestry (December issue, page 680)—Right Honorable Stevanus Van Cortlandt—omit *born May 7, 1643, died November 25, 1700; he married Catherine, born in 1566*. These dates were those of his grandson's birth and death. The coat-of-arms marked *Beekman*, with the word *De Pasco*, read *De Peyster* (page 683). The coat-of-arms marked *De Peyster* should be *Beekman* (page 684).

The Manor House (opposite page 655) should be at *Croton*, not *Sing Sing*.

In the Wells ancestry (page 686, fourth line) read: *Their descendant, Elisha Wells, third, was grandfather*, etc. Hon. Thomas Wells married Elizabeth Hunter; John Wells; Joseph Wells; Elisha Wells, first, married Mary Chamberlain; Elisha Wells, second, married Anna Gardiner; Elisha Wells, third, married Mary Collins; Alexander Wells married Annie V. R. Van Wyck; Gertrude Van Cortlandt Hamilton married Schuyler Hamilton, Jr.

DIRECTORY.

The proofs of a considerable part of the December Magazine, 1893, and the entire Supplement were not submitted to the Editor at all before publication, although the copy was sent in time for an early issue; therefore many errors were left standing. But a large proportion of errors, especially in addresses, are in the official records, and one object of

this publication is to secure an accurate official list. Although it seems probable that Arizona may soon be in the sisterhood of States, it was not intended to hurry her, as appears on page 31 of the Directory, nor to rend Vermont asunder, as is done on page 115.

Page 12—Mrs. Neilson Poe.

Page 12—Miss Alice Key Blunt, 919 Cathedral street, Baltimore, Md.

Page 18—Mrs. J. Martin, Rochester, N. Y.

Page 34—Omit No. 1261. Miss Nanny R. Ball, Oakenden, Casanova Postoffice, Fauquier County, Va.

Page 34—Insert No. 2794. Mrs. J. C. Breckinridge, 1314 Connecticut

Page 35—No. 1265. Mrs. Mary E. Hitchcock Cowles, 3141 P street northwest, Washington, D. C.

Page 35—Nos. 466 and 465. Miss Keziah L. Carhart and Mrs. Albert Carhart, 1123 Eleventh street, Washington, D. C.

Page 39—No. 878. Miss Sarah B. Maclay, 816 Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Page 39—No. 3015. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, 1225 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.

Page 40—No. 3016. Miss Anna Josepha Newcomb.

Page 40—Miss Lillian Adelaide Norton, 1905 H street northwest, Washington, D. C.

Page 42—No. 1638. Miss Antoinette Van Hook, 1123 Seventeenth street, Washington, D. C.

Page 49—No. 2304. Mrs. Annie Holt Smith.

Page 68—Mrs. Clarence Cottman, 2009 Maryland avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Page 68—No. 21. Mrs. A. Leo Knott, 1029 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md., and omit from page 38.

Page 70—No. 908. Mrs. Adelaide A. H. Calkins, 14 Maple street, Springfield, Mass.

Page 71—No. 1974. Miss Lucy E. E. Fuller, 155 Carew street, Springfield, Mass.

Page 72—No. 1676. Miss Henrietta Stockton, Hampden, Mass.

Page 72—No. 1717. Mrs. Mary J. S. Seymour, 42 Mattoon street, Springfield, Mass.

Page 73—No. 1422. Mrs. Jane A. E. Wight, Indian Orchard, Mass.

Page 76—No. 2468. Miss Marion Stewart Dumont, 151 East Seventh street, Plainfield, N. J.

Page 76—No. 2034. Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart Dumont, 151 East Seventh street, Plainfield, N. J.

Pages 77 and 78—No. 992. Mrs. Mary A. Lathrop, 992 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Page 80—No. 1437. Mrs. Mary S. H. Burhans, Kingston, N. Y.

Page 82—No. 1432. Miss Annie Fields Du Bois, Kingston, N. Y.

Page 82—No. 2034. Omit Mrs. John B. Dumont, 23 East Seventh street, Plainfield, N. J.

Page 87—No. 1138. Mrs. Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.

Page 90—No. 3. Insert Mrs. E. H. Walworth, 28 West Fifty-ninth street, New York, and No. 47, Miss R. H. Walworth, 28 West Fifty-ninth street, New York, and omit their names from page 42.

Page 99—No. 290. Mrs. Mary Wright Wootton, 427 Lexington avenue, New York.

Page 105—No. 1470 Mrs. Mary M. Patterson Weaver. avenue, Washington, D. C., and omit from page 63 insert on page 34.

Page 105—No. 599. Mrs. William Foster Thornton, 2014 De Lancey Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

Page 120—No. 3955. Mrs. Wm. A. Cantrell.

Page 120—3960. Mrs. J. J. Jabine.

Page 120—Insert 3956, Mrs. Frances Harrow Hanger, and 3959 Mrs. Elizabeth Nash Reeve.

Page 125—No. 4046. Mrs. Leah C. Ellwanger, Rochester, N. Y.

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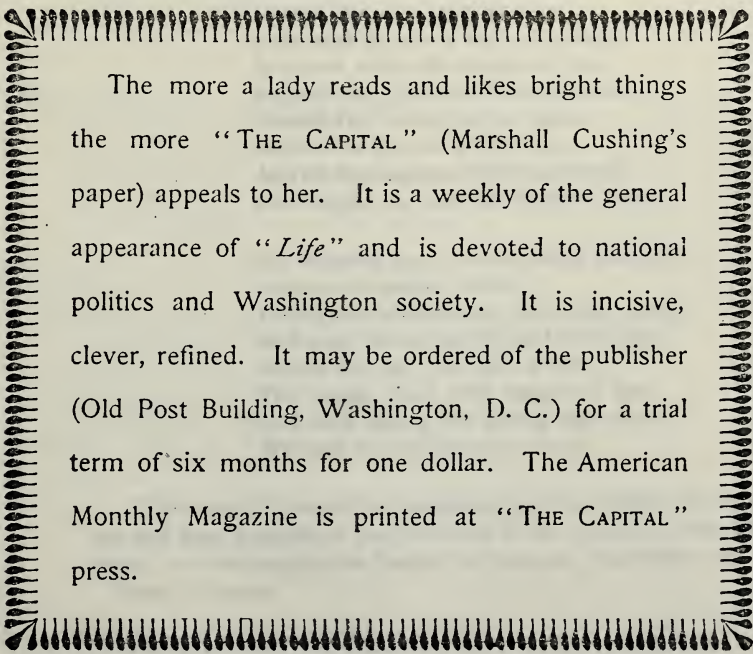
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NATIONAL HYMN.

FOR THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

WORDS BY CAROLINE HAZARD.

MUSIC BY MRS. J. B. PEET, D. A. R.

Published by E. H. Walworth. D. A. R.

OUR WESTERN LAND.

Great Western Land, where mighty breast
Between two oceans finds its rest ;
Begirt with storms on either side,
And washed by strong Pacific tide,
The knowledge of thy wondrous birth
Gave balance to the rounded earth ;
In sea of darkness thou didst stand,
Now first in light, my Western land.

In thee the olive and the vine
Unite with hemlock and with pine ;
In purest white the Southern rose
Repeats the spotless Northern snows ;
Around thy zone a belt of maize
Rejoices in the sun's hot rays,
And all that nature could command,
She heaped on thee, my Western Land.

My Western Land, whose touch makes free,
Advance to perfect Liberty !
Till right shall make thy sovereign might,
And every wrong be crushed from sight.
Behold thy day, thy time is here,
Thy people great, with naught to fear ;
God hold thee in His strong right hand,
My well beloved Western Land.

[This hymn, approved by competent musical critics, will be sung for the first time in public at the Unveiling of the Portrait of Mrs. Harrison, which is to be hung in the Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.]

Music 25 cents.

. . THE . . AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1894.

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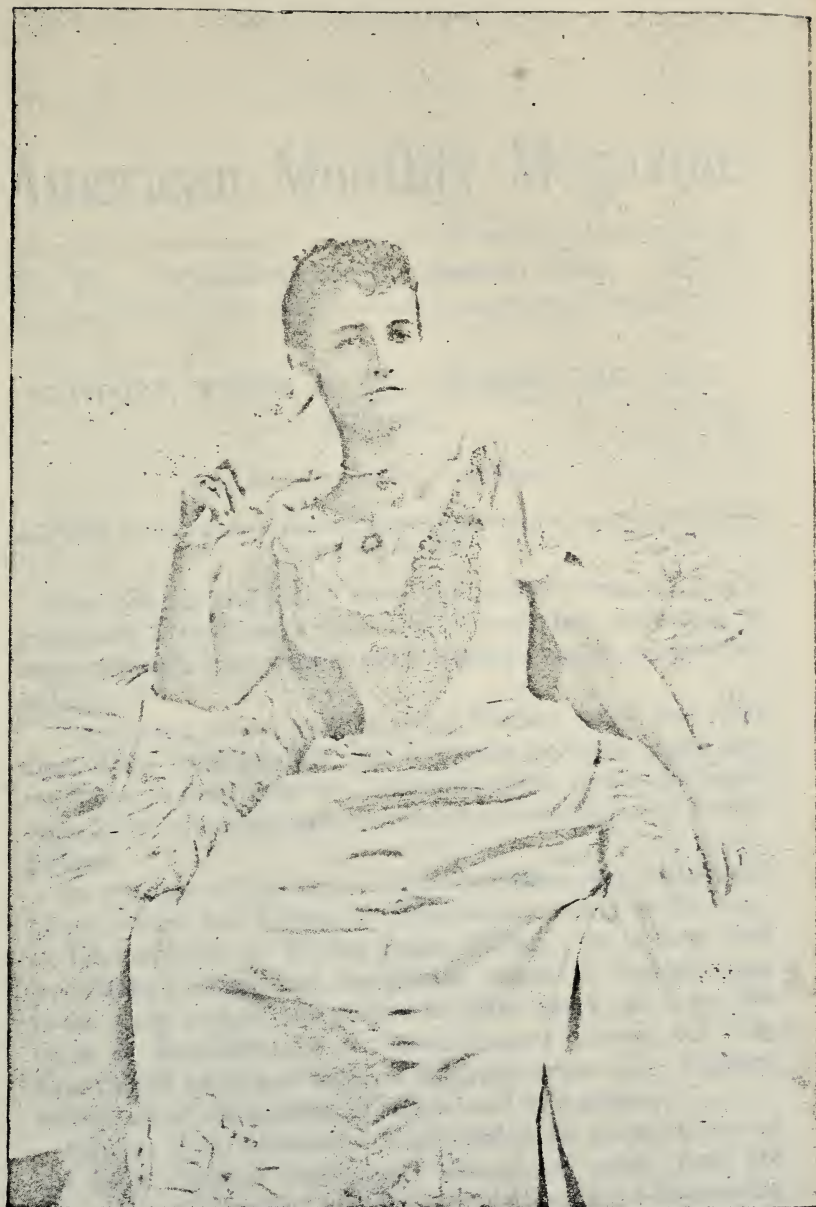
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VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. IV. WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1894. No. 2.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, DURING THE REVOLUTION.

BY HARRIET DAYTON SKINNER.

*Read before the Bristol (Rhode Island) Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution,
December 11, 1893.*

Some one has said that "every old house in Newport, every graveyard, indeed every field, almost every foot of ground, is associated with some man or event worthy of being consecrated in history."

The summer visitor walking along Thames street sees that most of the buildings are old, but have evidently been fine residences in days gone by. Many of them would be handsome to-day were they in less crowded surroundings and freshly painted.

On a corner of the street mentioned there is a certain old house, which was known in Revolutionary days as No. 123, or the residence of Friend James Taylor. It is large and hospitable looking, and the garden behind it extends clear to the water's edge. Until two or three years ago it was the home of descendants of its Revolutionary owners, but they have passed away, and to-day it has succumbed to the frequent misfortune of old landmarks and is used as a grocery.

July 27, 1778, witnesses a frightened little group in one of the inner rooms of this house. Sounds of heavy guns are heard from the harbor. Again and again comes a thundering roar. The house is shaken to its foundations with a force that sends the dishes rattling off the pantry shelves. Then comes a bullet through the door. Immediately black Cæsar, leaping

from the frightened group of the family and servants, seats himself on the floor with his back against the door.

"Dis yere de safes' place in de house, I reckon, Missy. De bullet never strike twice in de same place."

Still continues the sound of a heavy cannonade from the direction of the harbor. Mistress Taylor, spite of her quiet Quaker garb and usual placid demeanor, is very much excited and alarmed now. Her husband, true to his Quaker principles, is not a fighter, but he is a patriot and is now away from home, leaving her to care for the children.

"Hannah," she cries, "do thee take little Catharine and get thee down into the cellar quick as thy feet can carry thee. James and Peter, have a care for Mary and little Anthony, and I will follow soon."

With Cæsar's help the shutters and doors are soon made fast, and the little group is gathered in the lightest corner of the cellar. Baby Catharine cries in her mother's arms, and the other five small children cling close to her skirts. Her Quaker cap is awry, and her ample kerchief mussed and unfastened.

Soon they hear a knock upstairs at the outer door. It is repeated.

"Cæsar, do thee go see what is wanted," says his mistress.

"O, Missy, it's de British for shore," he expostulates.

"Cæsar, I bid thee go."

But the next moment the window above them is darkened, and the trembling group, hardly daring to lift their eyes, see only a slip of a girl peering in at them, who cries, "Mis' Taylor, please ma'am, ma wants to borrow some leaven."

"Get thee home quick, child," she cries, "or the British will shoot thee. Tell thy mother 'tis no time to send a child like thee after leaven."

The French fleet, under Count D'Estaing, coming with timely aid to the struggling colonies, has appeared off Newport. As soon as it approaches the British batteries, a severe cannonade commences. Several shot pass through the houses in the town and occasion great consternation among the inhabitants. This the records of the time tell us, and grandmother's stories of her grandmother tell us the rest.

Count D'Estaing had come to Rhode Island with the fleet to coöperate with General Sullivan in driving out the British, but Lord Howe, with an English fleet, appearing outside Newport and seeming to offer battle, the Count made immediate preparation to go out and fight him. He set sail, but was overtaken by a terrible storm, which prevented any extended action between the fleets. After the storm D'Estaing sailed for Boston to repair his shattered fleet. While he was there the battle of Rhode Island occurred, and the British were ever after this so fearful of the American forces and their powerful allies, the French, that on the twenty-fifth of October, 1778, they evacuated Newport forever.

To appreciate the depths of depression in Newport under British occupation, let us look at what she was before the Revolution. To most persons it is surprising to learn how great was her importance in colonial days.

Settled by Puritans of the Puritans, by people driven out of Massachusetts because they dared differ from the established church of Plymouth Colony, by people who wished equal religious liberty for themselves and for others, was this Colony at Newport in the State which was the first to provide for "soul-liberty," and whose religious principles were afterwards incorporated in the United States Constitution. Rhode Island may justly be proud of the fact that no blot of religious persecution rests upon the fair pages of her history. Huguenots from France, Quakers driven from Massachusetts and persecuted Jews all found refuge in Newport.

The island on which Newport is situated was bought of the Narragansett Indians for twenty-three coats and thirteen beaver hats, according to tradition. "Acquidneck," Isle of Peace, the Indians called it. And as Newport grew and prospered, as it became important for its shipping and commerce, as the people from the South came there for the summer months, it was spoken of as "the Garden of America" and "the Paradise of New England."

It might well deserve these appellations for its physical attractions. Recall to your mind the beautiful, land-locked harbor. Did you ever see it at sunset on a summer evening? Is it not an enchanting sight? Think of the fine, smooth

beaches, where white-crested, sea-green waves roll in from the deep blue beyond; the grand cliffs, at whose feet the mighty breakers beat with a sound as of thunder; recall the view from Paradise out over the ocean expanse; the awful chasm of Purgatory and its story of love's trial; Spouting Rock, with its coy indisposition to spout, or, if it were in the mood, the column of spray it sent up thirty feet or more towards Heaven. These features were all as attractive before the Revolution as they are to-day. And the Old Stone Mill—that enigma to antiquarians—that, too, is among the unchanging attractions of Newport. Add to these the numerous fruits of a fertile soil and an intellectual society, and we have Newport as it appeared before the Revolution.

The public school established in Newport in 1640 is said to have been the "first in America, and possibly the first in the world, accessible to all, supported by the public charge."

The Redwood Library was then a noted collection of books surpassed only by that at Cambridge.

There was in those days a large business on the "Point" of making furniture. They made inlaid tables, straight-backed chairs and tall clocks. They colored their woods for inlaid work by hot irons or hot sands, not knowing then the use of chemicals for that purpose.

Here was a commerce which rivalled New York, and the captains who sailed from Newport were among the most important personages in the colony. They wore cocked hats, "kneed-breeches" and ruffled shirts, and they brought home to wives and sweethearts rare and exquisite china, rich silks, crêpe shawls, jewelry and countless other rich and curious things, all free from duty.

Charleston, South Carolina, then looked to Newport for many of its supplies as Newport now does to New York. "There were a few progressive people in those days who thought that at some distant day New York might possibly rival Newport as a commercial and mercantile city. So eminent was the position of Newport in colonial times that antiquarians tell us that letters for New York from Europe, in order to reach that modest sea-shore town, are known to have been directed to 'New York, near Newport, Rhode Island.'"

Here lived Rev. Stephen Hopkins, D. D., the first to publicly denounce slave-holding in this centre of slave traffic.

Here lived for many years the noted Bishop Berkely. The organ which he presented to Trinity Church is still in use.

"There were three hundred families of Jews in Newport, represented by men of great learning, intelligence, and enterprise; a frugal and useful people, who, in their day and generation, contributed to the prosperity and renown of Newport." They have all gone since the Revolution, but we are constantly reminded of them by their synagogue, their cemetery and Touro Park.

It was to Newport that the highest praise was given for her service in the French and Indian War of 1744-48. Richard Partridge wrote to Mr. Ramsden, Secretary of the Lords Justices, that "the New Englanders must confess that the privateers from the Colony of Rhode Island did more execution against the enemy's privateers than all the ships of the Massachusetts, or indeed, of all the Colonies of these parts put together." The Newport people fitted out the ship "Fame," also the sloop "Tartar," to go against the fortress of Louisburg on the island of Cape Breton. The merchants of Newport advanced £8,000 to hire a twenty-gun ship for the service.

Stephen Vigneron, M. D., the fourth great-uncle of the writer, was surgeon of one of the ships which sailed from Newport in this service. He picked up on the shore of the island of Cape Breton a silver bodkin, which he gave to his niece, Molly Anthony Vigneron, and which has been handed down from generation to generation, being at present in the care of the writer.

The spirit which Newport showed in the French and Indian wars was only intensified in the Revolution. Every able-bodied man between the ages of sixteen and sixty years bore arms. A thousand men were sent to join the naval forces, and as many more joined the land. Her merchant princes consecrated their wealth to the cause.

In 1769 the British revenue sloop "Liberty" was destroyed at Newport. This was the first overt act of violence offered to the British authorities in America. It was not until three

years later that the "Gaspee" was burned in Narragansett waters.

Wallace, of the British sloop-of-war "Rose," was commander of the British force in the harbor of Newport during the first two years of the war and inflicted great distress upon its inhabitants. He made frequent raids for cattle and other supplies on the islands and towns of Mt. Hope and Narragansett Bay, detained vessels, took men prisoners and pressed them into service.

Benedict Dayton, the great-great-grandfather of the writer, fled from Newport at that time with his family and goods to Updike's Newtown (now Wickford), considering it a place of greater safety. While crossing in a boat, he was taken prisoner by Wallace and detained on the "Rose" for a long time, all efforts to obtain his release being fruitless.

Early in the war Newport appears to have been regarded by the British as an eligible base for military and naval operations, and on the seventh of December, 1776, when only about seven hundred American soldiers were on the island for its protection, the British took possession, landing six thousand troops, among them a troop of Hessians, every man in which was six feet high. In winter they were quartered in the houses of the town and in summer in tents. The State House and churches they used as barracks and hospitals. The house occupied by General Prescott as headquarters is still standing at the corner of Spring and Pelham streets.

Among the traditions of the writer's family there is one which says that while some of the British were quartered in great-great-grandfather James Taylor's house, spoken of above, the servant of a British officer took his superior's red coat, with its trimming of gold lace, into the yard to brush. The process of cleaning being finished, he hung it on a corner of the pig-pen, which no well-to-do family in those days was without. He left it there and returned somewhat later to find that, during his absence, it had been pulled into the pen, and, of course, utterly ruined. The officer then appeared in search of coat and servant and gave the latter a sound thrashing. The whole affair was witnessed with great glee by the Taylors, for they cherished a deep hatred for the British, and with good

reason; for while the British were in possession of Newport, they crushed the inhabitants with an iron heel. They took everything they could lay their hands on; food, clothing, all necessaries, and never paid for a thing. There could be no business carried on by the people under these conditions. Under all this oppression they naturally hated the British as well as feared them. As many as could do so escaped to other towns, while those who remained experienced the deepest poverty. Clothes they could not obtain and hardly food enough to live on. Towards the last of the stay of the British, an appeal was made in the *Providence Journal* for aid to be given to "the poor people of Newport, who, under the British, are almost ready to perish."

The British, in their frequent raids, visited many towns, Warren and Bristol among the number, and burned churches and dwellings in a manner too familiar to dwell upon.

For two and a half years they held Newport, but were unable during that time to make any advances on the mainland. They found it daily becoming more difficult to support the army, for they had devastated the whole fertile island. Hence it became necessary, for this reason and because they feared the power of the enemy, to evacuate Newport, which they did October 27, 1779. Their embarkation took place at Brenton's Point and occupied the entire day. The inhabitants were forbidden to appear in the streets, under penalty of death.

The British took away with them many Tories, at whose instigation probably, they carried away the town's records and sunk them at Hell Gate. Though these were subsequently returned, they were much injured. Several church bells and numerous other valuables were also taken away with the British.

The loss of the town during its occupation by the British is estimated at more than £124,000, silver money. All the public buildings were untenable except Trinity Church. More than four hundred and eighty houses had been destroyed. The town had been left to resemble "an old battered shield, long held up against the common enemy." The following winter of 1779-'80 was the most severe on record. The people were

destitute even of necessities. The story of "the hard winter" is too distressing to dwell upon.

On the morning of July 10, 1780, there is a dense fog at Newport. It is settled like wool over the sea. Sounds as of cannon signals are heard from Block Island. The inhabitants prick up their ears with mingled hope and fear. The French are expected, but there are British vessels hovering about. Perhaps there is a naval engagement. After a little while of suspense, the fog lifts with fantastic deliberation and reveals to the anxious people of Newport the French fleet under Count Rochambeau coming with reinforcement, never more timely, never more ardently desired. We may be sure that all Newport rejoiced. They received the new arrivals with much demonstration and gave to the officers cordial welcomes to their hearts and homes.

Rochambeau takes up his headquarters at the Vernon Mansion, other officers at the Wanton's, Redwood's, and other of the principal houses. De Mars, Superintendent of Hospitals, is quartered at James Taylor's, on Thames street. Many are quartered on the "Point," which was then the court end of Newport.

Immediately on being settled in their quarters, the French officers took a gallop over the island to enjoy and investigate their new surroundings, and on their return took tea at the Wanton Mansion. New England tea-drinking was a novel experience to the guests, and without exactly comprehending its utility beyond its social feature, and with no decided relish for the beverage, they felt bound in politeness to their hostess to swallow the often replenished cups, but the capacious flow of the tea urn proved too much for the comfort of one officer, who smilingly said to Mrs. Wanton, with amusing *naïveté*: "I sall vish to send dat servant to hele for bringing me so much hot vater to drink."

Many of these officers were noblemen of high distinction. Their manners were cultured, refined and fascinating. Rarely has an army of six thousand men presented so brilliant an assemblage as was then seen at Newport. In points of etiquette and grace of person, they left nothing to be desired, and by the heartiness with which they entered into the gaieties of society

they gave a new and delightful impulse to the social life of the town. The women brought out their rich party dresses, which had lain away useless since the war began, and brilliant festivities ensued.

It is related that the French were one day marching through the streets of Newport with Rochambeau at their head. At one of the houses they passed was a maiden standing at an upper window. Seeing the Count, she took a rose from her belt, kissed it and threw it down to him. Rochambeau picked it up, doffed his chapeau and placed the flower in his button-hole. That night there was a grand ball and Rochambeau wore the rose, though faded, thinking that his fair admirer must betray herself at sight of it. But he searched in vain throughout the evening. As time went on, the affair became somewhat of a mystery to him.

The trouble all lay in the fact that there was a watchful father in the case, who had witnessed the whole affair and was determined to nip it in the bud. His ship was to sail that night, so he took his fair daughter with him. A storm arose, which destroyed the ship and all on board, and this was why Rochambeau never found his fair admirer.

Social pleasures were cordially encouraged by the commander-in-chief of the French allies, and he caused a building, with a large assembly room, to be erected on the grounds of the Vernon Mansion. Here courtly hospitalities were freely dispensed, and often were seen a joyous mingling of officers in gay uniforms and ladies in rich toilettes. It is said that the names of many of the Newport belles were found written on the window panes of the Frenchmen's headquarters with the diamond rings of the officers.

Here are the names of some of the dances then common :

"A Successful Campaign, Flowers of Edinburgh, Boston's Delight, Haymaking, College Hornpipe, Faithful Shepherdess, Love and Opportunity, Lady Hancock, Freemason's Jig and Miss MacDonald's Reel."

The music was that of the spinnet, flute and viol.

Seven, or often six o'clock, was the hour named for a ball, and the guests were expected to be as punctual as at a dinner. The invitations were printed on the backs of playing cards for

the want of other pasteboard cards, and the following is one still preserved in Newport :

*Mrs. Bingham
requests the honor of
Mr and Mrs. Champlin's
Company to a Ball on Monday
Feb'y the 10th at 7 o'clock.
The favor of an answer is desired.*

The names and traditions of the belles of Newport in 1780 have the freshness of yesterday. Polly Lawton was called the very pearl of Newport beauties. Her sister Eliza, Polly Wanton, the Misses Robinson—all these were Quakers. The Wards, Hunters, Redwoods, Champlins, Ellerys, Miss Brinley, Miss Sylvan and others we hear frequently spoken of.

The retiring and modest demeanor of the fair daughters that graced the families of the Society of Friends justified the admiration of Count Ségur, who writes of Polly Lawton : " So much beauty, so much simplicity, so much elegance, so much modesty, were, perhaps, never before combined in the same person. She was attired in a white gown, muslin neckerchief and cap, the modest attire of a pious virgin. She was a nymph rather than a woman. She used thee and thou in her conversation, which was as fascinating as her personal appearance."

Though not in sympathy with the war spirit, Polly, like her father, was friendly to the cause of the Colonies and did all she could, consistently with her religious principles, to aid. While the British were in Newport she, with other young women, secretly made clothing, moccasins, shoes and stockings for the Rhode Island troops in New York, and these were secretly forwarded by her father and Elisha Anthony, of Warwick.

"Rhode Island Quakerism was always rational and free, and while it claimed to follow no other banner than that of the "Prince of Peace," it never would submit to oppression. Collectively, it would not fight; but it protested upon paper and gave sage counsel; in troublous times it did all necessary and auxiliary duty of the camp. It did everything but fight; and had not the more belligerent Baptists far outnumbered the followers of Fox, and rendered their service in the field superfluous, we might have seen the story of the choleric Friend repeated on a larger scale and the drab coats thrown upon the ground by regiments, with the injunction, 'Quaker, lay there.' "

As an illustration of the extremely calm and quiet lives which the Quakers led, it may be said that they approved of none of the worldly gaieties, such as balls or even dinner parties. But at a grand ball given in Philadelphia by the French to celebrate the birth of the Dauphin, the curiosity of the good Quaker ladies got the best of them, and in order that they might witness the unparalleled splendor of the occasion, a place was arranged for them under the orchestra, where, behind a gauze curtain, they might see unseen.

The James Taylor mentioned above was true to his Quaker principles. His wife, Molly Vigneron, was an Episcopalian, and, as Dr. Vigneron's daughter, was accustomed to all the gaieties of Newport society. It required all her persuasion to induce her husband to accompany her even to dinner parties at her father's house, and she often went alone. On one occasion her good husband could endure her coaxing no longer, and, exasperated, cried: "Molly, thee should have married a swearing man; one that would drink of brandy."

Molly later in life, however, became one of the elders in the Friends' Society, and sat up on the high seat and preached. Yet she retained her vivacity to the end of her days.

General Washington came to Newport to interview Rochambeau in regard to the future movements of both armies. He was received with great demonstrations at Long Wharf, and there was a grand procession thence to the State House. In the evening the town was illuminated and there was another

procession through its streets, preceded by thirty boys carrying torches.

Washington remained one week, and his presence was the signal for great public and private festivities. A grand tea party was given for him at the Ellery's, where he prescribed as a cure for Miss Ellery, who could scarcely speak aloud from a cold, onions boiled in molasses. It effected a cure. A grand ball was given for him at Mrs. Cowley's reception rooms, on Church Street. Washington opened the ball with Miss Peggy Champlin, who, being asked to choose the dance, selected, appropriately, "A Successful Campaigner," and as they gracefully stepped the minuet, the French officers took the instruments from the musicians and played themselves for the dancers.

On leaving Newport, Washington passed through Bristol, where Widow Burt, to impress this great event on the minds of all her little school-children, made them memorize this verse :

"In seventeen hundred and eighty-one
I saw General Washington."

One of the unique American festivities with which the Frenchmen were entertained was a "Turtle Party." It was customary for a captain of a vessel to bring home among his cargo a large sea tortoise, a keg of limes and some Barbadoes rum to form the chief features of a "Turtle Party." This was a sort of picnic given by a score of men to as many women. The turtle meat was cooked in various ways, to be eaten by the company at a two o'clock dinner. The rum and limes formed the chief constituents of the punch which abounded. The dinner was served on Liverpool ware, blue and brown, with cream-colored edges. The covers of the vegetable dishes were molded into the forms of pies, tarts and other devices, and the tureens were made to resemble roasted turkeys. The ladies sat at one side of the table and the men at the other. At five o'clock tea was served, and after that they usually danced until ten.

Cuffy Cockroach (this is a veritable name) was acknowledged to excel as a turtle cook. In fact, to say that Cuffy had had a hand in any dinner was enough to awaken the keenest

expectations. He was a negro, brought from Guinea in his youth, and attained his name and fame in Newport kitchens. Often have we heard old Newport people use the expressions, "grand as Cuffy" and "that is almost as well as Cuffy could do."

The Frenchmen, with their quick eyes, observed the domestic habits of our ancestors, and as many of them kept journals, we can to-day read their opinions. This is what Blanchard says about American eating: "Breakfast is an important affair with the Americans. Besides tea and coffee, they put on the table roasted meats, with butter, pies and ham; nevertheless, they sup and in the afternoon again take tea. Thus the Americans are always at table. And as they have little to occupy them, as they go out little in winter, and spend whole days alongside of their fires and their wives, without reading and without doing anything, going to table so often is a relief and a preventative of *ennui*."

De Chastellux says of their church-going: "Piety is not the only motive that brings American ladies to church. Deprived of all shows and polite diversions whatever, the church is the grand theatre where they attend to display their extravagance and finery."

The fashions of the day were obtained from London instead of Paris. Often the hair was, one half of it, combed back and tied in a bunch on the back of the head, and half of it combed forward and worn with or without a bandeau. It was sometimes ornamented with beads or white ostrich feathers. Turbans of bee-hive shape were much worn and must have been hideous affairs.

However these extremes may be, simplicity in dress in every-day life dominated among the better class; and in the social intercourse, including that of the tea table, the costume for the occasion consisted of a "short gown," plain skirt, ample gauze or cambric handkerchief, worn around the neck and crossed in front, and a spotless white apron.

Monsieur Blanchard writes in his journal of his experience in visiting a certain good lady with some of his friends. He says: "As there was no bread in her house, some was hastily made. It was of meal and water mixed together, which was

then toasted at the fire. Small slices of it were served up to us. It is not much for a Frenchman." This was his opinion of our famous Rhode Island Johnny cake. And we note here that these cakes are said to have been first made by the Shawnee Indians. The whites, adopting the cakes, changed the name gradually from Shawnee and Shawny to Johnny.

After eleven months spent gaily at Newport, the French were ordered to Yorktown, and they left with many regrets. After the close of the war, as they were marching to Boston, previous to sailing for France, a number of them went to Newport to pay their farewell respects to their hospitable entertainers. The maidens complained to them of the dull times since they had gone, and this decided the Frenchmen to give a farewell ball. It was a most brilliant affair, and made a most happy ending to the pleasant intercourse. But the officers were obliged to depart next day, not, however, without first having kissed the hand of Polly Lawton.

Marriage ties were added to the national alliance, and some Newport maidens went to make homes in France, while several officers made Newport their home. Eight years after the war more than eighteen officers were found living there.*

After the Revolution, Newport had neither the men nor the means to resume her commercial enterprise. Her rich Jews had all left forever. Such was the depression that for fifty years hardly a new house was built in the town. Yet her prospects brightened a little, for every summer she received numbers of visitors from the South. So many invalids came to her from Carolina that she was known as the Carolina hospital. And now this "seaport town," this "city by the sea," is the leading summer resort in America. It is a duty the fashionable world owes to itself to spend at least a part of the summer here in select publicity.

"The youth of to-day, whose highest praise for his fair partner of the cotillion is often that she is an "awfully good

*As a token of the gratitude which the Americans felt towards the French, the latter coveted the possession of the Island of Rhode Island for a naval station. They were sure the Americans could never defend it against England or Germany. Fortunately for us, the Americans withstood this proposition.

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fellow," has little kinship with his ancestor, who used to wait at the street corner to see the object of his devotion go by under the convoy of her father and mother and a couple of faithful colored footmen, thinking himself happy meanwhile if his divinity gave him a shy look.

The gay girl of the period, who rushes from one engagement to another, and whose most sacred confidence is apt to be that she adores horses and loves pottering about the stables, is, with all her charms, quite different from the blushing little beauty of 1780, who, in powdered hair, quilted petticoat and high, red-heeled shoes, gave her lover a modest little glance at the street corner, thinking it a most delicious and unforeseen bit of romance to have any lover at all.

But other times, other manners and Nineteenth Century men and women are no doubt as charming in their way as were our pretty ancestresses and their gallants of a century ago.

REPLY OF JUDGE H. M. SHEPARD TO THE OLD DOMINION CHAPTER.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED.

When the election of a certain national officer was before the Congress of 1893, attention was called to the fact that under the National Constitution said officer was eligible for office only for a certain number of months, thus completing the limit of her two years' service (under Section 1, Article IV). The election of this officer followed, no intimation being given that she would claim a full year's term, and with full understanding by Congress that the National Board of Management could (under Section 2, Article VI) "fill vacancies in office until next meeting of Congress."—(See official report of proceedings in Congress in *AMERICAN MONTHLY* for June, 1893.) On October 5, 1893, the National Board of Management declared that the term of office of said officer would expire on

October 7, 1893, and proceeded to elect a successor to said officer, who should serve until meeting of Congress of 1894. Said successor was elected by a vote of fourteen to four.

Question 1. Did the National Board of Management have a right, under the National Constitution, to declare this office vacant at the expiration of two years' service on the part of said officer?

Question 2. Did the National Board of Management have a right, under the Constitution, to elect a successor to said officer who should serve until Congress of 1894?

Question 3. The National Board of Management having issued an order signed by the President Presiding and the Recording Secretary, to the effect that "No officer of the National Society, nor State Regent, nor Chapter Regent, is authorized to issue circulars in regard to the National Society, or organization of Chapters, without approval of Board," was not the action of the Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters (Mrs. H. M. Boynton) in sending out circular on eligibility (see circular in AMERICAN MONTHLY for October, 1893) without authorization of the Board of Management, in direct conflict with this order of the Board?

Question 4. Has the minority of the Board of Management a right to order the issuance of a circular which is opposed to and "at variance with the vote of the majority of the Board?"

Respectfully submitted to Judge Henry M. Shepard, member of the National Advisory Board, and Presiding Justice of the Illinois Appellate Court, by

MRS. JAMES LYONS,

Registrar of Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond, Virginia.

REPLY BY JUDGE SHEPARD.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, *January 7, 1894.*

In response to certain questions submitted to me by the Old Dominion Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, through Mrs. James Lyons, Registrar, I refer to the original paper communicating the questions, and a statement of facts on which the questions are based, and return the same herewith.

The statement of facts does not disclose with certainty when the officer referred to was first elected, nor whether she was first elected by the Congress for the full term of one year, or was chosen by the Board of Management to fill a vacancy. I infer that she first came to the office, in one way or another, in October, 1891, and that she held the office continuously from that time until February, 1893, when she was again elected to it by the Congress; and will so assume in what I have to say in answering the questions put to me.

Section 1, Article IV, of the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, provides, among other things, as follows:

“Officers shall be elected by ballot by a vote of the majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the Continental Congress of the Society, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors shall be elected.

“No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two years consecutively.”

Again, Section 2, Article VI, of the Constitution, provides as follows:

“The Board of Management shall have power to manage the business of the Society, to enact by-laws, to prescribe rules and regulations for the guidance of the officers of the Society, * * * to fill vacancies in office till the next meeting of the Congress, and in general to do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress; but all acts of the Board shall be legal and binding till disapproved by the Congress.”

Considering first, Section 1, Article IV, of the Constitution, as quoted, it will be seen to consist of two parts, one of which is directory and relates to the election of officers and their term of office, and the other of which is mandatory and restrictive upon the first. In the case submitted, these two provisions come in conflict, for the officer referred to had already held the same office for more than one year when again elected in February, 1893, and could not hold the office for another full term without a violation of the provision against eligibility for more than two successive years. Under

such circumstances the rule applies that when the directory part of a statute or constitution comes in conflict with a mandatory part of the same statute or constitution, the latter provision must prevail. It is as if the section quoted read: "The officers elected in the manner provided shall hold office for one year, but no officer shall be eligible to hold office for more than two years consecutively." In other words, the mandatory provision against more than two successive years is a qualification or limitation upon the directory provision regulating the ordinary term of office, whenever the two provisions come in conflict.

It may be said that the intent of the Constitution is to provide for what might be called a corporate year, extending from the meeting of one Congress to that of another, and that it is antagonistic to its general spirit that vacancies should occur during such corporate year by expiration of terms of office, and that it is inconsistent with the purposes of the Society that it should be without a full complement of officers during any considerable part of a year. But the answer to that is that the Constitution itself has provided against such a happening, and has secured a remedy therefor by vesting in the Board of Management the power to fill vacancies arising from any cause. The constitutional provision relating to vacancies is not limited to such as may occur by death, removal, resignation or other particular disability, but covers all vacancies arising from whatever cause.

It might, furthermore, be argued with much force that (the Constitution contemplating a corporate year) the year of the Society, within the meaning of the word year, as employed in the section relating to office-holding, is not divisible, and that an officer elected in October, who should serve until the meeting of the annual Congress in February following, had held office for one year.

Inasmuch, however, as to so argue and hold would have rendered the particular officer in question ineligible for reëlection in February, 1893, for any further time, long or short, about which no question is submitted, it is sufficient, for the reasons already stated, to hold that the Congress had no power under the Constitution, by reëlection of that officer in Febru-

ary, 1893, to give her a term extending beyond the two years of her office-holding, which expired in October, 1893.

And the conclusion I have reached seems also to have been that of the Continental Congress, at the time when that body was considering the question of the reelection of Mrs. Boynton as Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, in the annual meeting of February, 1893. Although there is nothing in the communication of the questions submitted to me to indicate who the officer therein referred to is, I assume the questions refer to Mrs. Boynton, but, whether so or not, the question involved was the same and the debate is equally in point. I quote from pages 669 and 671, *AMERICAN MONTHLY* of June, 1893.

In the debate then occurring, Mrs. Clarke said: "These officers are elected for one year. The present Vice-President in Charge of Organization (and we all recognize her ability) has held the position for one year and a half, and, therefore, has but six months to serve. As we are electing for one year, it seems to me that she is out of the question."

And Mrs. Ballinger said: "At any rate, Mrs. Boynton is eligible for six months, at the end of which time the Board of Management can fill the vacancy."

I have read that debate through with attention, and fail to find an expression by anybody that even tends to call in dispute the fact so clearly stated by the two ladies whose remarks I have quoted, and thereby squarely brought to the consideration of the Congress that Mrs. Boynton, having served a year and a half, could, if elected, serve but six months more. And yet she was elected. In aid of the correct interpretation of the Federal Constitution, the debates in the convention that framed that instrument have long been resorted to with much profit; and so of the proceedings of other bodies. And it is an established rule that the correct interpretation of instruments may, in cases of doubt, be ascertained and determined from the construction given to them by the parties to them in their conduct under them.

As to the question of whether the Board of Management had the right or power to declare the office vacant at the expiration of the two years, in October, 1893, I would say that, in

my opinion, the vacancy arose by virtue of the Constitution itself, and that no declaration of such vacancy by the Board of Management was necessary. Such a declaration, however, though superfluous, could do no harm, and needs only to be treated as a quite proper, although probably unnecessary, finding of the fact by the Board that the two years' term had expired, as a basis for its action in filling the vacancy which, the vacancy existing, it clearly had the express power to do under Section 2, Article VI.

Upon the other questions of the right of the Vice-President in Charge of Organization to issue a circular concerning eligibility, without the authority or approval of the Board of Management, and of the power of a minority of the Board to order the issuance of a circular "at variance with the vote of a majority of the Board," there is much less difficulty in coming to a conclusion than upon the other questions already discussed.

Section 2, Article VI, already quoted, gives power to the Board of Management "to manage the business of the Society, * * * to prescribe rules and regulations for the guidance of the officers of the Society, * * * and in general to do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject," etc.

This section most clearly constitutes the Board of Management the paramount power in the Society, over and above its officers, and subject only to the Society itself assembled in Congress. My attention has been directed to a printed circular, not dated, but apparently issued subsequent to the last annual meeting of the Congress in February, 1893, and signed "By order of the National Board of Management: M. V. E. Cabell, President Presiding; Eugenia Washington, Recording Secretary-General," wherein, under the heading of "Official Circulars," it is said: "No officer of the National Society, nor State Regent, nor Chapter Regent, is authorized to issue circulars in regard to the National Society or Organization of Chapters without the approval of the Board. This is necessary to preserve uniformity and prevent conflict of authority."

If the quoted portion of the circular were adopted by the Board (in pursuance of the power delegated to it by Section 2, Article VI, of the Constitution), and brought to the notice

of the Vice-President in Charge of Organization before the issuance by her of a circular without the approval of the Board, her conduct was in excess of her right and authority as an officer subject to the Board. If she were without knowledge of the order of the Board when she issued the circular, she could not be said to have violated her duty in sending it out. Without directions from the Board, she would be entitled to exercise her own discretion in the conduct of her official duties.

It need hardly be said that the minority of the Board of Management has no power "to order the issuance of a circular which is opposed to and at variance with the vote of the majority of the Board." Common sense and general knowledge teach that a minority in governing a body do not possess the power to manage the affairs of that body in opposition to the expressed will of the majority.

While entertaining a clear conviction of the correctness of the conclusions I have expressed, I cannot but regret that I have had no opportunity to interchange views with some others, at least of the Advisory Board, before submitting them.

HENRY M. SHEPARD.



THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.*

BY ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

One of our great American poets, looking over a famous battlefield of our country, has said :

"We needs must think of history that waits
 For lines that live but in their proud beginning;
 Arrested promises and cheated fates,
 Youth's boundless venture and its single winning.
 We see the ghosts of deeds they might have done,
 The phantom homes that beacons their endeavor;
 We grudge the better strain of men
 That proved itself and was extinguished then,
 The field, with strength and hope so thickly sown,
 Wherefrom no other harvest shall be mown."

These lines vibrated through my mind like the muffled tones of a funeral march as I stood in the military chapel at West Point, and looking towards the eastern wall, read on its marble memorial tablet this inscription :

BUENA VISTA, FEBRUARY 22-23, 1847.

Colonel J. J. Hardin.	Lieut. E. F. Fletcher.
" W. R. McKee.	" R. Ferguson
" Archibald Yell.	" L. Robbins.
Lt. Col. Henry Clay, Jr.	" T. Kelly.
Captain George Lincoln.	" J. C. Steel.
" J. B. Zabriskie.	" J. Bartleson.
" Wm. Woodward.	" A. Atherton.
" W. T. Willis.	" Wm. Price.
" A. R. Porter.	" Fran. McNulty.
" T. B. Kinder.	" R. L. Moore.
" W. Walker.	" D. Campbell.
" J. Taggart.	" J. A. Leonhard.
Lieut. B. R. Houghton.	" Thomas C. Parr.
" A. B. Rountree.	" E. M. Vaughn.

A little army of four thousand six hundred and ninety-one men marched to this battlefield; of these, two hundred and thirty-nine men and twenty-eight officers were killed, many of them murdered in their wounds. They lay on the battleground dead, robbed, stripped of their clothing, yet on a victorious field, from which, with their wounded or exhausted comrades, they had driven twenty thousand men, the *élite* of the Mexican army, many of them veterans, who had fought in the war of independence against Spain and had seen constant service in the civil wars that followed:

These simple facts were pregnant of great events. In them

* From the *Magazine of American History*, December, 1879.

were embodied the issue of the war with Mexico and the acquisition of an empire, as empire represents land, wealth and power; the downfall of Santa Anna, sometimes called the Napoleon of the West; the continuance of the regular army of the United States, then more seriously threatened with extinction by the politicians than at any time since; the election of a President of the United States; and the germ of a great civil war—for all of these things developed as a natural outgrowth or a direct result of the momentous victory in the pass of Angostura, before the plain of Buena Vista. The brilliant achievements of General Scott, which we involuntarily compare with the progress of Cortez over the same ground, were but a blossoming of the hardy plant which General Taylor had set in the soil of Northern Mexico, and which had been watered with the blood of that mere handful of heroes with which he was left to meet the concentrated forces of the enemy.

The time is short, by years, since our army marched into Mexico—but what a change in the spirit of the people? Not for the worse, perhaps, but still a great change, such as separates eager, chivalrous self-sacrificing youth from more prudent and calculating manhood. Late in the spring of 1846 there was a call for volunteers for the war with Mexico. The noblest and choicest spirits in the land sprang quickly to arms. There had been a bitter strife in regard to the war. In stump speeches, on the floor of Congress, in the political caucus—everywhere the war of words ran high. Personal ambition, fanatical abolitionism and imperious pro-slaveryism had aroused the passions of the people for or against the war. But above the clamor and invective of partisans at last was heard the announcement of these irrevocable facts: *Texas is annexed*; Taylor has advanced to protect her frontier; the Mexicans have crossed the Rio Grande; Colonel Cross has been killed; Captain Porter's little band, in search of him, has been defeated and dispersed. Thornton's squadron of dragoons has been captured after a desperate struggle.

In 1846 men did not read so calmly and indifferently as now of the capture and slaughter of the gallant officers of our regular army—trained, accomplished, high-principled gentlemen, whose moral, intellectual and social qualities are an honor to

our country. Political feuds were at once forgotten ; there was only generous rivalry as to who should be permitted to go. Thousands offered their services who were not accepted. The call was made by the President in the beginning on the Southern and Western States, as being nearer the scene of the conflict. There, where there had been the hottest political contest with the cries of Clay and peace as opposed to Polk, annexation and war, peace men were now found raising regiments and entering with enthusiasm into the plans of the administration. When these plans were a matter of deliberation and argument, they were opposed mainly on two grounds. First, Texas being still claimed as a province by Mexico, her annexation would necessarily involve us in a war with that nation without adequate cause. The other and more urgent cause of opposition was a desire to check the extension of slavery.

The Texas question was foreseen even then by thoughtful statesmen to be an entering wedge which might ultimately cleave the Union. An extract from a private letter of Colonel John J. Hardin, * whose name heads the list of slain at the battle of Buena Vista, written while he was a member of Congress from Illinois (he was a Whig and opposed to annexation), will give us an insight into the state of political feeling on this subject. It is dated Washington, January 26, 1845, and says :

“Last night the Democrats passed the Texas project through our House. At the commencement of the session it could not have been passed. But I have been convinced for some days that the scheme which was adopted would be passed. Every loco-foco from the North, with only two or three exceptions, who was not re-elected, or who was satisfied he would not be, voted for it. Every office seeker was entreating his friends to go for it, and every member of Congress who wants an office voted for it. For it is understood and proclaimed that those who will not go for Texas, as the South wants it, could obtain no office from Mr. Polk. It is said by some of the Senators that it will not pass that body. Although I cannot count enough to pass it, yet I feel satisfied that enough will be hunted up to go for it, and thus get it through. No one supposed the vote in our House would be

*Father of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

so large, and, indeed, no vote was estimated to pass the Bill by a fair count, but when it was about to pass a number voted for it. So in the Senate, I think, they will find men to change their vote to pass it, if necessary. We have been so engrossed with Texas that we have no other news whatever. You will see that the project which was adopted was proposed by a Tennessee whig, Milton Brown. He is one of my messmates. He avowed at all times that he went for it purely as a Southern slavery question; that he drew up his proposition and proposed it for the express purpose of preventing any misunderstanding on the subject of slavery, and determined to make the North swallow it if they would have Texas; and if they were satisfied to give the South Texas on these terms, he was willing to take it. Only eight Whigs voted for it, and they were not enough to defeat it, if they had all voted against it."

This hint of Congressional proceedings, and of the changing of votes, gives point to Hosea Bigelow's assertion that—

"A marcfiful Providence fashioned us holler
O' purpose that we might our principles swaller;
Besides, there's a wonderful power in latitude
To shift a man's morril relations an' attitude;
Some flossifers think that a fakkilty's granted
The minnit its proved to be thoroughly wanted;
So, wen one's chose to Congress, ez soon ez he's in it,
A collar grows up right round his neck in a minnit;
For a coat that sets wal her: in old Massachusetts,
Wen it gits on to Washington, somehow askew sets."

And also to what he says of the people who—

"Think they're a kind o' fulfillin' the prophecies,
Wen they're ou'y jest changin' the holders of offices;
(An' fer Democrat Horners there's good plums left yet,)
To the people they're ollers ez slick ez molasses,
An' butter their bread on both sides with The Masses,
Half o' whom they've persuaded, by way of a joke,
Thet Washington's mantelpiece fell upon Polk."

But the fun and satire, as well as the animosity of political discussions, were unheeded, or silenced, upon the President's demand for volunteers. On the thirtieth of May, 1846, General Wool, then Adjutant-General of the army, was ordered to

repair to Cincinnati and muster into service twelve thousand volunteers from the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Mississippi. This business was dispatched with thoroughness and rapidity, and on the eleventh of July General Wool was ordered to turn over his command in the States to General Butler and to concentrate a part of the force, now ready to move, at San Antonio de Bexar, in Texas. From this place General Wool was to lead an expedition against the city of Chihuahua, in the interior of Northern Mexico. General Butler soon after embarked with a larger portion of the volunteers to join General Taylor on the Rio Grande. General Wool proceeded to Alton, Illinois, the place of rendezvous of the First and Second Illinois Regiments, commanded by Colonels Hardin and Bissell. Finding them in a satisfactory state of preparation for his expedition, he went to New Orleans and thence to Lavaca and San Antonio. The Illinois regiments soon followed. They embarked at Alton for New Orleans. Though but a child, I remember well that bright summer day, made brilliant by the continuous strains of martial music, the dress parades of the regiments, the enthusiastic cheers of the thousands of people who had come to witness their departure. The tears of parting were suppressed, the forebodings of danger were silenced by the brightness, the glitter of the scene, and the hopefulness of the soldiers, who soon crowded the broad decks of the great white steamer. It seemed to my young eyes to be bearing them away to some unreal world. Alas! the incoming steamer that brought the shattered regiments home was not crowded.

From New Orleans they went by steamer to Lavaca, and from this place on the eleventh of August was begun the famous march of the Army of the Centre, as General Wool's command was called. General Taylor's army, then in the field, was the Army of Occupation, and the troops of General Kearney's expedition comprised the Army of the West. General Scott had not yet arrived in Mexico.

On the fifth of April, 1846, General Taylor, having marched from Corpus Christi with the whole force of regulars at his disposal, numbering three thousand five hundred and ninety-

three, established himself on the east bank of the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras. Here he erected a fort. His stores had been forwarded from New Orleans, by sea, to Point Isabel. On the thirtieth of April, two companies were left to garrison the fort, and Taylor, with the remainder of his army, marched to Point Isabel to bring up his supplies. In the meantime, a large force of Mexicans had been gathered at Matamoras under General Ampudia. While the main army of General Taylor was on its march from Point Isabel with its train of ammunition and supplies, it encountered the whole force of the Mexicans, six thousand strong, which had been brought out to intercept its return. Here was fought the battle of Palo Alto, in which Taylor was victorious, with a loss of only nine killed and forty-five wounded, while the loss of the enemy was over three hundred.

The night following this action the Mexicans retreated and took a strong position at Resaca de la Palma. They were reinforced by two thousand fresh troops, and here, the next day, another fiercely contested battle took place, in which the rout of the Mexicans was complete. The losses on both sides were heavier than on the previous day; that of the Mexicans exceeding five hundred. A few days later, Arista vacated Matamoras and destroyed or concealed his guns. General Taylor took possession of the city; the first campaign of the war was at an end, and the disputed territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande was secured.

During the following weeks the smaller towns above Matamoras, on the river, were occupied without opposition. Early in August General Taylor moved his headquarters to Carmargo, which was to be his depot of supplies during the anticipated operation on Monterey, one of the strongest fortified posts in Mexico.

While these movements were in progress on land, the Mexican ports had been blockaded by ships of the United States Navy. During the month of August Santa Anna, an exile from Mexico, had been permitted, by order of the Government at Washington, to run the blockade at Vera Cruz. This questionable act of the administration was thought at that time to have been prompted by a belief in Santa Anna's desire to

negotiate a peaceful settlement with the United States. It is now affirmed that the Government at Washington had revealed to it, at that time, a plot between the emissaries of European governments and the authorities in Mexico for the establishment of a monarchy in the latter country, under the protection of the foreign powers, and that Santa Anna was permitted to enter the port of Vera Cruz to ensure the overthrow of this conspiracy.

Santa Anna approached the City of Mexico, surrounded by his friends and followers, early in September, and was tendered the supreme power. He adroitly declined "the place of power for the post of danger." Upon this announcement the Mexican government ordered a levy of thirty thousand men, to rendezvous at the capital or at San Luis Potosi within seventy days. Santa Anna ordered Ampudia, then in command of the northern army, to evacuate Monterey, unless sure of a successful resistance, and to fall back on San Luis Potosi, where he would establish his headquarters. Ampudia, confident of success, and anxious to win the *éclat* of a victory, used his discretionary power to resist the American occupation. This resulted in the storming of Monterey by Taylor's army, where—

"On, still on, our column kept,
Through walls of flame its withering way;
Where fell the dead, the living stept,
Still charging on the guns that swept
The slippery streets of Monterey.

"The foe himself recoiled aghast,
When, striking where he strongest lay,
We swooped his flanking batteries past,
And, braving full their murderous blast,
Stormed home the towers of Monterey.

"Our banners on those turrets wave,
And there our evening bugles play;
Where orange boughs above their grave
Keep green the memory of the brave,
Who fought and fell at Monterey."

Thus with continued success had General Taylor pressed on to a new base of operations, though with severe losses. The occupation of Monterey had been accomplished only

after a determined resistance, and with the loss of twelve officers and one hundred and eight men killed and over three hundred wounded. The loss of the enemy was one thousand or more. By the terms of the capitulation signed on the twenty-fourth of September, Taylor had agreed to an armistice of eight weeks, in consequence of the representation made by Ampudia, that peace commissioners had been appointed by his government to negotiate a treaty with the United States.

We will now return to the Army of the Centre at San Antonio. General Wool had made extensive and careful preparation for the expedition committed to his command by the authorities at Washington. He was impatient to advance, but found it difficult to obtain reliable information concerning the routes practicable for a march of one thousand miles, to be traversed before he could reach Chihuahua.

In September General Wool left San Antonio with his advance columns; the Illinois regiments, with Colonel Churchill, of the regular service, followed some days later, and the whole command reached Parras in the latter part of November, when General Wool received dispatches from General Taylor, informing him that the expedition to Chihuahua, according to advices from Washington, would be abandoned. General Taylor and General Wool acquiesced in the propriety of this advice, as Chihuahua was still about four hundred miles distant, the intervening country sparsely inhabited and the city itself a place of little importance.

This expensive expedition and laborious march was thus closed without benefit to the American cause, for these troops with their supplies might have joined General Taylor's army by the shorter and more convenient route chosen for the volunteers under General Butler. No stronger example can be found of entire devotion to the Government, and self-sacrificing determination to do the best that could be done from day to day with an inadequate force and undefined plans, than is seen in the course now pursued by General Taylor. Forced to create a base of supplies in the enemy's country, receiving vague, often contradictory, instructions from Washington, and separated by weeks of time from even these unsatisfactory orders, he still pressed heroically forward, feeling his way

and planting himself, step by step, more firmly on the soil of the enemy's country.

Now, in the last weeks of the year, having been reinforced by General Butler, and later by General Wool's division, he was, for the first time, in a position to form plans and fix upon a definite object, but he was still hampered by instructions from Washington. In a letter to Colonel Hardin, dated "Headquarters Army of Occupation or Invasion, Monterey, Mexico, November 28, 1846," after speaking of the efficiency of the First Illinois Regiment, he adds :

"By the last despatches from Washington I am directed to hold on to what we have acquired in the northern part of Mexico, but, for the present, not to proceed farther. I have, in consequence of said instructions, ordered General Wool, with his column, to occupy Parras, and General Worth, with a command, Saltillo, which may be considered the advanced posts of our army, and which the Mexican General, if he determines to act on the offensive, might operate against ; in which case these commands might be united so as to resist successfully, until reinforced from here, where I propose keeping a respectable force for that object, and, in the event of orders, to push farther on, you would be in a position to be brought together or joined by other troops to act against San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas or Durango."

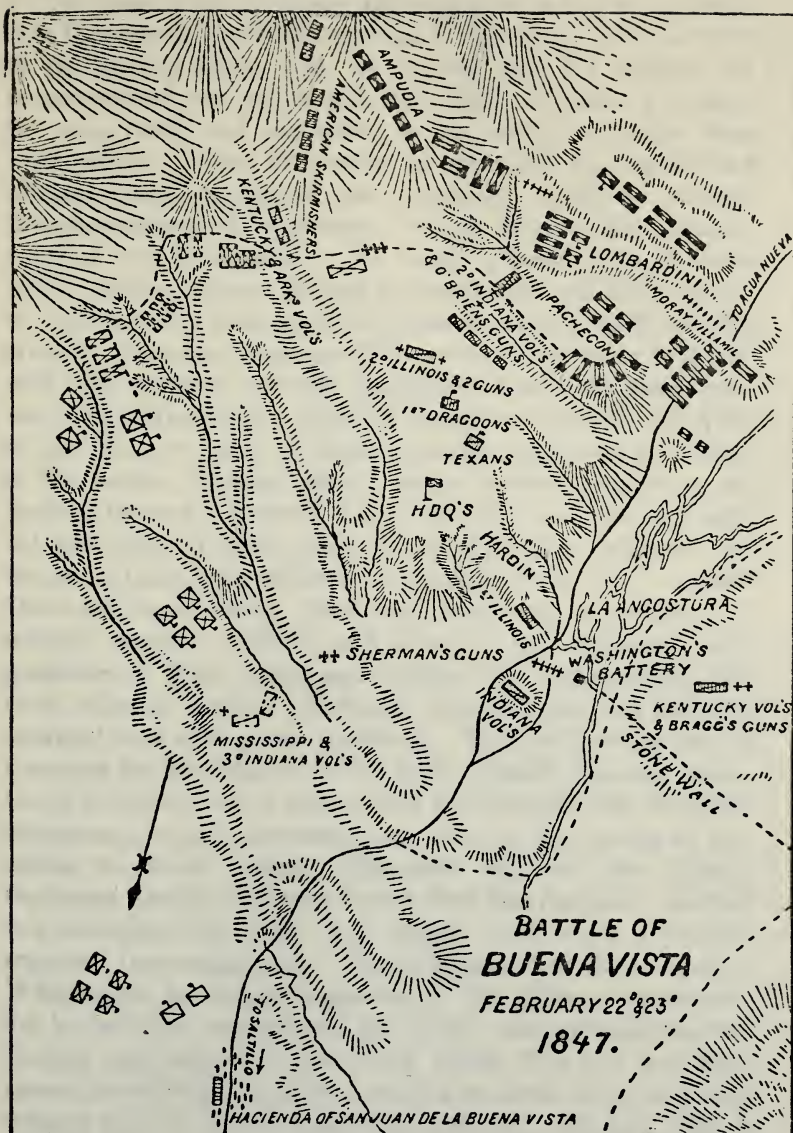
General Taylor's plans were suddenly destroyed ; for, unexpectedly, in the face of the enemy, his army had been reduced to a fragment—not by the foe, but by a friend, his superior officer, acting under orders from the Government. General Scott's misunderstanding with the administration having been adjusted during the autumn, he sailed in November for Mexico, to conduct an expedition to the City of Mexico, by way of Vera Cruz. A large levy of new troops were sent out from the United States to meet him, and he was permitted to make a requisition on General Taylor for such of his troops as he required for the success of his enterprise. He had accordingly sent dispatches from New Orleans, both to General Taylor and to General Butler, second in command, ordering them to forward immediately to Brazas Santiago the whole of the regular force at their disposal, except a few companies of dragoons and

of artillery. Taylor removed his headquarters to Agua Nueva, and concentrated at that place his depleted army.

The dispatches of General Scott to General Taylor, in which he made his requisition for these troops, fell into the hands of Santa Anna, through the capture and murder of their bearer, Lieutenant Richy, and his escort. It will be seen at once how the wary Santa Anna, who had been cautiously watching for a favorable opportunity to strike a meditated blow, would avail himself of this happy chance. He could have wished for no better opportunity. Scott, with his army scarcely organized, sailing towards the celebrated stronghold, San Juan D'Ulloa, which must hold him in check if it did not paralyze his advance; Taylor, stripped of his regulars, and with but a small force of raw troops. He, on the contrary, with thirty thousand men, veterans or new levies, which had been several months under discipline, and were commanded by many efficient generals, leading men of military repute in the republic; and all under the constant stimulus of exciting harangues against the invaders of the sacred soil of Mexico; he remembered how a similar strategy had secured him a great triumph in 1829 and actually terminated the war with Spain. Now, one decisive blow, and Taylor would be annihilated, when he would have ample time to turn his attention to Scott and wrest from him any advantage he had gained in his advance on the City of Mexico. Taylor had indeed been victorious on the Rio Grande, but Santa Anna was not there; mistakes had been made; the army had been used in detachments; the feelings of the versatile Mexican had not been sufficiently aroused; the soldiers of such a people, skillfully managed, could perform great deeds; they had proved it in the past. Concentration, rapidity of action, enthusiasm, discipline! these would be the instruments of his success. Such were the thoughts and plans that filled the mind of Santa Anna, and he had cause for his elation. Carefully and skillfully he drew up his orders for the advance of his whole army from San Luis Potosi to precipitate it upon the little command of General Taylor.

And what of the American General; with what spirit did Taylor await the wily Mexicans? Did sanguine anticipations of success elate his mind and stir his suppressed but active

sensibilities? Unimpressible, practical and resolute, he indulged in few sentiments; but now a painful sense of injury and an unusual anxiety lay behind the invincible determination which, like the armor of the ancient knight, clothed the spirit of this modern Saxon. Why had the government stripped him of so large a portion of his command while the enemy, in force, lay before him? What possible exigency could necessitate the withdrawal of the whole force of veterans who had stood by him at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey? The Mexicans, although defeated, had fought obstinately and well at these places; the same veteran troops were now in the enemy's camp and were reinforced by hosts of others. Were his faithful services not only to be ignored, but their reward to be bestowed on another, while he was left single-handed to contend with his powerful and watchful foe? Yet, while pained by such thoughts, he declares that "he will carry out, in good faith, the views of the government, though he be sacrificed in the effort." Still he pondered long and anxiously, if not despondently, on the chances against him; and they were great. Santa Anna, whom he was to meet for the first time, had a world-wide fame for courage and for strategy; he was supported by Ampudia, who had already proved himself determined and crafty, since he had outmatched his victorious and straightforward foe at Monterey, when the terms of capitulation were to be drawn; by Arista, who, with his magnificent physique and strong personal influence, cemented many conflicting elements in the Mexican army; by Lombardini, his second in command, whom he greatly trusted; by Pacheco and Perez; by Mora y Villamil, whose scornful despatch to General Taylor some weeks earlier stung the old soldier into an indignant reply; and Ortega, whose division was to be held like a whip, with which Santa Anna would scourge the defeated Americans from the soil of Mexico, and Miñon, whose cavalry should drive the fugitives back to the lash of Ortega. He had, too, Torrejon, with his brilliant Lancers, the pride of the army. It was, indeed, a fine army; officers and men treading their own soil, inspired by sentiments of patriotism and religion, while their confidence in the skill and courage of their leader, Santa Anna, gave stability to their enthusiasm.



The little army awaiting them may be viewed at a glance. The Commander-in-Chief, resolute to obstinacy, careless of life in the heat of action, both for himself and his soldiers, yet tender-hearted and self-sacrificing; liable to make mistakes, yet cool, ready and invincible in his ability to escape from their effects. Wool, his second in command, an experienced soldier, brave, ambitious and sanguine; Lane, an untried brigadier-general of volunteers; besides these, a few colonels, captains and lieutenants. As events proved, each of these minor officers became in turn a commander, and few generals of the line could have excelled them in bravery, skill and discretion. Captains Bragg and Sherman and Lieutenant O'Brien, with their batteries, seemed ubiquitous during the whole contest, while Washington, with his few guns, held the left wing of the Mexican army in check from the beginning to the end of the battle. Colonel May's name became a synonym for dashing bravery; General Lane, wounded, but still fighting, led his heroic Indiana men on in a way that redeemed the ignominy their State suffered in one part of the field; Colonel Davis displayed ability that was considered an evidence of military genius; McKee and Clay, in one regiment, were graduates of West Point, and fulfilled the expectations that their training inspired; Colonels Marshall and Yell led their mounted men with great gallantry. Yell had left his seat in Congress for the dangers of the field. Bissell, a former member of Congress, was a man of fine attainments and excellent judgment; he had seconded with alacrity the system of discipline to which Colonel Churchill subjected the Illinois regiments during their long march from San Antonio. Hardin had stimulated the pride and interest with which Churchill regarded these regiments. Hardin's name had been urged at Washington for brigadier-general of the Illinois volunteers, but his political antecedents prevented such an appointment. He had seen service in the Black Hawk War and had been general-in-chief of the Illinois militia for some years, at a time when it was not merely a nominal position. He had made a careful study of the science of military tactics, and the effect of the care bestowed upon the Illinois battalions will be seen when we witness the changing fortunes of this long battle.

From nine o'clock on the morning of the twenty-third, these two Illinois regiments, or rather parts of them, assisted by the Second Kentucky Regiment, received and repelled the masses of the centre column of Santa Anna's army, commanded by Hardin in person; for seven long hours the contest unceasingly beat, like the waves of the ocean, on the rocky shore of these stout western hearts, and not a soldier flinched or faltered. When the unfortunate Indiana battalions gave way, Illinois was there to cover the flying columns of her sister State; when the heavy infantry of Lombardini and Pacheco followed the fugitives with the lusty insolence of victory, Illinois was there, and stood firm until surrounded by the overwhelming numbers of these united divisions. Then she calmly turned her back on the enemy, marched steadily onward, changed front in his very teeth and received him as firmly as before. Then Kentucky came to the front, and assisted in that long continued struggle on the plateau, while Mississippi and Indiana were performing their brilliant achievements on the left. But we anticipate.

Agua Nueva, the most advanced post of General Taylor's line, where his army was now concentrated, lay on the border of a great desert, destitute of water, which the Mexican army must traverse on its way from San Luis Potosi; for this reason it was considered a desirable point at which to meet its advance, suffering as it must then be from fatigue and want of water.

On the twentieth of February General Taylor sent Colonel May with a strong reconnoitering force to ascertain whether the enemy was approaching on his left by way of Hedionda, from which place he might pass on to Encantada in his rear. He also sent Captain McCulloch with a small party of Texan Rangers on the road to Encarnacion, on the highway from San Luis Potosi, to seek the enemy in that direction. Through these reconnoitering parties, General Taylor learned that Santa Anna was at Encarnacion en route for Agua Nueva, and fearing a flank movement on the part of the enemy that would intercept his base of supplies at Saltillo, he decided to withdraw his army to Buena Vista. On the morning of the twenty-first, orders were accordingly issued for the evacuation of Agua

Nueva and a retreat to Buena Vista. During the day this was accomplished. Colonel Yell, with his mounted men, was left to guard the stores until the last wagon train should leave. There was hurry and confusion among the teamsters in their eagerness to follow the retiring army. All night the work of loading and starting went on. Before daylight the American pickets were driven in by the Mexicans. Then the hacienda and the few remaining stores were fired and, lighted by the brilliant flames of the burning buildings, the long train of wagons, loaded and empty, dashed off with furious speed toward Buena Vista. The Arkansas regiment remained until the stores were burned, and then they galloped hastily after the flying teamsters. This confusion and hurry doubtless impressed the advancing columns of the Mexicans with the belief, upon which Santa Anna acted on the following day, that General Taylor's army was flying before his superior numbers. They were, on the contrary, quietly encamped at Buena Vista, the whole army resting there, except the Mississippi regiment, Bragg's battery and May's dragoons, which formed the escort to General Taylor, who had hurried on to Saltillo to secure the defence of that city. Colonel Hardin's regiment had also been left at La Angostura, the approach to Buena Vista, with orders to defend it, if attacked, until reinforced, and to commence a line of earthworks in front of their position. At daylight Washington's battery was sent from Buena Vista to support the Illinois regiment, as General Wool received information during the night that Santa Anna's army had reached Agua Nueva.

The hacienda of Buena Vista lies in the picturesque valley of Encantada. This valley, commencing six miles north of Agua Nueva at Encantada, extends about fifteen miles to Saltillo. Buena Vista is six miles south of Saltillo. La Angostura (the Narrow Pass) is one mile and a half south of Buena Vista. The valley is scarcely a mile and a half wide at this point and does not anywhere exceed four miles in width. On either side arise lofty mountains, two or three thousand feet in height. A small stream flows northward on the west side of the valley; the road, which is the great highway from San Luis Potosi to Saltillo, runs along

the eastern bank of the stream. The ground on the west side of the stream at La Angostura is cut into deep, intricate gullies, making it impassable for artillery and even for infantry. The ground between the stream and the mountain on the east is elevated sixty or seventy feet above the road and is cut up in deep and wide ravines and narrow gorges. The plateaus between these ravines slope gradually upward to the base of the precipitous mountain. A high tongue of land on the east side of the pass forms a part of the plateau upon which the American army was posted on the twenty-second and twenty-third. This plateau is indented from the road by three gorges, setting deeply in toward the base of the mountain; it is fronted on the south by a broad ravine, beyond which rises a mountain, overlooking the plateau from the south, and thus forms an angle with the mountains on the east; in the rear of the plateau is a long ravine, extending quite to the mountain. It was a battle-field with striking features. Santa Anna afterward called it a Thermopylæ. It was a strong position, but with one weak side, which Santa Anna was quick to see, and during the engagement the mountain heights, the gorges of the plateau and the ravines in the front and rear were used as often with advantage to the enemy as to the Americans.

Before leaving San Luis Potosi, Santa Anna issued a proclamation to his army, containing these sentences: "Companions in arms! the operations of the enemy require us to move more precipitately on their line, and we are about to do it. To-day you commence your march through a thinly settled country, without supplies and without provisions. Be assured that very quickly you will be in possession of those of your enemy and of his riches. With them all your wants will be abundantly supplied. The cause we sustain is holy; we are defending the homes of our forefathers and of our posterity, our honor, our holy religion, our wives, our children. Let our motto be to conquer or to die. Let us swear before the Eternal that we will not rest until we completely wipe away from our soil the vain-glorious foreigner who has dared to pollute it with his presence. No terms with him. Nothing for us but heroism and grandeur." In his order of march he says: "The Commander-in-Chief commands that the baggage shall not be car-

ried with the army, nor shall the soldiers take their knapsacks ; they shall carry nothing but their cooking utensils. All officers and other persons shall march in their places, and when bivouacing shall keep at the head of their respective commands."

Under these orders the army marched to Encarnacion. Upon arriving there, Santa Anna's orders were still more rigid and explicit. From this place to Agua Nueva, where he expected to surprise Taylor, the road lay over a dreary waste, thirty-five miles in length and destitute of water ; and here his orders state, " that the different corps shall to-day (the twentieth of February) receive from the commissary three days' rations ; and that they require the necessary meat this afternoon for the first meal to-morrow, which the troops are directed to eat one hour before taking up the line of march ; and the second will be taken in their haversacks, to be eaten in the night wherever they may halt. There will be no fires permitted, neither will signal be made by any military instrument of music, the movement at early daybreak on the morning of the twenty-second having to be made in the most profound silence. The troops will drink all the water they can before marching, and will take with them all they can possibly carry ; they will economize the water all they can, for we shall encamp without water, and shall not arrive at it until the following day. The chiefs of corps will pay *much, much, much* attention to this last instruction."

It will be seen from these orders how certainly Santa Anna calculated upon surprising Taylor and how carefully he considered the difficulties in his way. His army marched in the following order : The advance column, under Ampudia, was composed of four battalions of light infantry, a brigade of artillery, sixteen-pounders, and a regiment of engineers. His centre division, which followed, comprised the columns of heavy infantry under Lombardini and Pacheco, with twelve-pounders and eight-pounders and their park. The rear division was made up of the remaining artillery and the cavalry under Ortega and a rear guard of Lancers under Andrade.

Thus, with all the reckless gaiety and ardent enthusiasm of this great army hushed to silence, the long line of artillery,

infantry and cavalry crept like an immense serpent of the tropical regions along the cactus-lined road of the dreary plain, making its stealthy way towards its intended victim. Halting at the pass of Carnero, near Agua Nueva, it stretched forth its head through the mountain gap, like a veritable reptile, to sting ere it wrapped its coils around the object of its attack. The light infantry pushed on to Agua Nueva, and it was this advance that had driven in the American pickets.

Santa Anna believed the American army in flight, and, therefore, gave his already exhausted troops no time for rest or refreshment; only permitting them to drink and fill their canteens at Agua Nueva, he placed his cavalry in advance and pushed rapidly forward. On the morning of the twenty-second the Mexican cavalry came in sight of Hardin's regiment, strongly posted behind entrenchments on the high ground east of La Angostura, and, galloping on the road over the last elevation in their rear. they saw Washington's battery coming rapidly up. This was the first intimation the Mexicans had that their progress would be resisted. The squadrons of cavalry wheeled, drew out of the range of Washington's guns, and awaited the arrival of the Mexican artillery and infantry.

It is eight o'clock on the morning of the twenty-second of February, Washington's birthday. In the American camp at the hacienda of Buena Vista since daybreak there has been a scene of activity and hilarity. It might be supposed that soldiers and officers were preparing for a holiday parade, so exuberant are their spirits and so merry their jests. A few watchful ones, looking off from the broad plain of Buena Vista and through the beautiful valley towards Encantada, see long, drifting clouds of dust rising over the road beyond the pass. It is the enemy. Suddenly the "long roll" calls, To Arms!

Serious eagerness and suppressed impatience now supplant the joyousness of the earlier hours. Quickly the battalions are formed; the cavalymen are in saddle; the flying artillery is in motion. Every band of music throws out on the fresh morning air the tones of the national hymn, "Hail Columbia." Every flag flutters free above the firm hands of the standard bearers. The battle cry is passed from line to line. It is, "The memory of Washington." Cheer after cheer peals

through the valley and floats among the mountain tops. In vehement hurrah the soldier gives inarticulate expression to his love of country and of home, his devotion to a high ideal of firmness and courage in the person of Washington, and to the fierce passion with which he regards the foe that he goes forth to meet. The infantry, artillery and cavalry now fall into column, and preceded by strains of inspiring music, march to the battle-field.

General Taylor, with his escort has not returned from Saltillo. It devolves upon General Wool to assign the positions on the field. Washington's battery is placed on the road in the defile La Angostura, with two companies of the First Illinois Regiment; an epaulment is thrown up in their front from the foot of the high ground and across the road to the perpendicular bank of the stream. Six companies of the First Illinois, Colonel Hardin commanding, are on the height above the defile. This is the key of the position. Slightly in the rear of Washington's battery, on an eminence, at the base of which the road divides, is stationed Colonel McKee's Second Kentucky Regiment. On the left of Hardin's regiment on the plateau, and near the head of the second gorge, is the Second Illinois (Colonel Bissell's) Regiment, and on its right, and somewhat in the rear, a company of dragoons and one of mounted Texans. Colonel Yell's mounted Arkansas men, two companies of Indiana riflemen and Colonel Marshall's mounted Kentuckians are on the extreme left, at the base of the mountain. The remaining troops, consisting of General Lane's Indiana brigade and Captain Sherman's battery (except two pieces, which are on the right and left of Bissell's regiment), are in reserve behind the long ravine in the rear of the plateau.

General Wool now rides along the lines and addresses a few inspiring words to the soldiers, reminding them of the memories of the day; to these they respond with shouts of "Washington! Washington!" Now they silently await the attack of the Mexicans. Before it is made General Taylor returns from Saltillo and approves the disposition of the troops. He, too, moves along the line of battle, but no words of encouragement or expectation escape his lips. No need of such words from him; his soldiers know well that he never contemplates

defeat in the face of the enemy, and that he is ready to perform all he asks of others. A glance of his keen, calm eye thrills the men, as he passes them in review, and again loud huzzahs resound among the mountains.

At eleven o'clock a flag of truce is received by General Taylor with a message from General Santa Anna, advising Taylor to surrender at discretion, as he is surrounded by twenty thousand men and must be inevitably cut to pieces. General Taylor "declines acceding to this request." While awaiting this answer, Santa Anna displays his army in imposing array. His infantry is disposed in two lines, one in the rear of the other, on an eminence south of the plateau; it is supported by a battery of sixteen-pounders and a regiment of engineers on the right, and by a battery of twelve and eight pounders and one howitzer on the left near the road. His cavalry is stationed on the right and left flanks, slightly in the rear; the battalion of Leon occupies an eminence on his left and directly in front of Washington's battery. General Santa Anna, with the regiment of hussars, his personal guard, is in the rear of the centre. His large body of reserves and general park are on the road south of these positions.

Santa Anna soon perceived the weakness of the American left, and at one o'clock detached four battalions, under Ampudia, to seize and hold the slopes of the mountains on the east and south. The line of these mountains does not lie directly east and south, but near enough to warrant the use of these terms. While Ampudia's movement was in progress, Santa Anna also ordered a demonstration to be made on his left, although he had already discovered the impassable nature of the ground in that direction. This had the effect he intended, for General Taylor immediately ordered Bragg's battery and McKee's Kentucky regiment across the stream, and they took a position to the right and front of Washington's battery.

At three o'clock the battle is opened by the Mexicans. They discharge the howitzer on their right, and Ampudia pushes vigorously up the mountain. Colonel Marshall, commanding on the American left, orders the riflemen of his own and Yell's regiments to dismount, and deploy as skirmishers to meet this advance; they hastily ascend, and as volley after

volley of musketry rolls down the side of the mountain, they are answered by the less frequent, but more deadly, crack of the rifle. The riflemen conceal themselves behind rocks and shrubs to secure a surer aim, and they succeed, for the Mexican loss here is strangely out of proportion to the numbers engaged against them. Higher and higher climb the skirmishers; faster and faster ascend the close columns of Amipudia, hurrying up behind those already engaged and striving to out-flank the Americans. Marshall, at the base of the mountain, sends a company to seize and hold a spur of the ascent that overlooks the positions of both armies. They succeed, and he is reinforcing them, when an aid from General Wool orders him to withdraw the advanced company. He obeys promptly, but reluctantly. General Wool then approaches and informs him that the order was incorrectly stated. Marshall sends an Indiana company to retake the knoll. They start; they are vigorously attacked; they waver and return, and this desirable position is lost.

Now the constant booming of the Mexican cannon mingles with the volleys of musketry from the hill, and their balls plunge harmlessly into the ground in front of the American troops on the plateau, who make no reply, but stand in determined silence, and watch anxiously the contest on the mountain, where the skirmishers stretch in a long line from the base to the summit. The struggle continues, each holding the ground first taken until the approach of darkness, when the firing gradually abates. The Americans are withdrawn from the height with only four wounded, while they have disabled three hundred of the Mexicans.

General Taylor, satisfied that the enemy would not renew the attack before morning, again started for Saltillo to insure its safety, and took with him Davis' regiment of riflemen and May's dragoons. Arrived at Saltillo, he arranged for its defense with the small force already there. Two companies from each of the Illinois regiments and Webster's battery; one piece of artillery and two companies of the Mississippi regiment were sent to defend the headquarters south of the city. Miñon, with his Mexicans, was hovering on the roads to the east, between the city and Buena Vista; he had orders from Santa

Anna not to make an attack until the Americans were in retreat, when he was to fall upon and destroy them. The more effectually to accomplish this object, a force of one thousand mounted *raucheros* were sent by a mule path over the mountains towards the west to unite with Miñon when the hour should arrive to capture and annihilate the defeated Americans.

At La Angostura, on the battle-field, the moon shines clear and bright, throwing strong shadows in the valley and showing brilliant lines of light across the plateau and on the elevations, where the Americans now rest in position and on their arms—rest as men do under the pressure of intense, but suppressed, excitement. Profound silence hovers mysteriously in the black shadows; it steals ghost-like over the burnished arms of the waiting soldiers. The loud huzzahs, the strains of stirring music, the boisterous jests are hushed, not by gloomy forebodings, but by serious thought and quiet resolution. These brave Americans are not hirelings or mere machines in the hands of their commanders. They obey with alacrity in the routine of drill and in the moment of action; but when these conditions are relaxed, reflection, judgment and feeling awake, and they ponder on their surroundings and upon the issues they promise. Now, for the first time, they have seen the enemy, not in the heat of battle (for the afternoon's work was but a skirmish) falling under their well-aimed instruments of death, but displayed in broad lines of glittering array, or moving in dense, heavy columns with firmness and vigor like their own; they have listened to the tramp and clang of their legion of horsemen; they have heard the thunder of those old Spanish guns, around whose brazen mouths are carved the curious devices of great kings; they realize how like a miniature army they, a few valiant Americans, are, as they lie on the hillside, when compared with the expanded hosts of the Mexicans. Thinking thus, they have no fear; they do not quail or tremble, but quietly and simply nerve themselves for the unequal contest, from which they are separated by a few hours of rest. In such a mood they hear suddenly breaking through the valley the tremendous *Vivas*! of the Mexicans, which follow a long speech delivered by Santa Anna to his soldiers, exciting them to desperation and

revenge, "*Viva la Republica!*" "*Libertad o Muerte!*" "*Viva, viva Santana!*" Rising from amid these vociferous sounds, like the song of birds above the roaring cataract, swell the entrancing strains of the marvelous Mexican music. Mexico may be called the land of music and of flowers. Her women of all classes surround themselves constantly with the varied flora which bloom from the tropical feet of their snow-capped mountains, upward through their changing temperatures like the harmonious gradations of a musical scale, and her men abandon themselves to the enjoyment of music as only southern races can. The spirit of the old Aztec chants lend a wild and singular beauty to softer modern strains, as the Aztec blood has mingled strange characteristics with the old Castilian. Delicately and sweetly the tender strains float down the valley and melt the stern hearts of the American soldiers. The source from whence they come is forgotten, and others sounds blend with the melodies they hear; the gentle voices of wives far away, the cooing of babes upon their breasts, the tender tones of sweethearts, the feeble words of aged mothers seem to fill the air. The Mexicans are no longer before them, but white-winged angels seem beckoning them forward; tears slip unchecked over rugged cheeks, and simple prayers escape from bearded lips.

"Through every pulse the music stole,
And held communion with the soul."

Silence and darkness, fit companions, fall together on the martial hosts that lie in the valley; a cradle of old Earth, in which she has hushed her fractious children to a momentary repose. But, like a passionate mother, her mood changes, and her children move uneasily in their slumbers. Heavy clouds veil the white-faced moon; sharp, cold winds, seldom felt there, sweep through the valley; short, beating showers of rain chill the unfed soldiers of Santa Anna and call forth gruff tones from the disturbed ranks of the Americans. No fires are permitted, except high on the mountain, where the fierce cold endangers the lives of the men. These flare like beacons of danger, making the darkness and cold of the valley seem more intense.

At Buena Vista a squadron of dragoons have parked the camp and the supplies on the road outside of the hacienda, ready for any result the morrow may bring forth; they, too, drop on the ground with their bridle reins on their arms, and seize an hour's rest. The last hours of the night and the last night of many noble lives creep on with their inevitable destiny.

On the battle-field there is one exception to the general repose. On the height where Hardin's regiment is posted there is silence and busy thought, but no sleep and few idle hands. All night long both officers and men of this regiment and the Third Indiana work on the intrenchments in front of their position and of Washington's battery, strengthening and enlarging them.

Why were not other hands busy on the plateau on this portentous night? Why were not earthworks raised along the line of the ravine fronting the plateau? Why was not a battery placed at the base of the mountain and protected, as that of Washington was? Having seen the design of the enemy to strike this weak point, why was all left to chance? It may be that such an effort would have drawn the fire of the enemy during the night, but, if so, the Americans were in better condition to endure than the Mexicans to persevere in such a struggle. The previous night might have been employed in this way, or, indeed, the preceding weeks, as this was considered by the two generals in command to be a suitable point for defense. At New Orleans nearly three thousand British were slain and but fourteen Americans. Why? Because the last were behind hastily constructed earthworks. Here at Angostura the line to be defended was short and the time ample for such constructions as would have saved many valuable lives.

At two o'clock the American pickets were driven in, and before daylight Santa Anna had reinforced Ampudia on the mountain side with two thousand men from Lombardini's division. Stealthily, in the darkness that precedes the dawn, they climbed higher and higher, forward and forward, in their renewed attempts to outflank the American stronghold. At daylight Marshall threw out his skirmishers again, having withdrawn them on the previous evening by General Wool's

orders. Immediately the fight began on the mountain, and General Wool, seeing how strong the Mexicans were there, detached two rifle companies of Bissell's regiment, two companies of Indiana riflemen, and a Texan company under command of Major Trail, to strengthen Colonel Marshall. He also ordered three pieces of Washington's battery, under Lieutenant O'Brien, to a position on the left and front of the plateau, and General Lane was directed to bring forward the Second Indiana Regiment to support this battery. The contest grew more and more fierce on the mountain. Marshall, in his report of the battle, says of the riflemen under Trail, who received the shock of Ampudia's heavy reinforcements: "Our men stood firm as the rocks of the mountain; they were but a handful compared with the enemy, but they yielded not an inch of ground for at least two hours, during which they *kept their front clear* within rifle-shot, though the enemy was enabled to turn their left flank and also to push a regiment down the mountain on their right, with a view of cutting them off from the main army. At this moment, when matters were reaching extremes with my riflemen, I saw (on the plateau) a regiment of our men retreating. I had the signal sounded to recall my men."

While this was in progress on the mountain, O'Brien opened his guns on the Mexican infantry, who were crossing the head of the front ravine to reinforce Ampudia. O'Brien's fire was so effective as to check this movement and to elicit cheers from the Americans, who could see the shrapnel tearing down the Mexican ranks at every flash of the well-served guns. The enemy's cannon thundered back spitefully their harmless replies. All this, occupying the earliest hours of the day, was but a prelude to the grand movement contemplated by Santa Anna.

It is nine o'clock. The Mexican General has formed his army in three great columns of attack. The first column, under General Mora y Villamil, composed of a number of the finest regiments of the army, is ordered to move down the road and carry the La Angostura pass. A battery of eight guns has been brought forward and placed on the eminence occupied by the battalion of Leon to assist in this movement. The sec-

and column comprises Lombardini's and Pacheco's heavy infantry, which is to advance in two divisions ; Lombardini's over the base of the southern hill and around the head of the front ravine to gain the plateau, while Pacheco is to push up through the ravine and unite with Lombardini at its head, whence they are to attack in force the left of the American centre. These two divisions have each a strong supporting force of cavalry. The third column, Ampudia's light infantry, already engaged, is being strongly reinforced by regiments, who climb the mountain out of reach of O'Brien's guns. The reserves, under Ortega, remain in the rear on the road.

Let us take a bird's-eye view of this well projected force, and look, also, at the Americans who will resist these heavy columns marching against their centre, the left of their centre and their left wing. Santa Anna contemptuously ignores their right wing. What American divisions do we find, and where are they? Their left wing? It is composed of a few skirmishers on the mountain. The left of their centre? It comprises three guns from Washington's battery and General Lane's Indiana men, four hundred of them (according to his official report), on the left and front of the plateau. Their centre? Here, indeed, where the position is strongest, in and near the Pass, we find the largest body of troops—Washington's Battery, Hardin's and Bissell's regiments, and Colonel Lane's Third Indiana Regiment. On the right, where an attack is impracticable and will not be attempted, we see McKee's Kentuckians and Bragg's Battery. Davis' Mississippians and May's dragoons, with the Commander-in-Chief, have not arrived from Saltillo.

Santa Anna's columns are in motion. Villamil presses down the road toward Angostura, while the great battery on his right throws its projectiles threateningly in his advance. Washington's gunners, taking aim, wait patiently until the enemy is in range, when the roar of their guns is heard in return ; the smoke conceals the foe ; it lifts and whole ranks are seen prostrate. Their places are quickly filled, and again there is a steady advance to attack the battery and its supporting force ; again they are repulsed, and we leave them still throwing themselves with splendid courage against the pitiless fire of Washington's guns.

Pacheco's men are also seen coming up the deep ravine. Colonel Churchill, ever watchful, warns General Lane that he must prepare to meet a heavy force. Lane orders O'Brien's guns and his own battalions to advance. The foe press forward, four thousand strong, and pour a tremendous fire into the untried Indiana men ; they meet it bravely, and fire steadily in return. O'Brien, skillfully as before, directs his pieces on the advancing front. The Indiana regiment pours volley after volley into the now slowly rising column, and again O'Brien tears away their front, destroying utterly the corps of Guana-juato ; their places are not vacant, for the enemy press onward ; the Indiana troops, still standing firm, are enfiladed by a destructive flank fire from the Mexican battery south of the field. To save them from this fire, and because the enemy are momentarily checked by the battery, General Lane orders an advance. O'Brien immediately moves forward and opens his fire, but the infantry by some mistake in the order believe it to be "*cease firing and retreat.*" Attempting this under so murderous a fire, they become panic stricken ; all order is lost. They fly in hopeless confusion, bearing with them the riflemen of Marshall, who have just been recalled from the mountain. The latter make repeated stands, and finally rally in the great ravine at the rear end of the field. In vain the superior officers urge appeals and entreaties upon the stampeding Second Indiana Regiment ; nothing can arrest their flight. O'Brien, left without a support, still rakes the enemy unmercifully, charging his guns with two canisters at a time and holding stoutly to his position. The great numbers pressing onward endanger the loss of his guns. Finding that no assistance is coming, he hastily limbers up, and with two of his guns retires reluctantly from the position he vainly tried to hold. He is compelled to leave one gun in the hands of the enemy, every man and horse belonging to it being either killed or disabled. The captured gun is borne off amid shouts of victory, and the exultant foe rush unresisted upon the plateau. At this moment, too, Lombardini has brought his division around by its longer route, and it is united with Pacheco's victorious troops. Ampudia's men come pouring like a torrent down the mountain and join in hot pursuit of the flying Americans. The

gallant Captain Lincoln, striving by every means at his command to arrest the frightened Indiana troops, falls mortally wounded, and the last obstacle is swept from the front and left. The Mexican cavalry rush onward along the base of the mountain, and Santa Anna compels tremendous exertions to be made to get a battery of twenty-four and eighteen pounders established on the plateau, while the seemingly irresistible mass of infantry dash forward with the insolence of an assured victory. But standing firm near the centre of the plateau, and ready to receive them, is Bissell's Second Illinois Regiment. Churchill passes swiftly along their line and exclaims, "Brave Illinoisans, you have not marched so far to be defeated!" and Bissell calls to them, "Be firm; reserve your fire!" They receive repeated volleys from the enemy's muskets before they fire a shot; then deliberately and well-directed runs the line of fire along their front. Again and again this sheet of flame drives back the impetuous foe. Still this one regiment is but a breakwater, around which the surging waves now pour, and Bissell calmly orders, "Cease firing, and retreat." Steadily they turn and firmly march, Churchill walking his horse slowly before them, until they gain the desired position. Then Bissell speaks. They face the enemy, and again that deadly sheet of flame runs along their line, withering the foe as lightning blasts the foliage of the forest. Thomas and French, each with a gun from Sherman's battery, send their plunging fire into the closely pressing Mexicans, and Lieutenant French falls seriously wounded; still the foe press on.

The troops, standing on the right, are ordered up, and

"Bragg comes thundering to the front to breast the adverse war."

He unlimbers on the left of Bissell's men and begins his work, driving the enemy at every discharge of his guns. McKee's Kentuckians, too, are hurrying up the hill at double-quick in line of battle, eager for the fight; but passing all comes Hardin with his regiment, just released from Washington's support, where the enemy is repulsed. Coming into action on the right of the Second Illinois, Hardin's men are exposed to a heavy fire on the right flank from a brigade of Mexicans, who are crossing the head of the second gorge. Hardin wheels his

regiment, and, leading, lifts his sword and shouts, "*Charge bayonets! Remember Illinois!*" Brave men follow; they hurl the enemy back into the gorge, then up on the other side and across the tongue of land into the last gorge, killing and wounding many; they capture two hundred prisoners and a flag of the "Active Batteries of San Luis Potosi." This is one of the most brilliant feats of a day made glorious by its minutes, each one filled with deeds of heroism. Colonel Hardin sends his prisoners to the rear, and finding himself separated from the other regiments, moves across the plateau, when Captain Bragg asks him to support his battery. This is pouring a heavy fire into the enemy's cavalry, which is struggling to get around the American left. Bragg drives them back and Hardin presses them closely; they give way. Bragg limbers up and takes an advanced position; Hardin charges into the supporting infantry, and they are clearing a pathway before them, when a Mexican light battery is brought within canister range, and they must again retire.

Now Taylor arrives from Saltillo and grasps the helm to guide the ship so nearly wrecked a moment since. He takes his stand with May's dragoons on the plateau behind his line of battle, which has swung around until it faces the eastern mountain. It was at right angles with it in the beginning of the fight. But the line grows strong and firm. Sherman and Thomas, O'Brien and Bragg, the regiments of infantry alternating with the batteries, steadily hold in check column after column of heavy infantry, with which they are assaulted under cover of the twelve and eighteen-pounder battery Santa Anna has succeeded in fixing on the plateau at the base of the mountain. But passing rapidly behind the Mexican front of infantry press the legions of their lancers, hurrying on for a grand assault upon the extreme left of Taylor's army, where Ampudia still follows the fugitives. But as Illinois stood to stem the current in the front, so now Mississippi stands in the rear to dash it back. Davis, coming from Saltillo with Taylor, has allowed his men to stop and fill their canteens at Buena Vista, but hearing the tumult of the conflict, they hurry along the road, and approaching the field, they meet the panic-stricken Indiana troops, still running towards Buena Vista. Davis

rides among them, and exclaims, "Stay, and save the honor of your State! My men shall be a wall, behind which you can form in safety." His soldiers offer their canteens to all who will return; but fear and despair have seized them. Colonel Bowles, their commander, his eyes streaming with tears, grasps a musket, and calling upon them to come with him, joins the Mississippians as a private; a few rally around him, and as if the honor of their brave young State dwelt in each soul, they fight with desperate valor to the close of this awful day.

Davis now sees Ampudia's light infantry in fine array marching down a broad slope, between two ravines, to gain the coveted road. An arm of the great ravine lies between them and his regiment. He throws his men in line of battle and advances at double-quick, and as they near the small ravine, he orders, "*Halt, and fire!*" then, "*Fire advancing!*" That fire is deadly; the enemy is checked. This does not satisfy the Mississippians. They start again, dash down the ravine, are lost to view, now rise in even waves along the farther crest; again the order, "*Fire advancing!*" The enemy are routed; they fall back hopelessly on their reserves.

While this is in progress the contest on the plateau continues with undiminished vigor under the immediate orders of the two Commanders-in-Chief, Taylor and Santa Anna. The American infantry and artillery hold in check the Mexican center column, which, reinforced, still strives to clear the great plateau. Santa Anna's personal guard, the renowned hussars, under his own eye, perform prodigies of valor. Now here, now there, they strive to penetrate the defences of the valley road, which, secured by the Mexicans, will insure the capture of Taylor's army. But daring feats and overwhelming numbers are unavailing, for still that little army, like a ship obedient to the pilot's will, holds its course between the mountain and the road; though surging on waves of blood and sometimes of despair, it keeps its channel and will not be wrecked on rock or reef.

As the fire of Davis' riflemen abates, General Taylor hears a tumult and rapid firing still farther to the left and near Buena Vista. He orders May's dragoons and Reynolds, with two

pieces of artillery, to give assistance there. Before they reach the hacienda, Tarrejon's brigade of lancers are charging on Marshall's Kentucky and Yell's Arkansas mounted men, who have been hastily drawn in line to receive them. They do not wait for the Mexican advance, but charge at the same time; the contending forces meet with the terrible clash, the hand-to-hand encounter and the carnage of an ancient knightly contest. General Tarrejon is desperately wounded; Colonel Yell is slain in the very first onset; Captain Porter falls mortally wounded and the accomplished young Vaughn is pierced by a score of lance wounds, many of them mortal; Mexicans and Americans now mingle in inextricable confusion as they dash along the road towards the hacienda. There Trail and Gorman form their companies of infantry to resist the lancers. This is done successfully, and they are driven back upon the remainder of their brigade, now retreating to the Mexican lines. May and Reynolds come up in time to open fire and make this flight precipitous.

While this is in progress at Buena Vista another brigade of cavalry concentrates on the slope, where Davis had repulsed Ampudia. The Mississippians are now reinforced by Colonel Lane's Third Indiana Regiment and one howitzer under Sherman. The Mexican cavalry come on with an evident intention to charge the regiments. Davis advances in line of battle across the slope and stands to receive them. He orders the Indiana regiment into line of battle on his right along the edge of the ravine; the two battalions forming a re-entering, obtuse angle—almost a V—which will inflict a cross-fire on the foe. Sherman's howitzer is on the left.

"The enemy was formed in close column of squadrons and came down the slope at an easy hand gallop. His ranks were closed, his troopers riding knee to knee and dressing handsomely on their guides; all the flags and pennons were flying; the men, fifteen hundred in number, in full uniform and the horses elegantly caparisoned; every lancer sat erect and kept his charger well in hand. Those fine fellows were the chivalry of Mexico." The brigade swept onward, evidently believing they could draw the fire of the Americans while out of range, then dashing on overwhelm by their weight and rapidity the

small lines before them. But the Americans stand with shouldered arms like statues. Davis' low, firm tones glide along the lines, "*Don't shoot! Don't shoot!*" The men catch his spirit and wait until the game is near. The horsemen hesitate; they halt, appalled by this silent, unmoved front. It is no time for hesitation; they are already in range. The rifles reverberate along one line, and simultaneously the muskets *roll* volley after volley along the other, their balls converging in a murderous focus on those proud Spanish hearts. Riderless the blooded horses dash away, for the whole line is destroyed. Before they form again, Sherman's howitzer is tearing through their centre; they turn and fly towards the mountain.

Davis and Lane now coöperate with May and Reynolds, returned from Buena Vista. They are driving the Mexicans steadily back from that quarter. May, with his dragoons, charging again and again, pushes them onward towards Santa Anna's main army. Bragg turns his guns upon the Mexicans between May and Davis. Every piece of American artillery is now playing with rapidity upon the wavering line of the enemy. May is charging at furious speed upon his right flank, and the infantry, inflamed to the highest pitch of excitement, outdo the deeds of the morning. Hardin on the plateau first sees the *black flag* wave over the Mexican line, and pointing it out, says quietly to the officers near him: "See, it comes to victory or death." But soon it catches other eyes, and the cry, "*Victory or death!*" runs along the American lines. More terrible grows the charge of the dragoons; more stern and firm the aim of the riflemen; more rapid and determined the rolling volleys of musketry. The roaring of the cannonade is awful beyond conception, and, to increase its terrors, a violent tempest of hail and rain, with vivid flashes of lightning and appalling claps of thunder, sweeps through the valley. The Americans give no heed to the storm; they redouble their efforts. Santa Anna's horse is killed; the rider is borne down, and—Victory! victory! his line is broken. Off his columns swerve, one flying back under his great battery and the other driven towards his staggering right wing.

Exultant shouts ring out amid the storm. Six thousand

Mexicans are huddled together like sheep in a tempest separated from their shepherd. The Americans need make but one more effort and the field is won.

But Santa Anna, wily and quick, now lays his plan and acts. What cares he for reasons ; the case is desperate. He does not wait to frame a reason for a FLAG OF TRUCE, but sends it meteor-like across the stormy clouds of that dark field. The shadow of his *black flag*, even now waving high, should have turned this one gray in Taylor's eyes ; but the old soldier's honest vision sees all things in its own white light. He receives the flag. His order runs along the line, "*Cease firing !*" But the rumble of the Spanish guns still shakes the air. The captains of artillery know their leader, Santa Anna, too well to obey the signal of his white flag. Let an officer who was present tell the story : " Four Mexican officers, at their utmost speed, came galloping towards us. Colonel McKee, Clay, Bissell and myself advanced some sixty yards to meet them. It was with great difficulty we could restrain our men from firing upon them, as they believed it was a *ruse*. They asked for General Taylor, and Colonel Clay accompanied the aid of General Santa Anna to General Taylor. While the aid was delivering his message to the General, I asked one of them who appeared highest in rank, ' What is the object of your mission ? ' He answered in Spanish, and as we did not appear to understand him, repeated in French that ' General Santa Anna wishes to know what General Taylor wants ? ' He said it with such an air of unconcern that we all broke into a loud laugh." General Taylor, however, received the message seriously, and sent General Wool to confer with Santa Anna.

Wool started on his mission, but finding that the Mexicans did not cease their fire, he returned without meeting Santa Anna, and the battle was renewed on both sides ; not, however, until incalculable mischief had been done to the Americans, whose advantages so hardly won during the last few hours were thus sacrificed. From the right wing of the Mexican army a flag had also been sent and Captain Crittenden, General Taylor's aid, replied to it with a white flag from the American lines ; the treachery of the foe was now consum-

mated, for as Crittenden entered the surging, disorderly mass of Mexicans who composed their disjointed wing, they pressed rapidly on towards their main army, bearing him and the flag with them. Bragg had these troops under his guns, when, as he says in his official report, "a white flag rapidly passed me and I *ceased my fire* ; the enemy *seized the opportunity*, availed themselves of the protection of *our* flag of truce and drew off beyond the range of our guns."

The moment for complete victory was gone forever. The right wing of Santa Anna's army united with the centre, and the whole force continued its retreat along the base of the mountain on the plateau. General Taylor was again deceived, for he believed this to be a genuine flight, which could be made precipitate; he determined to seize the battery which covered the retreat. Accordingly, Captain Chilton dashed up to Colonel Hardin, who was near Bragg's battery, and said, "Colonel, you are wanted for a charge; hurry, or you will be too late!" "Then," writes an officer who was present, "the gallant Hardin, the soul of bravery, advanced to charge the enemy's caannon, under cover of which he was retreating." The American batteries open their line for the brave Illinoisans to rush through at a run. Again the stentorian voice of Hardin rings out: "*We will take that battery! Charge bayonets! Remember Illinois!* Give them blizzards, boys! Give them blizzards!" as he leads the way. Quickly after McKee and Clay follow; then, a little later, Bissell and his men. Nearly all the light troops are now in close pursuit of the retreating foe; he flies before them; his curses and execrations, mingled with the shouts of the pursuers, fill the air, and thus leading the charge, Hardin, McKee and Clay, kinsmen and gallant gentlemen, dash on to their fate! No eye behind them to see their danger, and draw them from the fatal gorge! no General to see the hosts of the enemy rising on their flank from out of the great ravine! Where was General Taylor, the Commander-in-Chief? Where was General Wool, the second in command? Where was the brave and thoughtful Churchill? There is no reply. Read the official reports of the battle, that of Taylor, of Wool, of Lane, of every colonel and captain and even lieutenant who had charge of a detachment of troops.

But one solitary sentence fills this fateful gap in that eventful day. General Taylor says, "The enemy seemed to confine his efforts to the protection of his batteries, and *I had left the plateau for a moment* when I was recalled by a heavy volley of musketry fire." This is all we are told, "*I had left the plateau for a moment.*" At a critical moment an important order is given which must seriously affect the fortunes of the day, yet no superior officer watches its result. General Wool in his report ignores the whole movement, and writes as if O'Brien's guns had been captured before the infantry was destroyed in this disastrous movement. The whereabouts of the two Generals for *many* minutes is a mere matter of surmise.

Santa Anna's *ruse* did not end with the recovery of his broken column, nor did he "confine his operations to the defense of his batteries." He was busy concentrating the entire remains of the force which had been engaged during the day and uniting it with his large body of reserves, fresh and eager for one final effort to recover the losses of the afternoon. He says, in his official report, "I directed Perez and Pacheco (Lombardini was wounded) to be prepared for an extreme struggle ; I informed Villamil of my disposition." He put the whole force under Perez, that it might come down, like a sledge hammer, in single powerful strokes ; he directed these blows in person.

With keen, shrewd glance, Santa Anna surveys the field ; he sees the impetuous Illinois men nearing his great battery, the Kentuckians following closely, and, not far distant, Bissell's regiment ; O'Brien's guns are far behind, and one gun with Thomas is still more distant ; not another soldier, not a general on the field.

A terrific fire was immediately opened on the right flank of Hardin's regiment, who was at the same moment attacked violently in front ; the regiment changed its charge to a destructive fire and vigorously resisted this attack ; then McKee and Bissell, with their troops, hurried forward to assist, and the three united regiments charged into the Mexican ranks, "and," says an officer of Bissell's regiment, "again our spirits rose ; the enemy appeared thoroughly routed ; Hardin's regiment and McKee's Kentuckians were foremost ; and while

the Mexican regiments were flying before us, suddenly, as if by magic, they rallied and returned upon us, led by Santa Anna in person. They came in myriads, and for a while the carnage was dreadful; we were but a handful to oppose the mass that was hurled upon us and could as easily have resisted an avalanche of thunderbolts." Hardin said sternly to those near him, "We will have to go," and a moment after an aid-de-camp from General Taylor came with an order to retreat. They retired, fighting as men fight for life who

"Knew well the watchword of the day
Was, 'Victory or death!'"

In their retreat they reached the edge of the second gorge; the banks were precipitous, rocky and covered with loose, pebbly stones; it was narrow and more than fifty feet in depth, coming to a sharp angle at the bottom. Once in this pit, there was no chance to load and fire, but the soldiers clubbed their muskets and kept up the desperate struggle as they could. The Mexicans had enveloped the crest of the gorge, and were pouring down its sides in all directions; and, writes one who was there, "on our side all was hushed into deadly silence, except the voice of Hardin; wounded in the thigh he had fallen, but was endeavoring to draw his pistol, and still he shouted to his men, '*Remember Illinois!*' These tones rang in my ears for many days and nights afterwards, '*Remember Illinois! Remember Illinois!*'"

McKee was killed first and quickly. Clay, like Hardin, was wounded in the leg and had fallen, when a dozen lancers rushed upon him and pierced him with as many wounds. Hardin succeeded in firing his pistol and a Mexican fell under the shot, but another bullet pierced him in the neck. He gave his watch to a soldier, with a message for his wife, and after this he was found with many wounds by Mexican lancers and his body stripped of money and all valuables by the enemy. Five lance wounds were found in his body. Here also fell Captains Zabriskie and Willis, eight lieutenants and many men.

For a time the entire destruction of the regiments seemed inevitable, for a corps of Mexican cavalry charged down the

road towards Angostura and were closing the opening of the gorge upon the road, the last avenue of escape, but Washington's guns were opened on them with the same vigor and precision of aim that had marked his repulse of the first column in the morning and with the same effect. The Mexican troops were driven back, and the remnants of the slaughtered regiments came running down the road towards the pass.

In the meantime, the last great struggle was in progress on the plateau. General Taylor's highest and greatest qualities were now brought into action, and the crafty Santa Anna shrunk into insignificance before the sturdy American.

When the infantry had been overwhelmed, O'Brien, left alone with his guns, saw that if he retreated to save them the enemy, now pressing rapidly to the height above the pass, would carry the plateau and reach that point before assistance arrived. He already heard the rumbling of Bragg's and Sherman's batteries approaching on the left, and, says Captain Carleton, "His decision under the circumstances was stamped with more of heroism than any other one act of the war. *He elected to lose his guns!*" and he continues: "Still onward came the Mexicans. O'Brien's men were fast falling around him, he himself was wounded; already two horses had been killed under him and a third was bleeding. He looked back and saw that the troops in his rear were now nearly up, and encouraged his handful of men to continue their exertions. Still the Mexicans came on, and were now almost up to the guns, which were pouring into them canisters on canisters of musket shot. O'Brien looked back once more, and, thank God! Bragg's battery, which was leading, was at that moment coming into action. Sherman and the dragoons were following rapidly up, while Davis and Lane were bringing their infantry out of the last deep ravine upon the plateau. His pieces were nearly loaded again; it was slow work, the four or five men about him being weak from loss of blood. But he was determined to give the Mexicans one more round. He did so, and then he and the few crippled fellows who survived the carnage hobbled away."

While the Mexicans nearest the guns closed around them and rolled them away, the others continued rapidly on, run-

ning towards the position occupied by the Commander-in-Chief. Bragg, who was near him, had just unlimbered his guns and appealed to Taylor for support. There was none to give, and the General replied sternly, "*Maintain the position at all hazards!*" The order was heroically executed, and the withering fire of that famous battery forced the enemy to recoil. Then Sherman came and wheeled up on the left, and at the same instant Washington's guns are heard as they rescue the infantry near the pass. Davis and Lane, with their exhausted soldiers, come running over the ravines with trailed arms to take part in the struggle. They have no need for orders; the awful roar of artillery and rattle of small arms, and, as they gain the field, the bearing of the intrepid Taylor, intimate the efforts they must make. Immediately "they pour volley after volley of musketry into the enemy, striking him in flank and enfilading his repeated ranks from right to left. The struggle is most desperate; the whole air vibrates with the rushing current of balls. The Mexicans fight as they never fought before and in utter disregard of life. General Taylor is in the hottest of the fight giving orders, his clothes torn and riddled with bullets, and General Wool rides from point to point, encouraging and stimulating the men." These, "diminished in numbers, grow greater in heart." The artillery is served with greater rapidity and effect than before, and the culminating efforts of the Indiana and Mississippi regiments are full of tragic daring. They stand alone, holding back the last frantic efforts of the enemy to again turn the left. They hold their ground and the Mexicans give way.

General Taylor was now satisfied with the triumph of repulse, and made no further effort to capture "the battery under cover of which the enemy was retreating," and which still held its place on the plateau. The smoke which had enveloped the two armies lifted slowly up, and "there was the field blue with the uniforms of the dead."

While this last struggle was in progress on the field of battle, General Miñion, with his strong force of cavalry, had approached the road near Saltillo, between that place and Buena Vista, and succeeded in capturing a number of stragglers from the field. Lieutenant Donaldson, with one piece of artillery

and one company of the Second Illinois Regiment, advanced from the city to meet Miñon. Donaldson was joined by Lieutenant Shrover with a howitzer, and together they boldly attacked the cavalry, drove them three miles on the road, and finally pushed them so severely as to compel a rapid retreat from the valley, and thus communication was reestablished with the battle-field.

At La Angostura, as the sun sank behind the mountains, the scattering fire of artillery on both sides gradually subsided. The two armies stood on almost the same ground they had respectively occupied on the previous night. They were still regarding each other sternly, face to face. On the American side preparations were made to resist, if an attack should be attempted by the Mexicans during the night. A close line of sentinels was stretched along the front, the few fresh companies at Saltillo were brought forward, and the wounded were sent back to the city in wagons. The troops on the field were supplied with food and water without moving from the positions.

The hours of the cold bleak night crept slowly over the American army, shivering and sorrowing; the losses they had sustained were those of friends and brothers, and the victory was not yet assured.

At Buena Vista General Taylor and General Wool occupied the same tent. Wool was employed all night in issuing orders and making preparations for the ensuing day. At early dawn, with an aid-de-camp, he rode out to reconnoitre the position of the Mexicans, and only found the prostrate army of the dead and dying. He galloped hastily back and announced the flight of the enemy. "Then it was that a sound went along the lines ever to be remembered. It was but a single cry at first, then a murmur which rose and swelled on the ear like the voice of a trumpet, then a prolonged and thrilling shout: *'Victory! Victory! Victory! The enemy has fled! The field is ours!'*"

General Taylor and General Wool now, with an escort, made a careful reconnoissance as far as Encantada. "The scene through which they passed was dreadful. All the Americans who had fallen were stripped of their clothing and

gashed with wounds evidently inflicted after death ; the Mexicans lay just as they had fallen. The plateau was covered with the dead, and the gorges were filled with them, the ground reeking with blood."

As Taylor's soldiers passed cautiously among them, there were no living Americans to appeal for aid ; but many piteous cries came from the suffering Mexicans, and many a strong hand trembled that was compassionately stretched across the body of a comrade to succor a living foe.

From Encantada General Taylor sent Major Bliss, with an escort of dragoons, to negotiate with Santa Anna for an exchange of prisoners ; about three hundred had been taken, and of these Hardin captured two hundred. The Mexican flags captured by him were preserved until the Chicago fire, in which they were destroyed, together with the gold sword presented to the oldest son of General Hardin, at ten years of age, as a token of his father's services to his country. On the twenty-sixth of February the exchange of prisoners was made. The Mexicans had lost two thousand in killed and wounded.

At Buena Vista and La Angostura the Americans spent all of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of February in collecting and burying the dead.

"Full many a Northern breath has swept
O'er Angostura's plain—
And long the pitying sky has wept
Above its mouldering slain.
The raven's scream, or eagle's flight,
Or shepherd's pensive lay,
Alone awake each sullen height
That frowned on that dread fray.

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo!
No more in life's parade will meet
That brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards with solemn round
The Bivouac of the dead."

THE TRANCE STATE OF WOMAN.

By Mrs. Clark Waring, read before the Woman's Section of the Insurance Congress, June 21, 1893.

Woman ! No mightier name on earth to-day than the name of woman ! Falling from the lips of man when as yet the darkness was but lifted from the face of the deep, and the spirit of God "first breathed among the stars," it comes reverberating down to us through all the ages—"She shall be called woman." Named by man, she was an inspiration from man's Creator.

The whole scheme of the great architect was not perfected in man, nor in the magnificent glory of the sun and the moon and the stars ; nor in creeping things, nor in winged fowl, nor fish, nor whales, nor cattle, nor in any "living thing that moveth." These have in turn responded to the touch of the Life-maker, and thrilled through that touch into being, one more divine impulse was required to complete the circle of the divine will. Hence Woman.

Her name is a volume in a word ; many volumes in two syllables. Recall but the presence of the few, in the vast array of many. Our Mother Eve losing a Paradise ; Our Lady Mary regaining it ; Miriam among the prophets ; Ruth gleaning in the fields after the reapers ; Volumnia saving Rome ; Cleopatra with the asp in her bosom ; Joan leading armies into battle ; Catherine de Medicis mixing her poison ; Ninon de l'Enclos, the veteran heart-breaker ; Josephine bereft of two empires ; Isabella, the patroness of a world yet undiscovered (cheers) ; Jenny Lind, the "Swede greater than Sweden ;" Florence Nightingale ministering in the hospitals ; Grace Darling braving the wild waves ; Rosa Bonheur painting pictures ; Mrs. Browning making poetry ; George Eliot and George Sand writing novels ; Adelina Patti out-thrilling the songbirds ; Victoria, Empress of India and Queen of England, wearing her

sceptres ; Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of an organization greater in extent, more comprehensive in character, than any organization ever before formed among women ; Mrs. Henrotin, presiding over the Woman's Branch of the most magnificent series of World's Congresses ever inaugurated to commemorate the growth and progress of women ; Miss Haden designing the Woman's building ; Miss Vandell modeling caryatides ; Miss Rideout modeling statuary—here they are, passing along the line of review, and no end to the procession. Materials enough for many volumes, and one-tenth of the available supply not even touched upon. Heroines high and low, rich and poor, good and bad, wise and simple. Volumes in blue and gold, and volumes in cloth ; editions in silk and editions in paper ; holiday editions and popular editions ; old editions and new editions ; each a complete story in itself, but all bound together and labeled—Woman ! Wondrous being ! Not even America could be discovered without her. She owns the earth ; the world is full of her. She owns the Heaven ; and Eternity will be full of her. For the story of mankind is the story of woman.

I shall speak to you first of her condition in those twilight years of early history—vast, vague, infinitely solemn—whose dim strange shapes and black fantastic shadows flit before our vision in moments of dreamy retrospection. What of woman then ?

Barbaric gloom enshrouds her. With mind wholly bent on little things, energies solely intent on sordid necessities, she is little less than a slave, little more than a nonentity. A mere mole burrowing at random in the ground, a mere insect blundering through the lights and shadows of primitive life in the sea-caves or in the mud hut ; in misty caverns neath wood-clothed cliffs, or under the golden leafage of deep dells hidden out of sight in the impenetrable recesses of immemorial forests.

Her blind eyes resting upon the sweet faces of the flowers, saw no "unuttered warnings" there ; her ignorant mind searching into the silent pathways of the stars, and over the unmeasured spaces of the sea, forces no perception of their secrets upon her ; her dull faculties groping earthward in dim conjecture, decipher no edict of disenthralment in the eternal

purpose. She is a creature to be yoked like the ox, to be driven like the cattle, to be burned at the stake for the devil's daughter. Held in the hollow of another's hand, by that other regarded as of no greater sanctity than the dog, which like her obeys his every behest, her rights are only the rights of the lower animals.

Thus Woman in the stone—Woman in the raw material. Time moves on. It is night still—a moonless night for woman. Her powers remain dumb and slumbering within her. She is the receiver of blows she cannot return, and takes them quietly as a part of her birthright. Where would be the use of complaining? To whom would she complain? She is weak; she has no redress; her doom seems to her inevitable. Doing many kinds of work, and much hard work, she rises with the sun; she tills the fields; she dresses the meat; she plaits the straw; she threshes the wild oats; she twirls the flax, and spins the hemp, and fills the water-jars, and fashions the goatskin garments, and kneads the corn into bread, and brings forth the children. Doing all these things, there is very little pleasure or profit to herself in them; for she had no mind of her own, it was said, and very little soul, if any, it was believed—this woman the inferior.

More time passes on. It goes at a snail's pace for woman. She is bought and sold; she has no spirit of free inquiry; no spirit to resist oppression. No matter what goes wrong in the domestic environment, it is all her fault, and she comes in for all the opprobrium. Through it all she holds her tongue; for what is the use of saying anything when nobody pays any attention? This, no doubt, is the reason why she has never ceased to talk since ever she found a listener.

Troubled oftentimes, imposed upon at will and knocked about at pleasure, pain-stricken, lowly, untrained, she reads no books, she has no school, her education even is prohibited. That fell despair which numbs, deadens, destroys, lays its hold upon her and she continues to look into the meaning of things with only the mute eloquence of a look—and never a smile of prophecy. Can you imagine it—the commingling of wrong and inhumanity that this woman endured? Can you at this day realize her tragedies? her futile agony, her cruel limitations,

the tears she wept that never fell, the patient hope patiently waiting for the kindlier winds that never blew? Through all the black haze of the slow-footed centuries, her piteous cry comes borne back to us—woman, the inferior.

More time glides along. The slender thread of light that now breaks upon her senses is like unto the dull burning of an old wick flickering feebly. Of little consequence as yet, however, on the stage of the great world, she does not in her wildest moments of waking, nor yet in "the fine drawn cobwebs" of her dreams, think once to herself: "Some day I shall go up higher; some day I shall be at the head of the social fabric, and an industrial factor, and an educational factor, and peradventure a political factor."

Nevertheless, a vague disquietude begins to disturb the hopeless apathy of her thought, and some instinct leads her soul to enter into a dialogue with the visible kingdom about her. Where was her Creator? Having created her, had he lost sight of her? In giving man a companion, why did he give him a second rate one? But was she inferior, really? And if she was, was it a decree of the First Cause that she should forever remain so?

The birds have wings, but she was hampered. The worms crawl, but not her humble desires.

Why couldn't they not only crawl, but soar up, and up, to the highest realm of the empyrean?

Anon, we find this inferior being thanking God that if she could not do much, she could at least do a little; and from such small beginnings slowly her limitations extend, slowly she gains ground. Out of the rust of ages, and the ruts of custom, she steps with cautiousness, first a little this way and then a little that—here an innovation and there an innovation—and strange to say, the world, though somewhat aghast, does not stop revolving.

It moves on; she moves with it. She catches a breathless glimpse of the great destiny that awaits her. A thrill of hope, a throb of wonder stirs the sluggish stream of her blood, and arouses hitherto unknown desires and ambitions. Her nature grows in greatness, her gifts expand in number and magnitude

with their using, her courage rises to the heights of great endeavor.

What, meanwhile, has become of woman, the inferior? Is she dead?

"Aye, she is dead—quite dead. The wild sea kissed her
With its cold white lips, and then—put her to sleep;
She has a sand pillow and a water sheet, and never turns
Her head, or knows 'tis morning."

Do not imagine man has been standing still all this time; he has been growing also. "From the man in the body to the God in the soul" man has grown, and having reached a period of softer impulse and more chivalrous feeling, he eyes with an indulgent glance this helpmeet nature has bestowed upon him. She has some sense, after all. A little, if not much. Surprised, he studies her more closely. The tie that binds him to her becomes more tenderly knit, more fraught with romance and fascination. He gives her fond names and words, and finds her less beneath his serious consideration; less outside the pale of a man's sympathies and understanding. Furthermore, the face that emerged from behind the veil of inferiority was in texture so exquisite, the form in mechanism so graceful, the whole in handiwork so divine, he suddenly discovered well defined wings growing from the woman's shoulders? Whereupon, with a man's characteristic stupidity—reasoning out everything from the presence of the spherical cells in the micrococcus to the beauty in the Greek ideal, instead of jumping at once as a woman does, to the right conclusion of everything—he declared her to be, by Jove, an angel!

The next step on his part was to place her on a pedestal and to bow down in worship before her, laughing in his sleeve the while at the idea of her being man's equal. What? An angel not man's equal? Certainly not. Nothing is, I think, in a man's philosophy, except another fellow just like him. This angelic being, constructed by man's imagination, was not—it is hardly necessary to mention—imbued with the spirit of American enterprise. Her diversions (she has no duties) consisted principally in wearing French bonnets, picturesque costumes, light kid gloves, and ready-made smiles on all occasions.

It was incumbent upon her always to look pretty, never to be worried or cross no matter what happened, and to skim above the turbid waves of matrimony like a seagull dipping her long wings now and then to catch any stray fish wandering around with no one to take care of it. When not thus employed, she might pluck the lilies, or gaze at the languorous moon, or chafe at her silver bit, but nothing more prosaic or more practical. Her life was now velvet-studded with a vengeance, and for a time the charm of it was as a potent philter to keep her quiet. But, she yawned, and she yawned, and she kept on yawning, while the impression grew on her apace that she had only ceased dragging one chain to drag another. In other words, she was as much custom-bound and hedged in as ever. So, do you wonder that she became just as tired of being an angel as she had become of being an inferior; and that she spread her wings and took flight into those higher regions of heroic enterprise, where the lines may be hard and the effort exhausting, but where is recognized "the human law of equity, the divine law of justice?"

Thus through devious ways we have traced woman's gradual transition from the exclusive sphere of domestic servitude and untutored simplicity into the crush of modern progress. Out of the chaos and the darkness, she stands before us distinct, luminous, strong in character, exalted in purpose, deeply versed in many kinds of learning, and fitted to shine not alone in the home, but wherever her duty leads her. It has been reserved for our day thus to see her—the founder of a new dynasty among women.

Her soul is her own; her property is her own; her genius is her own. But oh, what a school of patience has been hers! What a school of endeavor! What toil from step to step, and book to book! What industry of the hand for bread and what industry of the brain for enlightenment! What climbing of mountains of prejudice and turning of sharp corners of conventionality! What wonderful leaps in the direction of great and glorious womanhood!

For the cypress, lo the palm branch. And now, with a full play of light, and air, and freedom all around her, to what may not this untrammelled being, "God-built," instinct with life,

panting for opportunity, stimulated with a delicious sense of new-born liberty, not aspire?

Are there laurels to be won? Let her win, and she may wear them. Shining stars, fine balanced in ethereal skies, to touch? Let her upward reach white fingers and dip them in the burning essence. None may hinder; none deter.

Good days have come to woman; her best days are yet to come.

"Oh!" but some man will say, "I do not like her, this superior being with her restless mind and her many missions, and her rights, and her strivings after the unattainable. She is not so attractive as the turtle-dove woman of the good old times. There's a yawning void in her somewhere—a something gone out of her." So there is, Mr. Critic, undoubtedly. A good deal of nonsense, for one thing, has gone out of her, and besides that, a tremendous amount of weak sentimentality, and utter shallowness, and littleness, and uselessness. "The gone thing was to go," as the poet tells us, and for my part I say let it go.

We have seen that this remarkable change in the condition of woman, this extraordinary growth in her intellectual forces, has been brought about not entirely through her own exertions. There is a balance here, as elsewhere, between the law of supply and demand so nicely adjusted, that woman's place in the mart of intellect, woman's part in the safety and glory of the commonwealth, has been long foreseen. Urged forward by the internal forces of her own nature, she had been alike urged forward by the genius of events. This era of intense activity in commercial, scientific, economic and intellectual pursuits, this energetic seeking in every department of human lore, calls for the commercial woman, the intellectual woman, the scientific woman, the capable woman whatever her specialty.

Called, she has answered. Hewn out of the times, with faculties sharpened, capabilities reset, requirements amplified, the impossible woman of the past is the actual woman of the present.

And right in this place I desire to enter a protest. There is no reason known to me why a sensible woman may not make the best kind of a turtle dove. A turtle dove's instincts are

divinely implanted; and so are a woman's. Dearer to her than her right to vote is her woman's "small sweet need to be loved." It stands to reason that the woman who knows most, loves best. The highest knowledge is love. I respectfully suggest the use of the following couplet, to the wooers of advanced womanhood:

"Love me, my love, from those heights of thine,
And I shall grow tall, so tall."

It becomes us now to contemplate our subject under another aspect—woman as a business man. In this capacity I tell you frankly she will never be a success—not in my opinion. The masculine woman may be briefly described as a disagreeable sensation. She is a mere copyist, and are we then to be mere copyists? Has a woman no inventive talent, no constructive bent, no artistic freshness and spontaneity? If she has, let her melt the old business methods of man into the mould of her own nature, thereby generating a new school of method. Into this she must embody some of her own personal fascination; the greatness of a woman's heart, the beauty of a woman's soul; the subtleness of a woman's brain, and her easy adaptability. She must exorcise the commonplace out of common things, subject them to a new treatment, reproduce them in a new harmony, write them in an unique and distinctive tonality. For, as with music, so with men and women—an undertow of discord lies at the bottom of all their concord. This is God's law—a law formulated in the womb of thought.

Do a man's work, but put a woman's way into it. Into that way crowd every feminine charm; breathe into it a whiff of fragrance; clothe it in a woman's proper garments, tact, delicacy, modesty. Throw about the dry and technical details of all business the charm of graciousness, holding on the while to that womanly reserve which only enhances graciousness.

Are your hands soft? Keep them so if you can. Soft hands are as much needed in this hard world as soft words and soft hearts. The velvet touch accomplishes more in the long run than the hard mailed stroke of the giant.

But with all your being, be withal practical when it comes to business; be accurate; be definite; stick to the point till the point sticks to you; and in acquiring that extra sense we

call the business sense, hold well in hand your sighs and tears and disappointments. Business *per se* has no heart, and emotion mars instead of making business.

The business woman who combines the highest business qualities with the highest womanly qualities will be the highest product of modern civilization. There will be nothing too hard for her to do ; nothing too high for her to reach,

But, she wont be a *man*—nor the feeble imitation of a man. At this point, beware lest we err in another direction. We do not want “too much Ego in our Cosmos.” We are not exactly in a position to scoff at man, nor to underestimate his powers in magnifying our own.

—“in the play
Of this world’s business he hath ever been
Chief actor”—

and woman’s stronghold. No law of the times, no logic of events, no grandeur of disenthralled powers and unbounded possibilities, can dislodge true manhood from the heart of true womanhood, and vice versa. “Male and female created he them”—born in the soil, mutual dependence is the quality fast rooted in the soil. Our boasted advancement will be after all but the bootless collapse of a miserable failure, unless, while maintaining our equality with man, we at the same time rigidly maintain our womanly integrity—maintain it untainted, unstained, uncorrupted, incorruptible. The unqualified respect of all honorable minds is the highest percentage in any business ; *the consciousness of personal integrity the best dividend.*

And, mind you, we may be skilled physicians, and successful jurists, and learned divines, and splendid insurance agents, and what not, but there will ever remain one profession among us far exalted above all others, peculiarly our own—the beneficent ministry of motherhood. Ah, to be a good mother, to train a child for “the life that now is, and that which is to come”—to fit a mortal to inherit immortality—this is a divine message for woman.

For, “men,” Emerson pertinently tells us, “are what their mothers make them.”

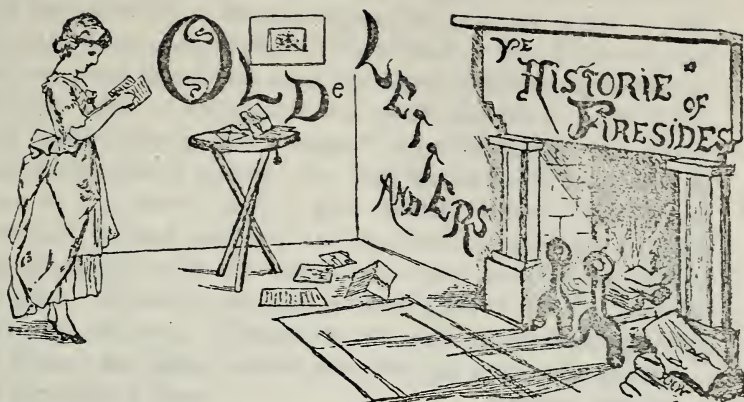
This occasion is a great concession, women of the nineteenth century, the greatest woman has ever known. Here are gathered her representatives from every part of the world, from almost every nation of the earth, to take part in this woman impetus in America. What are we here for? What is our end? Our aim? Merely self assertion, a selfish glory; the impotence of knowledge unapplied, a vulgar demonstration to show to the world that women are as good as men any day? God forbid! Heeding that deep significance which dwells within "the quietness of things," let us aim at solid merit, and not empty pretentiousness; aim to make ourselves felt as a vital force in the world; be a real part of living issues; to increase our influence for good; to bear a spiritual message to the age, and to participate intelligently in the work for the public weal. Advancing in this direction, let us pause often as we advance; let us sometimes dally on the roadside; it is safer. Let us call plain reason and common sense into our counsels, and, appealing always to the calm judgment of the reflecting few, rather than the thoughtless clamor of the unreflecting many, exercise in all things a wholesome moderation.

In whatever we do take pains; it is worth taking.

From my heart I greet you. I wish you good cheer in your work for all the days to come, when this great congress of workers shall have become a thing of the past. Scattered to the four quarters of the globe, separated by rivers and mountains and continents and seas, let us be welded together in links of steel to make the name of women a synonym for all that is purest, noblest, wisest, sweetest in human nature; so that when our work is finished here, and our hands lie folded forever in shut purpose and death-cold palms, and our freed spirits, having discerned true ends below, are rising to the heights of truer ends above, they may say of each one of us—and saying it, comprehend the meaning of many words and much eulogy in one simple little phrase—"She was a woman."

Until then, the world is ours; and, putting our best work into it,

"We'll strive still, conquering, or, if falling, fall
In sight of grand results."



Letters written by Colonel SIDNEY BERRY to his wife, KATHARINE DE WALDRON BEEKMAN during the Revolution. In possession of his great-grandson, SIDNEY J. COVEN, of New York City.

AMBOY, *Thursday, April 4, 1776.*

MY DEAREST LOVE—In the greatest hurry and confusion I set me down to write. Thompson is waiting and the men are every moment calling upon me for meat, bread, etc. I overtook the company about three miles from Elizabethtown. We had orders which we received there not to come to New York. Mr. Mehelm went to New York and I have been obliged to act as Quartermaster, Major, etc., ever since which has taken up every moment of my time. Mr. Mehelm and Colonel Smith have this moment come in town with orders for us to continue here. How long I cannot tell. If Colonel Johnson had been willing to stay I should have returned. What we are to do here I have not had time to inquire. Mr. Mehelm and John Berry, neither of them had time to write, but are both in high spirits, which is the case with us all. Adieu my dear.

SIDNEY BERRY.

AMBOY, *April 5, 1776.*

MY DEAR: We are now quartered at this place all well as we could expect. Mr. Mehelm and myself have taken our board at Mr. Dunlap's, the best private lodgings in town. We expect, to begin to do something within a few days. Lord

Sterling and the engineer are expected daily from New York who when they come will give us employ. I understand the fleet has sailed from Boston Capes, but to what place we cannot tell—somewhat expect to New York. Mr. Ellsworth has sent me word that I may have his horse Rainbow upon the lay I offered him. I expect he will send him up in a few days. Tell Jacob Shandy that I depend upon his taking the whole care of him until I return. Its best for him not to grind any more of my wheat until I give further orders. Let James plow flax ground and sow the flaxseed as soon as it will do; you can advise with the neighbors about the time of sowing the seed. When he has the ground plowed for the seed let him plow for corn. Ellsworth will send advertisements with the horse; tell Billy to send them far and near to be put up.

Farewell my dear.

SIDNEY BERRY.

Seal and send the enclosed letter immediately.

STATEN ISLAND, *April 8, 1776.*

MY DEAR: I have a desire to be home equal to yours to see me there, but the business here is such I cannot ask leave to come home at present with honor to myself. Pray do not think hard of my staying, depend I'll see you as soon as possible. I have written by Connot respecting the horse which you'll receive ere this comes to hand. We this day — to break ground on this island. We have had a little kind of a mutiny with some of the men, etc., for particulars enquire of Billy. Mr. Mehelm is now upon this Island but does not know Billy is here. I'll conclude, my dear the tide is making and the wind is rising. If Billy stays much longer he'll not get over this day. John will be home this week.

I am your sincere loving husband.

SIDNEY BERRY.

PERTH, AMBOY, *Sunday Morning, September 7, 1776.*

MY DEAR: I am much in the same state of health as when I left home yesterday. I was complaining much, but applied to Dr. Shippen, of Philadelphia who gave me some medicine. I think I reap benefit from it. Dr. Shippen is director-general of the hospitals here. We have heard a very heavy cannonading last Thursday which I understand was from some of

our batteries up the East River near New York at the ship *Rose* that went up with a desire to rob our stores, but was prevented by the warm reception our people gave them. The fleet lays in the bay below New York near Governor's Island. The poor beggarly dogs, our neighbors on Staten Island, last evening fired four cannon shot at three women and a man that were rowing along Amboy shore but did not do any damage. I have taken my quarters in a private house where I live very well. I mess with Colonel Bunnels, Colonel Mayberry, Major Hoit, Major Shreves, and the Commissary of the stores. They have two negroes who cook for us and we live as well as I could expect. Colonel Beevers with the division that Major Pettit marched down with is at Powl's Hook.

Farewell my dear, I'll write every opportunity.

SIDNEY BERRY.

MY DEAR: Send the other load of * * * it must be received. We have been very quiet here ever since my last line to you; there has been some cannonading almost every day toward New York the occasion I cannot learn. I had the honor yesterday to receive a messenger with a flag from Lord Howe. I received him in the middle of the river, brought him on shore, blinded him and led him to headquarters where he was received by three members of the Continental Congress, viz., Dr. Franklin, Mr. John Adams, and Mr. Luthrage, together with General Messer. The aforesaid three members of the Continental Congress went to a conference with Lord Howe on Staten Island; did not stay above four hours; returned and set off for Philadelphia immediately. There's not any part of this business transpired here as yet. I am getting well very fast, I feel myself a new man. Tell Polly I depend upon her for pork at my return. If its agreeable to you I'll stay in service one other month, let me know that I may conduct accordingly. I'll be home at the end of this month and stay eight or ten days. I am, my dear,

Your affectionate husband.

SIDNEY BERRY.

Perth, Amboy, September 11, 1776.

PERTH, AMBOY, *September 16, 1776.*

MY DEAR: Yesterday we heard a heavy cannonading. I since have heard from a man from Powl's Hook that a firing of small arms was heard there, supposed to be about four or five milles above New York, at the same time of the cannonading; its conjectured the enemy attained a landing. Our people have left the city and make a stand at King's Bridge and at the forts up the North and East rivers where I pray God they may continue to stand. Its not likely we'll have any here. General Dickinson came to town last evening and begs it a favor of me to continue in the service one other month; now, my dear, I'll leave it to you. I am willing to continue, but if you desire I should return when this month is out only say it and I'll return. General Dickinson says he'll indulge me with a few days to come home after Mr. Mehelm is come down to this place if you are willing I should continue one other month longer. Seal the enclosed letter to Abraham Bunnell and send it to him, but if you desire I should not continue keep the letter for A. Bunnell. I am, my dear, in haste your sincere.

SIDNEY BERRY.

PERTH, AMBOY, *September 21, 1776.*

MY DEAR: I am in good health and in high spirits. There has been a large fire at New York last night. I've this moment heard from Powl's Hook that the fire broke out at eleven o'clock and continued until five this morning and burnt very furiously; it's supposed it got afire by accident. I'll expect to see Mr. Mehelm here next Thursday or Friday with a relief for us. When he comes down, if I continue one month longer, I'll come home when Mr. Mehelm comes down. Send my horse, saddle and bridle by some person when Mr. Mehelm comes down. Adieu, my dear.

SIDNEY BERRY.

September 24, 1776.

MY DEAR: I am not able to rehearse all the news. New York in part is destroyed by fire. It burnt down from the fort to the street where your Uncle Magnus lived, from the North River to Broadway. The Americans left Powl's Hook and are fortifying on the heights of Bergen and those adjacent.

The British troops took possession of Powl's Hook about twenty-four hours after our troops marched out. Our troops moved all their guns, stores and baggage. Not any new movements in General Washington's army. I've written to Mr. Cole I'll be home soon as Mr. Mehelm comes down and we get matters settled. I am, my dear, sincerely yours.

SIDNEY BERRY.

TOWN, *October 1, 1776.*

MY DEAR: I am now at this place. We are to be stationed here this month. I should have been home before now but am troubled in the same manner I was about two years ago when you had so much trouble with me—otherwise I am very well. I expect to be home as soon as I am able to ride in a chair or sulky. My compliments to all friends. I am in haste, Mr. Adams is waiting.

SIDNEY BERRY.

CRANE'S FERRY, *October 13, 1776.*

MY DEAR: The great and important expedition I informed you of this morning we marched upon in about one hour after I wrote the line. Colonel Mehelm, Captain Berry Thompson and our officers marched with us. The enemy appeared in our way and at our crossing we marched over and the enemy ran away. We pursued them near four miles until we were within two miles and a half of their main body which consisted of about four thousand (according to the best information we could get.) Our party only being in number about five hundred we thought it prudent to return; got all safe back.

I would write more but this is all the paper we have.

SIDNEY BERRY.

ODDS FERRY ON DELAWARE, *December 10, 1776.*

MY DEAR: We now are at this place how long we continue I know not. I cannot hear from you which gives me considerable uneasiness. The enemy is at Trenton and along the river as far as * * Ferry. What will be the next move is impossible for me to tell. My brother Thomas Berry has been two days along the river enquiring for me. I have been so unfortunate as not to see him. I believe he has returned

home. The militia of Pennsylvania is out and coming out in great numbers. I cannot say when I shall be home. Put on a resolution to face trouble and not lay it to heart. Trust that our troubles will subside shortly. Adieu my dear.

SIDNEY BERRY.

AT PATTERSON'S FERRY ON DELAWARE.

MY DEAR: The Jersey militia stationed at this place moved this morning over into the Jerseys. I am ordered to stay here as commissary for some Continental troops stationed here. I send by Mr. Wayland's team a bag of brown sugar, 54 pounds, and a keg of spirits, 10 gallons. You are to let Mr. Mehelm have 5 gallons; its to be left at Mr. Mehelm's or Dr. Burnett's. I have nothing new to say. Adieu, my dear.

SIDNEY BERRY.

December 13, 1776.

TENNICUM-ON-DELAWARE AT PATTERSON'S FERRY,

December 15, 1776.

MY DEAR: I haste to take up the pen—bearer's waiting. I this moment saw a man from Philadelphia say there are not any of the enemies shipping in the river Delaware. The militia of Pennsylvania is joining General Washington in great great numbers. We have a report here that General Lee is taken by the enemy as Baskonridge. The small colt at Colonel Taylors I sold it to him, therefore it must be left there. If you send a letter to John Strykers directed to me immediately, this man will bring it up.

S. BERRY.

TENNICUM, *December 18, 1776.*

MY DEAR: It is true General Lee is gone—the troops are in high spirits and are determined to revenge the loss of him. General Washington has given free plunder to the soldiers against the Tories and the British troops. I must get a certificate of Thomas Thomson of the quantity of oats taken by General Sullivan's Brigade from me, and send it to me as soon as possible and I'll call upon the General for the pay for it. Get John Berry or somebody else to thresh the remainder of the oats, take it home for your horse or sell it as you think best.

Let Billy take Liberty to his brothers in Lussen and if he cannot keep him take him to Isaac Van Camps near where Arthur Herriott lives. Your prudence, noble spirit and care I depend on. With respect to my other affairs Billy will tell you. Get somebody to get wood for you before cold weather sets in. I do not expect to be home soon unless a turn in public affairs should * * * ; the times is * * * we must determine to face our enemies bravely—disappointment—and a thousand other things. Fare-the-well.

SIDNEY BERRY.

TENNICUM-ON-DELAWARE, *December 21, 1776.*

MY DEAR: In haste I take up the pen to write. I continue to act as Commissary. I have sent to Philadelphia and drawn a thousand dollars to pay expenses, &c. I expect to be continued for a time. If you think its best I'll endeavor to move you, your children and the most valuable of our effects into this province somewhere near Bethlehem. John Waldron, the bearer, informs me Mr. Van Vleck intends moving his family to Bethlehem. Pray send me my him one or two homespun shirts if they are made, and the remainder of the blankets of which I have a waist coat, with moulds, thread and some linen for pockets, and a pair of shoe buckles. Send to Jacob Shandy and tell him I say he must remove Rainbow to this province immediately and I'll direct him where when he brings him to me. My dear its my study to make you happy at this time. I know not what I shall do for you which will turn for the best, therefore will leave it to you and await the event. I am your most affectionate

SIDNEY BERRY.

P. S. I expect my horse Rainbow is sent away.

ST. JAMISON'S TAVERN, *December 28, 1776.*

MY DEAR: I am now on my way from head quarters. Good news—we have taken at Trenton upon Thursday last upwards of one thousand Hessians exclusive of the officers, with six brass field pieces, their three Colonels and a number of Captains, Lieutenants, &c. I saw the prisoners to-day at Newtown on their way to Lancaster. A part of our army is now over in the Jerseys. The enemy is fled from Mount

Holly below Burlington from the black * * from Burdettown and all their posts below Trenton, and our people are pursuing them; they are moving toward South Amboy. It's reported our people took 1,200 more prisoners yesterday at Mount Holly but it's not yet confirmed. I have not received the letter sent by Daniel McEowen. I am employed so busily I cannot come to see you in ———. You may direct your letters to me at Patterson's where I have been ever since I came to this province. With God's assistance we'll make the enemy crowd to close quarters and next Spring drive them off the coast. The troops during the war very fast—they are all in high spirits. I cannot express my joy. Adieu my lovely dear.

SIDNEY BERRY.

TENNICUM-ON-DELAWARE, *December 29, 1776.*

MY DEAR: I received your kind favor by Daniel McEowen by whom I wrote to you. I have not yet opened the bundle. If you have not sent all the remainder of my blankets pray send it by the bearer, Mr. John Dunn. Let my wheat be threshed, sent to Barnet's Mill and ground soon as possible. Mr. Mehelm has not sent me the certificate. I should be glad to have it. I have written to Harry Vanderspeigle. I am very busy in procuring flour, cattle, hay, &c. for the Army. I mean to make a pair of breeches of the blankets you sent me.

Farewell.

SIDNEY BERRY.

MY DEAR: I send the horse and chaise by Mr. Van Court; let the horse go to Jacob but as soon as his pasture is ready for him. I am much as I was when I left home. I hear no news here. Half the battalion I command is at Powl's Hook. I expect to continue here with the other half—expect Colonel Beevers to return here with the remainder that's now at Powl's Hook. My kind respects to you my dear and all friends.

SIDNEY BERRY.

P. S. If I get any worse I shall return home. Send me 16 dollars by Van Court.

NEW YORK, *January 1, 1793.*

MY LOVE: I wish you a happy New Year. I congratulate you on your having an existence among the living on the beginning of another year. It's now twenty-four years since we

announced to each other our mutual love. I hope this year will prove as happy as any we have enjoyed since our marriage. I have heard from Mrs. Dewey by John Vanderspeigles who is now in this city; he says his mama was safely delivered of a daughter about three weeks since; she, for the first week was uncommonly hearty but imprudently exposed herself by sitting up and has had an exceeding ill turn inso-much that her life was despaired of, but has since recovered and is bravely. I would it had pleased God to have blessed her with a son. I send you two newspapers by which you will be informed of the success of the Sons of Liberty in France. The news was announced here by ringing the bells at the dawn of day, firing cannon at twelve o'clock and some illuminations in the evening.

Last night about twelve o'clock a fire broke out near my lodgings, burnt one house and singed several others. There is not any snow here and but very little frost. John Vanderspeigel expects to return in eight or ten days by whom you may expect a letter. If Mrs. McDavits does not sell her farm I shall endeavor to get it for one year; This you may inform Bunnel Paine of; would advise him not to depend on living in McDavit's house as I think its likely she may sell it. I do not wish Jacky to sell our wheat. I think it best to have 100 bushels ground. The flour and cornmeal will undoubtably sell. The bran and shorts we shall want for horse feed. This day I dine with Tim Wood. I have a card to dine with John Delaney this day but as it's the first of the year and likely they may go into a debauch, I prefer dining with friend Tim. Yes, my love, I have dined with friend Wood and had a long walk with him. Nothing new has transpired. My real feelings I cannot describe. I am my love to you and your flock all you would wish me to be.

SIDNEY BERRY.

MRS. JAMES R. M'KEE.

Mary Harrison McKee, elected by acclamation First Vice-President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Continental Congress of 1893, is a type of the quiet and retiring, yet affable and self-poised young American matron. She has seemed equally at ease, and to be in the ordinary line of duty, whether presiding with her distinguished father, the President, in the Executive Mansion, or hovering about the nursery with her little children. Simplicity, dignity and cheerfulness encompass her, while a latent strength of character gives promise of a wise maturity. She leads a busy life, both in love and good works for family and friends, associations and charities. We leave to future biographies the record and result of these labors, and turn with special interest to her American ancestry, although we can give but a hint of the valuable records that would be found in tracing fully this historical pedigree, of which we give some disconnected and miscellaneous facts.

Keith, in writing of the pedigree of Mrs. McKee's father, says, "his paternal line is unique from the standing interim to the Revolutionary War, and the service during it and since. It is rare to find in this young country, even among Presidents, any person, all of whose great-grandfathers were Americans. He descends from many families known to have been here nearly two hundred years before his birth." * * * "Nothing can be more democratic than genealogy carried far enough to point out the descent or kinship between the most exalted and the humblest." In the ancestry of Benjamin Harrison, Keith publishes an elaborate chart, giving the regular line of descent from St. Clothilde, wife of Clovis, King of France, A. D. 511; from Robert, Count of Anjou; from Henry the Fowler, King of Germany; from Bernard, King of Italy, and from Charles Martel, A. D. 732. Yet after all this labor he says "Perhaps it is better that a family so associated with the history of the country—even in its early existence as a group of colonies,

each generation holding a respectable position in the largest—should look to no other country than America as the field of its greatness.”

The first Harrison of the family who was an immigrant to this country, appears as clerk to the Council of Virginia, which indicates that he had education and ability. An acquisition of land by this immigrant was dated July 7, 1635. Two children by his wife, Mary, survived him—Benjamin and Peter. This Benjamin was called the Councilor; his son Benjamin was born about 1673, died in 1710; his son Benjamin died 1744; his son Benjamin, signer of the Declaration of Independence, died in 1791; his son William Henry, born 1773, was President of the United States, and died 1841; his son John Scott was born 1802, and died in 1838; his son Benjamin, born in 1833, was President of the United States; his daughter is Mary Harrison McKee. The lives of these illustrious men, ancestors of Mrs. McKee, are too familiar to need mention here; the history of our country includes the history of this family.

Mrs. McKee has also an honorable descent on her maternal line, and it is to be regretted that the whole genealogy dictated by her grandfather, Dr. Scott, cannot be published at this time. A few extracts will indicate its value:

FIRST GENERATION.

Descendants of Robert or Walter Scott.

1. John married Jane Mitchell.

John Scott was born in Scotland in 1689, and was the first of our line to emigrate to America. He married Jane Mitchell in Edinburgh and embarked with his wife and his four sons for the colonies. Another son was born at sea and two sons and two daughters were born after their settlement at Nesham-ing, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 1720.

Robert or Walter Scott, an old covenanter, who fought at Bothwell Brig for the covenant and the crown, was a member of the Lower House of the Scottish Parliament before it was merged into the British Parliament in 1714, and was the great and immediate progenitor of all the Scotts in America.

SECOND GENERATION.

Descendants of John and Jane Mitchell Scott.

1. Robert married Isabella Crawford.
2. John married Agnes McElroy.

3. James married ———.
4. Joseph, unmarried.
5. William married ———.
6. Moses married Anna Johnson.
7. Matthew married Elizabeth Thompson.
8. Mary married Joseph Barnhill.
9. Margaret, unmarried.

THIRD GENERATION.

Descendants of Robert and Isabella Scott.

1. John married, 1st, Ann Davis; 2d, Hannah Gelvin.
2. Moses died in youth.
3. William married Elizabeth Ross.
4. Jane died in youth.
5. Isabella married David Kennedy.
6. Rachel died in infancy.
7. Moses married Mary McClintock.
8. Joseph married Mary Ross.
9. Rachel died unmarried.
10. Robert M. married Margaret Ross.
11. Ann died in infancy.
12. Matthew married Mary Crawford.

FOURTH GENERATION.

Descendants of John and Ann (Davis) Scott.

1. Isabella married Moses Crawford.
2. Elizabeth married William Cleland.
3. Robert.
4. Jane married John Bowman.
5. Nancy married Nathaniel Johnson.
6. Margaret married, 1st, Mr. Riley; 2d, Josiah Robbins.

Descendants of John and Hannah (Gelvin) Scott.

1. John.
2. Jeremiah.
3. Joseph.

FIFTH GENERATION.

Descendants of William and Sarah (Kinney) Scott.

1. David K. married Rosette Hagenbaugh.
2. William married, 1st, Mary Kriner; 2d, Sarah L. Heart.
3. John married Harriet King.
4. Mary Ellen, unmarried.
5. James married Fannie L. Scott.
6. Sarah Jane, unmarried.

7. Margaret E. married Samuel P. Shaffer.
8. George Shanon.
9. Jane Allison.

Descendants of William G. and Mary (Latimore) Scott.

1. Sallie R. married W. G. Case.
2. Mary L. married Harman Gearheart.
3. Louisa married J. Reid.
4. Arelia married Dr. Purcell.
5. William G., unmarried.
6. Lyle C., unmarried.
7. Jane died in childhood.

SIXTH GENERATION.

Descendants of John and Nellie (Gorges) Scott.

1. Katie married ——— Brooks.
2. Russell Harrison, unmarried.

Descendants of Russell F. and Lizzie M. (Scott) Lord.

1. W. Scott died unmarried.
2. Lizzie married St. John F. Parker, U. S. N.
3. Mary married Walter Dimmick.

Descendants of Benjamin and Caroline (Scott) Harrison.

1. Russel F. married May Saunders.
2. Mary married Robert R. McKee.

Descendants of James W. and Mary E. (Scott) Spear.

1. Andrew died in infancy.
2. Mary died in infancy.
3. John died in infancy.

Descendants of P. P. Carler and Sarah (Fullerton) Carter.

1. Joseph C.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

Descendants of James Robert and Mary (Harrison) McKee.

1. Benjamin Harrison.
2. Mary Lodge.

Descendant of Russell B. and Mary (Saunders) Harrison.

1. Marthena.



OFFICIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD
OF MANAGEMENT.

January 4, 1894.

Pursuant to call, the Board of Management met at 1416 F street northwest, at 4.15 P. M.

Present: Mrs. Stevenson (presiding), Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Tittman, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Bullock, Miss Desha, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Geer, Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Smith, and Miss Washington.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-General.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Stevenson, who expressed herself pleased to be with the Board once more, but, as she pleaded an engagement, the chair was taken by Mrs. Geer.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of December 7, 1893, which were accepted.

Miss Desha asked unanimous consent to suspend the regular order of business, that she might extend to the Board from the "Hermitage Association" an invitation to attend the reception to the Liberty Bell, on January 8, in Nashville, Tennessee.

The Corresponding Secretary was authorized to respond to same.

The Registrars-General presented the names of one hundred and eighty one applicants for admission to the National Society, all of which were accepted.

Mrs. Smith presented a request from a lady that she be allowed the privilege of using the insignia and seal of the Society, as she is writing an article on the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It was moved and carried that she be allowed a picture of the insignia in her article.

Mrs. Smith presented the question whether persons descended from advocates of the "Non-Importation Act" should be admitted.

It was moved and carried that the question be left for the Congress to decide.

Mrs. Walworth presented the following names for Chapter Regents: Mrs. H. H. Smith, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Dennis McCarthy, Syracuse, New York; Mrs. Rich. Nelson, Norwalk, Connecticut; Mrs. Jos. Torry, Bridgeport, Connecticut. They were accepted.

Also the following names as Honorary State Regents, of Pennsylvania: Mrs. Chas. Harrison, 1618 Locust street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Francis Jordon, 202 State street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, who were elected.

The report of the Treasurer-General was read and accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary read a letter of acceptance from Mrs. Peck, of Wisconsin, relative to replying to the address of welcome at the Congress.

Mrs. Frances F. Morgan, of Gaithersburg, Maryland, tendered her resignation as a member of the National Society, which was accepted.

Mrs. Clark offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the By-laws of the Society make no provision for representation to the Congress of members elected by the National Board between December first and February twenty-second, or for Chapters organized between those dates, and,

WHEREAS, Regents for such new chapters were admitted without question to the last Congress, therefore the Credential Committee are of the opinion that delegates representing increased membership after December 1, must, under Article V of the Constitution, be likewise received, and the Committee will present such names to the Congress for final admission.

Resolution laid on the table.

The death of Mrs. Emily Perry Rider, age sixty-seven years, National No. 2759, was reported.

Mrs. Clark presented to the Society the following books :

Six volumes of Wharton's "Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution," the gift of the Corresponding Secretary.

By Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, President of the Sons of the American Revolution for Connecticut, "Year book of 1892."

By Mr. Edwin Shepard Barrett, President of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. "The Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution with the National and State Constitutions of 1893."

By Dr. J. L. Watson, of Brooklyn, New York, list of prisoners on board the ship "Jersey" during the Revolution.

By Henry S. Burrage, Portland, Maine, the "Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Proceedings 1892, 1893."

The books were accepted and thanks extended to each donor.

The following amendment to Section 2, Article VI, of the Constitution, was presented by Mrs. Clark for Mrs. S. Isabella Hubbard, of California.

Strike out the words "but all acts of the Board shall be legal and binding until disapproved by the Congress," and insert the following :

"And all *resolves and amendments* presented to, or decisions rendered, 'by-laws enacted,' 'rules and regulations prescribed' by the National Board of Management during the recess of the Continental Congress, shall be submitted by the Board to the National Body for final approval, at the first annual or special meeting thereafter. when, if adopted by a majority of the Congress, said resolves, amendments, decisions, by-laws, rules and regulations shall become laws."

Mrs. Barclay, as Business Manager of the Monthly Magazine, presented her report, which was accepted.

Mrs. Barclay and Mrs. Walworth made the following resolution, which was accepted :

Resolved, That every organized Chapter of this Society shall be entitled to one copy of THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE free of cost, the same to be sent to the Chapter's Record-

ing Secretary, to be held with the records of the Society, and that Chapters having subscribed, will have their money refunded.

Mrs. Hogg called attention to a circular issued by ex-officers of the National Society, and asked if it were the opinion of the Board that it should be answered.

It was moved and carried that it should be answered, and a committee, Mrs. Geer, chairman, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Lockwood and Miss Dorsey should prepare the response.

Miss Washington moved that a typewriting machine, Smith Premier, be purchased at the price of \$100. Motion carried.

Mrs. Blount showed samples of paper suitable for the programmes for the Congress. She was authorized to have the same printed.

Mrs. Hogg requested that five hundred copies of the Preamble to the Eligibility clause be printed for distribution. Her request was granted.

Mrs. Brackett presented the name of Miss Finckel as an usher at the Congress.

The Board then took a recess until Friday, 10 A. M., January 5, 1894.

January 5, 1894.

The Board of Management convened at 10 A. M.

Present: Mrs. Geer (presiding), Mrs. Smith, Miss Desha, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Lockwood and Miss Dorsey.

The Registrar-General presented the names of twelve applicants for admission to the National Society, all of which were accepted.

Miss Desha acting in the place of Mrs. Beale, Chairman of Badge Committee, reported favorably on same. The chairman was authorized to order the badges from Whitehead & Hoag, Newark, New Jersey.

Miss Dorsey, as Chairman of Music Committee, reported on same; she was authorized to engage fifteen members of the Marine Band, at \$1 each, to play at the opening of the Congress.

The resolution of Mrs. Clark was taken from the table. It was moved and carried that "This question being fully settled by Article I, Section 5, this resolution is out of order."

Mrs. Brackett, as Chairman of Arrangements for the Continental Congress, offered her report, which included the reports of the sub-committees, which was accepted.

The committee composed of Mrs. Geer (chairman), Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Lockwood and Miss Dorsey, appointed to respond to the circular of the ex-officers, submitted their report. They were authorized to have the same published as advance sheets of THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and a copy sent to each member, and also in the January number of the Monthly Magazine of the National Society.

The Board then adjourned till Saturday, January 13, 1894, at 4.15.

January 13, 1894.

Pursuant to call, the Committee of Arrangements for the Continental Congress met at 1416 F street northwest, at 3 o'clock.

Present: Mrs. Lockwood (presiding), Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Blount, Miss Desha, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Blount presented her report on programme for the Continental Congress; the same was referred to the Board of Management.

Mrs. Heth, Chairman of Committee on Reception, presented her report.

Miss Desha reported on railroads; all these reports were referred to the Board of Management which then convened at 4.15 p. m.

January 13, 1894.

Pursuant to call, the Board of Management met at 1416 F street northwest at 4.15 P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the Recording Secretary.

Mrs. Heth then took the chair. Present: Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Clark, Miss Desha, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Alexander, and Miss Washington.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-General.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of January 4, 1894, which were accepted.

The Registrars-General presented the names of thirty-three applicants for admission to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The ballot being cast, the same were accepted.

The Recording Secretary presented the withdrawal of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, as editor of the Monthly Magazine. By Mrs. Lockwood's motion, it was laid on the table, with the hope that Mrs. Walworth would reconsider it.

The Recording Secretary read a communication from St. Paul Chapter, which was laid on the table.

Mrs. Barclay moved that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions on the death of Mrs. F. M. Cockrell, late member of the National Board of Management.

The following committee was appointed: Mrs. Barclay, Chairman, Mrs. Clark, and Miss Desha.

The Corresponding Secretary read a communication from the Augusta, Georgia, Chapter, approving of the action of the Board of Management on October 5, 1893.

The same was accepted.

The State Historian of New Jersey requested especial permission to have access to certain papers belonging to members of the Society.

The Corresponding Secretary brought up the amendment from Mrs. Hubbard, of California, of which notice had been given at the previous meeting.

Mrs. Lockwood offered the following resolution:

Resolved:

Whereas, as the resolution presented by Mrs. Hubbard is not in the nature of an amendment, and would create a change in the Constitution, it cannot come properly before the Board,

Therefore, resolved it be laid on the table.

Mrs. Blount, as Chairman on Programme for the Continental Congress, presented her report, which was accepted.

The records of the Chapters prepared by Miss Ball were placed in the hands of Mrs. Walworth.

Mrs. Barclay presented six copies, making volume III of THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, to be bound and kept among the records of the office.

Mrs. Heth presented her report as Chairman of Reception, which was accepted.

It was moved and carried that the Chairman of the Reception Committee wait upon Mrs. Stevenson and request that she receive the guests at the reception given to the members of the Congress.

Mrs. Heth was authorized to expend \$10 in printing tickets for the reception.

Miss Desha reported on railroads, which was accepted.

Mrs. Clark presented the name of Mrs. Jas. Lyons, of Richmond, Virginia, as Vice-President-General to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Mary E. McDonald, of Virginia.

This was seconded by Miss Desha.

She was appointed.

Mrs. Alexander, representing the Auditing Committee, suggested that the time for closing the books of the Treasurer-General be extended.

Upon motion, the time was extended until February 5, 1894.

The meeting then adjourned.



PROGRAMME THIRD CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

President-General : Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.

Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization : Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

Recording Secretary-General : Miss Eugenia Washington.

Corresponding Secretary-General : Mrs. A. Howard Clarke.

Treasurer-General : Mrs. Marguerite Dickins.

Registrars-General : Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson.

Historian-General : Mrs. Henry Blount.

Chaplain-General : Mrs. E. T. Bullock.

Surgeon-General : Miss Mary Desha.

Ushers : Miss Maclay, Chairman, Miss Keim, Miss Ballinger, Miss Moncure, Miss Walworth, Miss Lockwood, Miss Wilbur, Miss Marable, Misses Blount, Miss Wilson, Miss Kirtland, Miss Finckel.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

Informal Reception to the Continental Congress at the Ebbitt House, from 8 to 11 P. M. Guests received by the Presidents-General, Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, assisted by the Honorary Vice-Presidents-General.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22—9.30 P. M.

Congress Called to Order—By the President-General.

Prayer.

Music—By the Marine Band.

Roll Call, Presenting of Credentials and Issuing of Badges.

Report of Committee on Programme.

Address of Welcome—By the President-General,

Response—By Mrs. James S. Peck, of Wisconsin.

Report of National Officers :

Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization,
Recording Secretary-General,

Corresponding Secretary-General,
 Registrars-General,
 Treasurer-General,
 Historian-General,
 Mrs. D. R. Barclay, Vice-President-General, as Business Manager of THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
Adjournment.

7.30 P. M.

Unveiling of Mrs. Harrison's Portrait with appropriate ceremonies.

Congress resolves itself into a Committee of the Whole for the Consideration of Reports of Officers.

Report of the State Regents. (Papers limited to ten minutes.)

Adjournment at 10.30 o'clock P. M.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23—9.30 A. M.

Congress Called to Order.

Prayer.

Music: "Hail Columbia"—Sung by the Society.

Reading of Minutes.

Reports of State Regents continued.

Consideration of Amendments.

Adjournment.

Reception to the Congress—By Mrs. Stevenson, President, at "The Normandie," from 4 to 6 P. M.

7.30 P. M.

Congress Called to Order.

Announcement of Election of State Regents.

Discussion for the Good of the Society.

Adjournment at 10.30.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24—9.30 A. M.

Congress Called to Order.

Prayer.

Music: National Hymn.

Election of Officers in the following order:

President-General,

Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization,

Eight Vice-Presidents-General,

Recording Secretary-General,
Corresponding Secretary-General,
Treasurer-General,
Two Registrars-General,
Historian-General,
Chaplain-General,
Surgeon-General.

Adjournment.

Informal Meeting of the New Board of Management.

COMMITTEES.

Arrangements: Mrs. Brackett, Chairman.

Credentials: Miss Washington, Chairman.

Programme: Mrs. Blount, Chairman.

Press and Publication: Mrs. Dickins, Chairman.

Reception: Mrs. Heth, Chairman.

Decoration and Music: Miss Dorsey, Chairman.

House: Mrs. Johnson, Chairman.

Badges: Mrs. Beale, Chairman.

Hotel and Railroads: Mrs. Geer, Chairman.

State Regents, National officers, honorary and ex-officers of the National Society will receive their badges at the reception at the Ebbitt House, on Wednesday evening, February 21, 1894.

Members of the Society can obtain badges at the office, room 50, 1416 F street northwest, on Monday and Tuesday, February 19th and 20th, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Visiting members will receive their badges at the door of the church, corner Thirteenth and L streets northwest.

Chapter Regents and delegates will receive badges from the Credential Committee at the Congress, Thursday morning, February 22d.

State Regents and National officers will wear red, white and blue badges.

Honorary and ex-officers, white badges.

Chapter Regents, red and white badges.

Delegates, red badges.

Other members of the Society, blue badges.

Ushers, blue and white badges.

None but members of the Congress will be admitted to the floor of the house. Ushers will see that this rule is implicitly obeyed. This rule is necessary in order to avoid confusion and expedite business.

Motions and resolutions must be reduced to writing, and after the reading placed in the hands of the Recording Secretary.

No one will be entitled to address the Congress unless a member thereof.

Please preserve programmes for use during the meeting of Congress.

Robert's Rules of Order will be accepted authority on parliamentary law.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONS ATTENDING THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

Of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 21, 22, 23, AND 24.

The following Associations have granted a reduction of fare and a third to persons attending the Continental Congress :

The Trunk Line Association, *i. e.* composed of the following companies:

Grand Trunk Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R. Rd., West Shore Rd., N. Y. O. & W. Ry., N. Y. L. E. & W. Rd., D. L. & W. Rd., Lehigh Valley Rd., Cent. Rd. of N. J., Phila. & Read. Rd., Pennsylvania Rd., Balt. & Ohio Rd., Ches. & Ohio Ry.

The Boston Passenger Committee and New York and Boston Lines Passenger Committee, *i. e.*, territory east of New York State and Lake Champlain, composed of the following companies:

Boston & Albany Rd., N. Y. & New England Rd., N. Y., N. H. & Hartford Rd., Old Colony Rd., Fall River Line, Norwich Line, Providence Line, Stonington Line, Boston and Albany Rd., Boston and Maine Rd., Central Vermont Rd., Concord and Montreal Rd., Fitchburg Rd., Maine Central Rd., N. Y. & New England Rd., Old Colony Rd., N. Y., N. H. & Hartford Rd., Lessee.

Southern Passenger Association, *i. e.*, territory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi Rivers, composed of the following companies:

Alabama Great Southern Rd., Alabama Midland Ry., Atlantic Coast Line, Atlanta and West Point Rd., Brunswick and Western Rd., Charleston & Savannah Ry., Central Railroad of Georgia, Cin. N. O. & Tex. Ry., East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Ry., Georgia Rd., Georgia Pacific Ry., Jack., St. Aug. & Ind'n R. Rd., Louisville & Nashville, Rd. (*Lines South of the Ohio River*), Memphis & Charleston Rd., Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L. Rd., Pennsylvania Rd. (*Lines South of Washington*), Port Royal & Augusta Ry., Richmond & Danville Rd., Rich., Fredericks. & Poto. Rd., Savannah, Fla. & Western Ry., South Carolina Ry., Western & Atlantic Rd.

The Central Traffic Association—The Territory of the Central Traffic Association is bounded on the East by Pittsburgh, Salamanca, Buffalo and Toronto; on the North by the line of and including points on the Grand Trunk Railway, from Toronto to Port Huron, thence via Lakes Huron and Michigan to the north line of Cook county, Illinois; on the West by the west line of Cook county and the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to Cairo, including Burlington, Keokuk, Quincy, Hannibal and St. Louis; and on the South by the Ohio River, but including points on either side of that river.

1. The reduction is fare and a third, on the certificate plan, conditional on there being an attendance at the meeting of not less than 100 persons who have traveled thereto on some legitimate form of railroad transportation.

2. The reduction applies to persons starting from territory by any of the roads named above who have paid seventy-five cents or upwards for their going journey. Each person availing of it will pay full first-class fare going to the meeting, and get a certificate filled in on one side by the agent of whom the ticket is purchased. Agents at all important stations are supplied with certificates.

3. *Certificates are not kept at all stations.* If, however, the ticket agent at the local station is not supplied with certificates and through tickets to place of meeting, he can inform the delegate of the nearest important station where they can be obtained. In such a case the delegate should purchase a local ticket to such station and there take up his certificate and through ticket to place of meeting.

4. Going tickets, in connection with which certificates are issued for return, may be sold only within three days (Sunday excepted) prior to, and during the continuance of the meeting; except that, when meetings are held at distant points to which the authorized limit is greater than three days, tickets may be sold before the meeting in accordance with the limits shown in regular tariffs.

5. Present the certificate to the Secretary or other proper officer of the organization at the meeting, that the other side may be filled in.

6. Certificates are *not transferable*, and return tickets secured upon certificates are *not transferable*.

7. On presentation of the certificate, duly filled in on both sides, within three days (Sunday excepted) after the adjournment of the meeting, the ticket agent at the place of meeting will return the holder to starting point, by the route over which the going journey was made, at one-third the highest limited fare by such route. The return ticket will in all cases be closely limited to continuous passage to destination, and will be marked *Delegate* on the contract and each coupon thereof.

8. No refund of fare will be made on account of any person failing to obtain a certificate.

Delegates and others availing of the reduction in fare should present themselves at the office for certificates and tickets at least thirty minutes before departure of trains.

N. B.—Please read carefully the above instructions, be particular to have the certificates properly filled and certified by the railroad agent from whom you purchase your going ticket to the place of meeting, as the reduction on return will apply only to the point at which such through ticket was purchased.

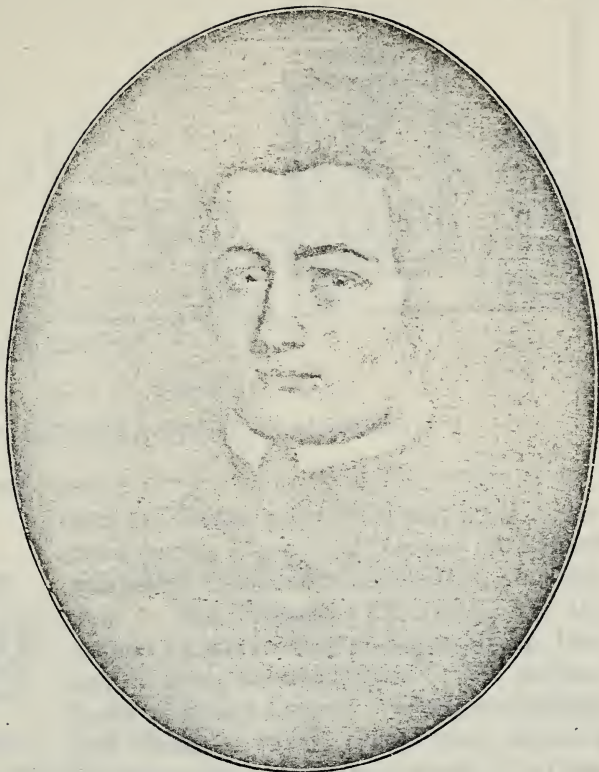
The headquarters of the National Society during the Congress will be at the Ebbitt House, corner Fourteenth and F streets. Terms, \$3 per day. H. C. BURCH, *Manager*.

Very respectfully,

(MRS.) AUGUSTA D. GEER,

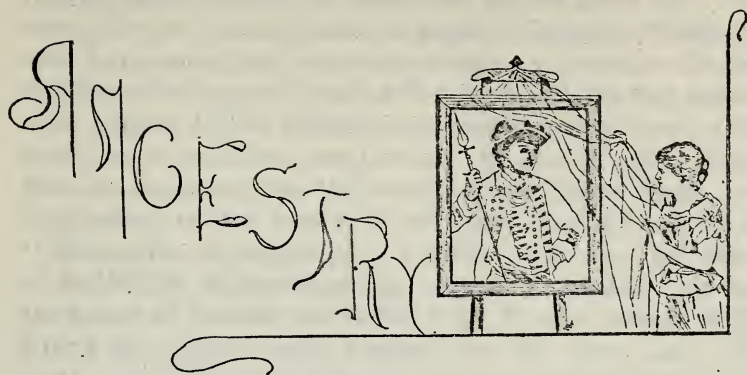
1223 N Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Hotels.



JOHN J. HARDIN.

MAJOR IN THE BLACK HAWK WAR, COLONEL FIRST ILLINOIS REGIMENT, MEXICAN WAR,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ILLINOIS MILITIA THROUGH THE MORMON DIFFICULTIES,
AND MANAGED THE PEACEFUL WITHDRAWAL OF THAT SECT FROM THE
STATE. FELL IN THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA AT THE AGE OF 36.



ANCESTRY OF REUBENA HYDE WALWORTH.

CHARTER MEMBER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, NATIONAL NO. 47.



WALWORTH.

THIS old Saxon name, Walworth,* is sometimes by the French and Norman chroniclers misspelled "Coulouvre, Goulouffre, and Gola-fers' " See Froissart's Chronicles, Vol. IX, chapter 13, and the Roll of Battle Abbey; History of New London; Hyde G. Nor Jubilee; Burke's General Armory. Whether originally land closes or farms, *worths* were acquired properties. The old expression, "What is he worth?" in those days meant, "Has he land?" "Possesses he real property?"

If he had secured a Worth to himself he was called a *worthy* person, and in consequence had *worship*, *i. e.*, due respect, shown him.

(Mr. Just, of Bury, quoted in Lower's Patronymica Britt.)

The estate of Governor Winthrop in Suffolkshire, England, was named Groton Manor. William Walworth was a promi-

*Information concerning the Walworths was kindly given by Rev. C. A. Walworth. who is writing a genealogy of the family.

nent farmer at Groton Manor. He belonged to the Walworths of London and Suffolk, and came from the neighborhood of London, England, to America about 1689, and shortly afterward married Mary Seaton, an immigrant by the same ship. He settled first on Fisher's Island as lessee of Governor Winthrop, who had wanted him to come to America to introduce English farming on his estates; lived on Fisher's Island (the first settler) until Captain Kidd's depredations caused him to remove his family to the mainland near Groton. He died in 1703. From him are descended the Walworths of the United States, and they belong to that branch of the family classed by Burke as "Walworths of London and Suffolk," who bear the shield of Sir William Walworth of the reign of Richard II. He was the mayor of London who killed Watt Tyler in defense of the King's life, and who was knighted for this brave act. The crest of the Walworth coat of arms, an uplifted dagger and the motto, "Strike for the laws," relate to this event. The identical dagger used by Sir William Walworth is preserved in London, where it lies on a silken cushion in Guild Hall in a carefully secured case, having been so preserved because it was incorporated in the arms of the city of London at that time.

REUBENA HYDE WALWORTH,

DAUGHTER OF

Mansfield T. Walworth, son of	m.	Ellen Hardin Walworth.
Reuben Hyde Walworth, son of	m.	Maria Ketchum Averil.
Benjamin Walworth, son of	m.	Apphia Hyde.
John Walworth, of Groton and Fisher's Island, son of	m.	Sarah Dunn, of Rhode Island.
William Walworth,	m.	Mary Seaton.

John Walworth, Major of British Dragoons, second son of William Walworth, born 1696, died 1748, married, November 1718, Sarah Dunn, daughter of Captain Richard Dunn, Jr., and Elizabeth Bailey, of Newport, Rhode Island. Her grandfather, R. Dunn, in 1635 was a freeman of Newport, and deputy to General Assembly, 1681, 1705, 1707, 1708, 1709,

1711. (Austin's General Directory of Rhode Island.) Benjamin Walworth, his youngest son, born at Groton, New London county, Connecticut, November 11, 1746, married in the early part of the Revolution, was quartermaster in Nichol's regiment of Minnesink. Served till the regiment disbanded.

References, Major-General Heath's Memoirs and History of Westchester County.—Colonel Nichol's regiment belonged to General George Clinton's brigade, part of Major-General Heath's division Washington's army, in Westchester in 1776. Walworth acted as adjutant; carried messages to General Washington from General Heath. Walworth was one of the volunteer party which, July, 1779, went in pursuit of savages under Brant when he made a raid on Minnesink. Was quartermaster again. His party fell in ambush and most of them were killed. Walworth rode one-half mile ahead and passed through Indians who were on both sides of the road. They did not fire on him. He returned to his party, who were out of ammunition. Walworth returned for it to Minnesink and secured it.

There were two regiments of the New York line commanded by Colonels named Nichols. Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Nichols and Colonel Isaac Nichols, of Goshen, Connecticut, his were the Orange county minute men.

There were other Walworths in the Revolutionary War. Sylvester Walworth, one of the heroes of Groton; James Walworth, Lieutenant, Guildford county; William Wallsworth in Shepardson's Company of Williams' regiment. Adolph Walrath, private Second Grayson regiment, taken prisoner; John A. Walworth, also prisoner.

American Ancestry, Volume I, Thomas P. Hughes, says:

Reuben Hyde Walworth, of Saratoga, born at Bosrah, Connecticut, 1788, died 1867; admitted to the bar 1809; served in war of 1812 at Plattsburg in September, 1814; aide-de-camp to General Moore; offices, adjutant-general; justice of the peace; master in chancery; supreme court commissioner; member of Congress; circuit judge, 1823-28; Chancellor of State of New York for twenty years; president of law school; L. L. D. Harvard College; L. L. D. Yale College; author Rules and Orders of New York Court of Chancery, 1829; Hyde genealogy, two volumes, 1864; son of Benjamin, of Bosrah, Connecticut, and

Hoosic, New York, born 1746, died 1812, married Apphia Hyde, widow of Samuel Cardell. She was a descendant of Mary Winslow, niece of Governor Winslow, of the "Mayflower," and who descended through Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, from the Tracys of Tewkesbury, England.

PEDIGREE OF REUBENA HYDE WALWORTH FROM QUEEN
MARGARET OF SCOTLAND.

St. Margaret was the eldest daughter of Edward, surnamed the Exile, and sister of Edgar Atheling, and Queen of Malcolm III, King of Scotland. For her descent from Egbert, the first Saxon King of all England, see 2 Hyde Genealogy, 1165, Appendix A. Descent from her to Reubena Hyde Walworth is traced through the following generations :

First Generation.—*Margaret* married Malcolm III, King of Scotland, son of Duncan,* who was killed by Macbeth in 1039.

David the youngest son of Malcolm and Margaret, married Maud, daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland and of Huntingdon, and widow of Simon St. Size (or St. Lice), and was in her right Earl of Huntingdon. He became King of Scotland in 1124, and died May 24, 1153. His only son was

THIRD GENERATION.

Henry, Earl of Huntingdon in the lifetime of his father. He married Ada, or Adaline, second daughter of William de Warren, the second Earl of Surrey, and granddaughter of Gundred, the fifth daughter of William the Conqueror. He died in 1152, in the lifetime of his father.

FOURTH GENERATION.

David, the third son of Henry, became Earl of Huntingdon with consent of Richard I of England, on the accession of his next older brother, William, to the crown of Scotland. He married Matilda, daughter of Hugh Kivilioc, the fifth Earl of

* Duncan I of Scotland, Queen Margaret's father-in-law, and father of Malcolm, was the nineteenth in descent from Fergus, the last survivor of the three brothers, who planted a colony in Caledonia from the north of Ireland, about A. D. 503.

Chester, and Bertha, his wife, daughter of Simon, Earl of Montfort, in Normandy. He died in 1219. He had one son and four daughters.

FIFTH GENERATION.

Adaline, his youngest daughter, married Henry de Hastings, son of William de Hastings and Margaret Bigot. He died in 1250, leaving two daughters and a son. The son,

SIXTH GENERATION.

Henry, Lord Hastings, married Joan Cantelupe, sister and co-heir of George de Cantelupe, Baron de Bergaveny. He died in 1268, leaving a son.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

John de Hastings, Lord of Hastings and of Abergaveny. In 1290 he was one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland. His first wife was Isabel de Valence,* daughter of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and niece of King Henry III of England. He died March 9, 1312.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

Elizabeth Hastings, his daughter by his first wife, married Roger Grey, the first Lord Grey de Ruthyn, son of John de Grey, of Wilton, and his second wife, Matilda Basset, daughter of Ralph, Lord Bassett, of Drayton. He died March 6, 1352. Their only surviving son,

NINTH GENERATION.

Reginald Grey, the second Lord Grey de Ruthyn, married Eleanor, daughter of John, Lord Strange, of Blackmore, and died in 1388. Their daughter,

TENTH GENERATION.

Eleanor Grey, married William Lucy, of Charlecote, in Warwickshire, son of Sir Thomas Lucy, who was a member of

* Isabel De Valence, daughter of William, Earl of Pembroke, (see seventh generation) was the great-granddaughter of *Richard Strongbowe*, Earl of Pembroke, conqueror of Leinster, and of Eva, wife of said Richard, and daughter of Dermot McMorrough, King of Leinster. (See Brooke's Catalogue of the Kings of England, etc., p. 268-273.)

Parliament in 1405, a descendant in the twelfth generation from Gilbert de Gaunt, son of Baldwin VI, Count of Flanders, and Alice, his wife, daughter of Robert II, King of France. He died in 1466 and was succeeded by his son and heir.

ELEVENTH GENERATION.

Sir William Lucy, K. B., who married for his first wife, Margaret Brecknock, daughter of John Brecknock, treasurer of King Henry VI. He was created a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of the Queen of Henry VII, and died in 1492. His son by his first wife,

TWELFTH GENERATION.

Edmund Lucy, Esq., born in 1464, was an eminent soldier, and commanded a division of the Royal army at the battle of Stoke. He died in 1498. His son,

THIRTEENTH GENERATION.

Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, married Elizabeth Empson, daughter of Sir Richard Empson, and had six children. Among them was Thomas Lucy, father of Shakespeare's *Justice Shallow*, and a daughter,

FOURTEENTH GENERATION.

Barbara Lucy, who married Richard Tracy, Esq., of Stanway, a descendant from the Princess Goda, youngest daughter of Ethelred, the Unready, who married Dreux, Count of Vixin, a descendant of the Emperor Charlemagne (see 2 Hyde Gen. 1177, Appendix B). Their second son.

FIFTEENTH GENERATION.

Nathaniel Tracy, of Tewksbury, received lands of his father at that place. His son,

SIXTEENTH GENERATION.

Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, of Norwich, Connecticut; born about 1610 at Tewksbury; married in 1641, at Weathersfield, the widow of Edward Morson, and had six sons and one daughter. The eldest son,

SEVENTEENTH GENERATION.

Captain John Tracy, of Norwich, married Mary Winslow, daughter of Jonah Winslow and Margaret Bowen, of Marshfield, and died August 16, 1702. Their second son,

EIGHTEENTH GENERATION.

Captain Joseph Tracy, married Mary Abel, a descendant of the first William Hyde, of Norwich. He died April 10, 1765. Their sixth daughter,

NINETEENTH GENERATION.

Jerusha Tracy, married her mother's second cousin, the Rev. Jedidiah Hyde, of Norwich. Their eldest daughter,

TWENTIETH GENERATION.

Apphia Hyde, married Benjamin Walworth, who died February 26, 1812, at Hoosic. Their third son,

TWENTY-FIRST GENERATION.

Reuben Hyde Walworth, married Maria Ketchum Averill, of Plattsburgh. Their second son,

TWENTY-SECOND GENERATION.

Mansfield Tracy Walworth married Ellen Hardin. Their fourth daughter is

TWENTY-THIRD GENERATION.

Reubena Hyde Walworth.

APPROVING ACTION OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

*Resolutions Passed Unanimously by the Old Dominion Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution.*

WHEREAS, When the election of a certain officer was before the Congress of 1893, attention was called by Mrs. Clark and others (see AMERICAN MONTHLY for June, official proceedings of Congress) to the fact that said officer had already served sixteen months and was only eligible for eight months longer, and

WHEREAS, Congress elected said officer with full knowledge of this fact, and with no claim on the part of this officer or her friends that she was eligible for a period longer than two years, therefore,

Resolved, That the National Board of Management had a right, under the National Constitution, Article V, Section I, which limits the term of a National Officer to two years, to declare this office vacant at the end of two years' service on the part of incumbent, also

WHEREAS The National Board of Management issued an order signed by President-Presiding and Recording Secretary and sent to all Chapters that "no officer of the National Society, nor State Regent, nor Chapter Regent is authorized to issue circulars in regard to the National Society or Organization of Chapters without approval of the Board"; and

WHEREAS, On October 5, 1893, the National Board of Management issued an official communication to Chapter Regents in Virginia stating that a circular which was sent out by Mrs. Boynton, Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters, was "at variance with the vote of the majority of the Board," and was "the individual action" of Mrs. Boynton; therefore,

Resolved, That said circular of Mrs. Boynton was in direct conflict with the order of the Board of Management referred to above; also

WHEREAS, A second circular of Mrs. Boynton's declares the first to have been a "minority circular;" therefore,

Resolved, That a minority of the Board of Management has no right to order the issuance of a circular "at variance with the vote of the majority of the Board" and unauthorized by them.

(See opinion of Judge Shepherd on this subject, page 118.)

ACTION OF ST. PAUL CHAPTER.

WHEREAS, The agitation of the eligibility clause has unfortunately excited deep feeling and disturbance among some members of the National Society; particularly in Washington, D. C., and appears to have furnished occasion for serious dissensions in the National Board of Management, culminating at the October meeting in the doubtful action of the majority of the Board (certainly doubtful as a matter of policy, if not of constitutionality) in forcing the election of another person in place of the then incumbent Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization. Now, therefore, it is hereby

Resolved, First: That it is the sense of the St. Paul Chapter, without regard to the individual opinions of its members on the eligibility question, that we profoundly regret and deeply deplore the introduction of personal issues into the discussion of this or any other subject before the Society, and that we record our emphatic condemnation of any action looking to the gratification of personal ends or ambitions, or that may even remotely tend to intensify feeling or produce and prolong discord and strife in the councils of the Society.

Second: In this crisis we affirm anew our loyalty to our Organization, and our unfaltering determination to stand for those principles of moderation, self-effacement, justice and devotion to its purposes, which comport with the self-respect and dignity of its members and guarantee its perpetuity, efficiency and glory.

Third: *Resolved*, That the St. Paul Chapter deem it inadvisable that any member of the "Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," in Washington or elsewhere, should

occupy more than one official position at a given time.

Fourth: *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolution be forwarded to the National Society with a request that they be placed upon its records.

Fifth: *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Washington for publication in the "AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE," the official organ of the "Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

ATTEST :

HENRIETTA J. HOWARD,

Secretary.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, *December 28, 1893.*

NOTES AND QUERIES.

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA, *Nov. 19, 1893.*

Editor American Monthly Magazine :

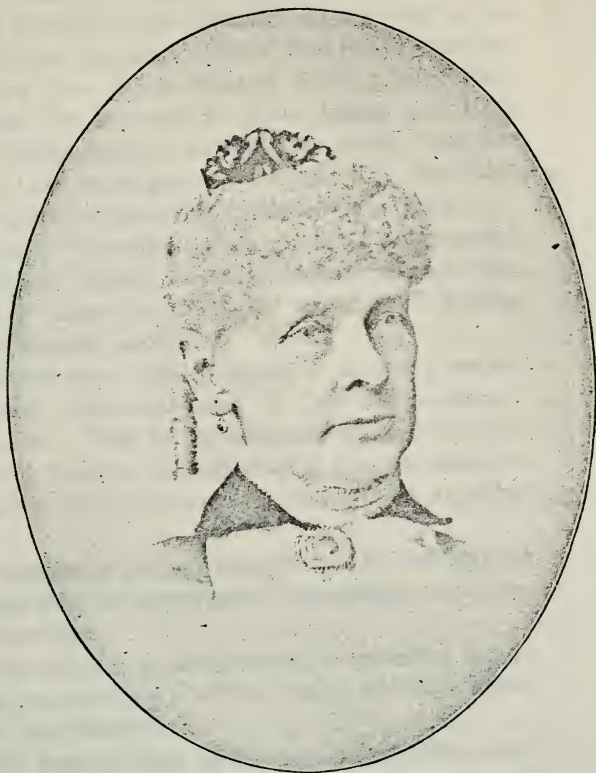
I have in my possession a quaint old American mezzo tint, published in Philadelphia in 1814 by James Webster. It illustrates a Revolutionary episode in connection with Lieutenant-Colonel Banastre Tarleton's British Legion in the South. Beneath the picture is the following inscription:

"This representation of Peter Francisco's gallant action with nine of Tarleton's cavalry in sight of four hundred men, took place in Amelia county. Virginia, 1781, is respectfully inscribed to him by James Webster and James Warrell."

Information concerning this encounter or any data relating to the engraving would be highly prized by

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,

Chapter Regent, D. A. R.



MRS. Y. W. MILLER.

[CHARTER MEMBER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.]

MRS. G. W. MILLER.

Mrs. Miller is a charter member of this Society, who takes a warm interest in its welfare. Her family record is one of unusual interest, and illustrates forcibly the strong family ties which bind together the east and west of this broad country. One ancestor starting from Massachusetts, another from New Netherland, lingering by the way in New Jersey and New York, and then, pushing around, we find Mrs. Miller with her son on the shore of Lake Michigan, in Chicago, Ill. The Rappleje family is of intrinsic value in the State of New York.

The Rappleje family,* numerous and reputable, is descended from that of De Rapalié, which as early as the eleventh century possessed large estates in Bretagne, and ranked among the arrivers born of French nobility.

Some of its members were distinguished as military leaders in the Crusade, others were celebrated for political eminence and professional talent. But in the religious wars of the sixteenth century, being known as Protestants, they became the victims of Papal animosity and were scattered and expelled from France.

The family subsequently gained prominence in Switzerland and Belgium, where they acquired large possessions and continued to the present time.

Their ancient coat of arms given herewith is intended to represent the noble birth and origin of the family and their reputation for firmness and fidelity.

Toris Tanseu de Rapalié, one of the proscribed Huguenot race, "from Rochelle in France," was the common ancestor of all the American families of this name.

He came to this country with other colonists in 1623, in the "Unity," a ship of the West India Company, and settled at Fort Orange (near Albany, New York), where he continued three years.

NOTE *—The genealogical history of the above family is from page 267, "Riker's Annals of New Town, in Queens county, New York. Its history from its first settlement by James Riker, Jr., New York. Published by D. Fanshaw, 108 Nassau street, 1852."

In 1626 he removed to New Amsterdam, and resided there until after the birth of his youngest child. On June 16, 1837, he bought from the Indians a tract of land computed at three hundred and thirty-five acres, called Reunegaconck, now included within the town of Brooklyn, and comprehending the land occupied by the United States Marine Hospital.

Here Mr. de Rapalié finally located and spent the remainder of his life.

He was a leading citizen and acted a prominent part in the public affairs of the colony, and served in the magistracy of Brooklyn.

He died soon after the Inlet administration, his widow Catalyntie, daughter of Joris Frisco, surviving him many years. She was born in Paris and died September 11, 1689. Age 84.

Their chronology, as taken from the original family record, preserved in the library of the New York Historical Society.

Speaking French and professing the Protestant, or Reformed, religion, they were a marked race, out of place among the Flemish subjects who occupied that part of the country. The Spanish (also refugees) exercised against them great cruelty and persecution, driving them into the freer Southern Netherlands. Here they settled for a time, seeking by their untiring industry and skill to retrieve their fortunes lost in France. But many of them longed for a country they could call their own, and the sense of permanency and security which that alone could give.

It was a company of these thrifty people who now thought to venture to the New World. They first applied, through Sir Dudley Carleton, to King James and the Virginia Company for permission to emigrate to Virginia, but only unsatisfactory conditions were offered them.

The West India Company, hearing of their application, wisely seized on the opportunity and made them tempting offers, which they accepted. They set sail and landed on the shores of this wonderful America March 24, 1623. The beginning of these busy settlers was so vigorously pushed forward that the West India Company in the succeeding year (1624) carried back to Holland good news of their success.

Enduring the hardships of a new colony in a foreign land, they still practiced the amenities of life, and either in their distress or prosperity never forgot they sprang from the most polished country in the world.

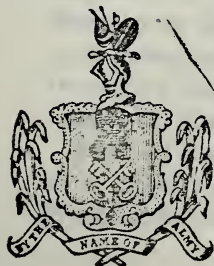
Jeromus de Rappheje, born June 27, 1643, is my direct ancestor. He was a man of prominence, a justice, a deacon. He married Anna, daughter of Tennis Demes. The son of Jeromus married Sarah Von Vechton.

His son married Aceltia Van Courtlandt Van Arsdalen. He and his brother Richard settled in Middlesex county, New Jersey, near New Brunswick. Sarah, daughter of George Rappheje, married George Onderdonk. Her descendants are celebrated in many States.

The son of Jeromus, my grandfather Jacobus, married Sarah Williamson. I find also my uncles and a cousin, Major Daniel Rappheje, in the Army of the Revolution. There was a Lieutenant Jaris Rappheje, and Peter Rappheje, quartermaster of Newtown troops of horse. Jeromus Rappheje was a captain in the Revolution.

My grandfather, Jacobus Rappheje, enlisted in New Brunswick, Middlesex county, New Jersey, and served his country to the close of the war. Tradition says at the commencement of the war he was a rich man. His spacious house in the city of New Brunswick was occupied during the war as headquarters by the officers of the Continental Army, including General La Fayette.

At the close of the war our grandfather, like other patriots who had so faithfully defended their country from the invasion of its enemies, was left poor. With a family of twelve children, he concluded to gather up the remnants of his property and emigrate to the far West, the limits and location of which was central New York, now called Seneca county.



This coat of arms was granted by the Crown of England to an intrepid soldier for an act of personal bravery and warlike courage during the crusades. He was one of those heroic and invincible soldiers who so saliently, in the retaking of Jerusalem by the crusaders from the infidels, ascended the walls and, entering, led the way for the be-

sieging army on to victory and glory. His crest is commemorative of some history of the family and contains an allusion to the name and office of the bearer. Tradition says the Almys were men of wealth, position and political influence in England and Wales. In England the name was written Almy, in Wales, Almon. The Leak is the national emblem of Wales—hence it implies this officer was from Wales and commanded a company of the Welch army—but retained his English name. This fact elicited the attention of the King's Court, by whom the honor was bestowed. The officer, unwilling to change his name, was allowed his request, and it was engraven, "By The Name of Almy."

William Almy, the common ancestor of all who bear that name, came to America from England for the first time in 1630, in company with John Winthrop and his associates. "Tradition says he made several voyages across the Atlantic before he brought over his family." June 2, 1635, he presented his certificate from his minister and a justice of the peace of his conformity to the Church of England and loyalty to the government to the Commissioners of Emigration, which, being approved and accepted, he was permitted to embark in the ship "Abigal" bound for Boston. (An enrollment of the passengers, names and ages, with other matters of interest, is now deposited in the Rolls Court in London.)

After some several changes of location on account of the hostile Indians, in 1641 he removed to Rhode Island. He became a prominent man in Portsmouth; was frequently appointed to official stations; was also an influential member of the Friends' Society as many of his descendants have been.

The Almys were originally from France, as their name indicates. To escape the dangers of proscription many removed to England. I have the correct genealogy of all these families down to my father. Samuel Almy, born in Massachusetts, 1778, hence called a Yankee, and with the enterprise peculiar to an New Englander, he sought opportunity to enlarge and extend his observations.

Fond of adventure, he, with a friend, tramped to the limits of a then almost unexplored country—central New York. Here between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, he tarried some days

with my grandfather, Rappleje, who had made a home in that pioneer region, and here Samuel Almy met Jane Rappleje and lost his heart and his desire to return to the East. They were soon married and settled in New York, but he never lost his taste for travel and exploration. Educated in the schools of Massachusetts, he had a motive power for further investigation. Skillfull in the application of the principles of geometry and trinomometry, he surveyed many parts of western New York. He was selected by the Government to be one of "Cook's Surveying Party" to assist in defining and locating the boundaries of what are now known as the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, then called the "Great Wabash Country." He held honorably several offices in his adopted state. He was in active service during the War of 1812, and was afterwards known as Captain Almy. The family of his wife was of equal interest.

I will relate an incident that serves to connect the past with the present. We have in the family a remarkable silk bed quilt, made in 1684.

In Providence, Rhode Island, 1877, President Hayes was entertained by Governor Van Zandt, and slept under this beautifully wrought silk quilt with a wonderful amount of fine stitching, and it was made historical by being slept under by George Washington when he visited Newport in the last century. George Washington and Rutherford B. Hayes are the only men who ever slept under this amazing piece of hand stitching. My cousin, Conrad E. Ellery, writes me thus:

"I thought as I passed the Governor's house, being well acquainted with him, I would call in and offer my beautiful silk quilt for the President and wife to sleep under (which, of course, was accepted). I enclosed my mother's letter and handed it to Governor Van Zandt, and wished him to let President Hayes read it." This is a copy of the letter:

"MY DEAR SON:

"As it is your wish and request to have some account of the elegant blue silk bed-quilt given you by your aunt and my sister, Anstis Ellery Johnston, I will gratify you and inform you that it was wholly wrought by your great-grand-

mother, Anstis Ellery, before her marriage to your great-grandfather, John Almy, my honored father's father. The year she finished it, 1684, is marked on said quilt by her. Your great-grandmother, Anstis Ellery Almy, knowing her son disliked two names, was so fearful that *Ellery* would not be added, that on the day the infant was carried to Trinity Church, Newport, to be baptized, November 20, 1768, she sent a woman privately to listen to assure her of the fact, and when the babe was aloud named Anstis *Ellery* Almy and carried home and placed in her grandmother's arms, she blessed and embraced her, and laid her on this wonderful bed-quilt, with rich old-fashioned ornaments, and sent her to my mother's chamber, with a heart much gratified that the babe bore her name. She was then eighty years old. To you, my son, the value of this ancient, beautiful quilt will be greatly increased when you are informed by me that President Washington slept under it in my father's house in Newport, Rhode Island, and he is the *only* person that ever did, and after long examining it, sent his servant for a large sheet to cover it, lest any accident might injure the same. What care did the blessed man evince, though unconscious of its antiquity. While giving you this important record, will add the ages of your grandparents. Your grandfather, William Ellery, lived to be ninety-three. Benjamin Almy lived ninety-five years, as erect as man could be, and the handsomest old man I ever saw in my life. My sainted mother, Mary Gould Almy, to be seventy-two, and your own mother that writes these particulars, is now eighty-four years and eleven months. I will only add

KATHRINE ELLERY.

"PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, *January 15, 1855.*"

M.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. SARAH FARLEY VAN NOSTRAND

Died on December 15, 1893. Camp Middlebrook Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Bound Brook, New Jersey, has met with a great loss in the death of its oldest member, Mrs. Sarah Farley Van Nostrand.

Mrs. Van Nostrand was born at East Millstone, New Jersey, September 6, 1788. She spent all her life in Millstone, and died December 15, 1893, aged 105 years 3 months and 9 days. She was at the time of her death the oldest member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the oldest member of the Reformed Dutch Church in America. Her father was Myndert Van Arsdale. He was a drummer boy in the War of the American Revolution and was present at the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth. He was in General Frederick Frelinghuysen's command and was one of the bearers at the general's funeral. He died at the age of 94. Mrs. Van Nostrand was married to John Van Nostrand in 1810.

They had eight children, five of whom are living. Until the last three weeks of her life, Mrs. Van Nostrand had few of the infirmities of extreme old age. She was active, bright, even witty, fond of young people and interested in everything that happened about her. Her funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Peak, pastor of the East Millstone Church, of which she was a member, assisted by Rev. Dr. Le Fevre and Rev. George Van Nest.

The funeral was very largely attended and the Daughters of the American Revolution were well represented. Mrs. Van Nostrand was laid to rest in the cemetery, but a few hundred

yards from the place where she was born. She had never been out of her native State, and had never lived more than three miles from her birthplace.

MRS. ELLEN GHOLSON GLASGOW

Died October 27, 1893. She, with her two daughters, were enrolled among the members of the Old Dominion Chapter. She was born December 9, 1832, and for many years had lived the secluded life of an invalid.

The beneficent spirit of Mrs. Glasgow was never chilled by suffering, but shone forth to the last in numberless acts of kindness, while among the quiet forces one may name the influence of such a mother, who, from the chamber of an invalid, sends sons and daughters out into the world to follow worthily in the footsteps of honored ancestors. Mrs. Glasgow was a descendant of Colonel William Yates, of the Virginia State Line. He came of a family of clergymen, of whom Bishop Meade in his book, "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," has written: "They have often been quoted as proof that there were some deserving amongst the old clergy of Virginia." The Glasgows' great-grandfather, Thomas Gholson, it may be mentioned, was killed during the war of 1812, while serving as aide.

Inheriting such traditions of patriotism, it is not strange that she should early become a member of a society which aims to keep alive the memories of those who, like her forefathers, fought and died for their country.

MRS. MYRTIA HAWES ROBERTSON

Died November 3, 1893. Her death is greatly lamented in Richmond, the city in which she lived. She was the descendant of three Revolutionary soldiers, Colonel Samuel Pierce and Jesse Hawes, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and Captain William Sterling Smith, of Virginia. Of one of these ancestors, Mrs. Robertson's sister, whom we know best as "Marion Harland," and whom we claim as a member of the Old Dominion Chapter, has written as follows: "Colonel Samuel Pierce

received on the same day a commission from the crown appointing him captain in the Royal army, and from the Continental Congress a colonel's commission in the American army. He accepted the latter and served with honor throughout the Revolutionary War."

In speaking of Mrs. Robertson not long ago a friend of hers said simply, "She was very sincere and very loyal"; words of praise befitting the descendant of this true patriot, whose own loyal spirit may have been the source from which came those high qualities which shone in his great-grandchild.

Mrs. Robertson was born December 29, 1843, and died November 3, 1893. The active benevolence of her life was warmly appreciated in the community in which she lived, and the expression of sorrow at her death was very general.

MRS. ANNIE EWING COCKRELL.

The death of Mrs. Annie Ewing Cockrell, State Regent of Missouri, having been officially announced to the Board of Management, in session January 13, 1894, the committee appointed for that purpose present the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the sad death of Mrs. Annie Ewing Cockrell the National Board of Management and the Society at large deplore the loss of one of the earliest and most valued members of this patriotic organization, a woman of charming personality, a devoted wife, loving mother and companion, and an earnest worker in the cause of patriotism and charity.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family the most sincere sympathy of the Board of Management.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her bereaved and honored husband, Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, and also placed upon the records of our Society.

MARY M. BARCLAY,

ALICE M. CLARK,

MARY DESHA,

Committee.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. FRANCIS M. COCKRELL.

There is naught in this bright winter light to tell
 That white-robed angels from the unseen land
 Have touched with death one who was loved so well,
 And rent the clasplings of a household band.
 That loving hearts are crushed—a beauteous light
 Forever quenched in dark and starless night.

For she is gone, the wife so fond and true,
 The mother rich in expectations bright,
 Gone e'er a cloud had dimmed life's roseate hue,
 Or marred her hope and aspirations bright.
 But now, these hopes, these joys and anxious fears,
 Are only memory, tenderness, and tears.

Her folded hands so still and restful lie
 Above her heart whence pulse and life have fled,
 So tireless in their love in days gone by,
 Now plainly speak—the wife and friend is dead.
 So calm she lies—like sculptured marble fair,
 While sobs and tears blend with the voice of prayer.

Her vacant chair, the dress she oft has worn,
 The things she hallowed by her watchful care,
 The sacred spot where every night and morn
 She knelt to hear her children lisp their childish prayer
 Are treasured joys—yet filled with bitter pain,
 That cause the tears to gush from heart and brain.

Her children feel that ne'er on earth again
 Their mother's hand in their warm clasp will thrill,
 Her loving voice like some remembered strain
 Comes not to charm their ears, 'tis hushed and still.
 Her husband strives to say "Thy will be done,"
 To crush the tears back to his heart unshed,
 But wildly longs to hear the missing tone
 And cannot think his loving wife is dead.
 His happy home she filled with joy and light,
 Now dimmed for aye in death's dark, silent night.

Fold back the ringlets from the dear one's head,
 Strew snowy blooms above the pallid breast,
 Then breathe a prayer while burning tears are shed,
 And gently bear her to her dreamless rest.
 For she is Thine. Almighty God, Thy hand
 With endless bliss and joy has crowned her now,
 She dwells in heaven amid that radiant band,
 Christ's seal is set upon her faithful brow.
 No doubts—no fears—no earthly tears to weep,
 Blest hope! We'll meet her there—"after we sleep."

MRS. M. E. BATCHELOR.

MRS. HARRISON PORTRAIT FUND.

JANUARY, RECEIVED.

Jan. 19.	Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell.....	\$25 00
19.	Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim.....	5 00
19.	Millicent Porter Chapter, Waterbury, Conn.....	5 00
19.	Mrs. Anson Buck, Arlington, Vt.....	3 00
19.	Bristol Chapter, Bristol, R. I.....	100 00
19.	Geneva Chapter, Geneva, N. Y.....	1 50
	Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, N. Y.....	9 00
	Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, New York.....	5 00
	Mrs. A. Howard Clark, Washington, D. C.....	5 00
	Mrs. M. McK. Nash, North Carolina.....	1 00
	Mrs. Donald McLean New York.....	5 00
	Green Mountain Chapter, No. 1, Burlington, Vt.....	25 00
	Mrs. Mary Clarke Mills, New York.....	20 00
	Mrs. Y. S. T. Stranahan, July \$15, January \$10.....	25 00
Feb.	Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Bound Brook, N. J.....	4 50
	Miss Mary Petrea McClintock, Chillicothe, O.....	5 00

E. H. WALWORTH, *Treasurer.*

EDITOR'S NOTE-BOOK.

Our grandmothers spun flax and wool, and we treasure the memory of their spinning. We honor the busy hands and anxious hearts which labored unceasingly to bring about great results by humble means, in the comfortable equipment of the beloved family; girding the husbands and sons, as it were, with the "harness of war." If hands were active, heads were not idle; we are reproached in our mental slothfulness when we read the private letters written beside the spinning wheel, momentarily silent. We find in them the clear thoughts, eager enthusiasm, and steadfast patriotism that indicate the source of inspiration which urged onward the great men of the day, the day of spinning wheels; of long rifles, of self-sacrificing women and heroic men. Sitting by the spinning wheel at the present day, as it stands a relic of the past, we are led to think of the history of that past as something more than a dry record of dates and events. It is rather a part of our own lives. History is the memory of civilized man; the memory of a nation. Imagine what human life would be without memory; the impressions of childhood lost, the delights of youth obliterated, the knowledge and experience of mature life buried, we in riper years would stand like a blasted tree stripped of its foliage, picturesque but lifeless. Fortunately, we are not subject to so dreary a destiny; on the contrary, we find human life vitalized by the experience and knowledge which memory fosters. This complex and fruitful existence which renders the world a delight, labor a joy, and the achievement of great purposes a possibility, is reproduced again and again by the activities of memory. The history of the individual life of each one of us is but a continued story of intense interest. We trace it year by year on the pages of memory, marking as we go, the striking events and their causes, nor omitting the lighter scenes which lie between. We tell of our own christening, we relate incidents connected with

the very first years of our lives, and so go on and furnish a perfect panorama of our existence to the present time. Analyze this picture of the past, this story we are prepared to relate with faith in its truthfulness we find that the family traditions have had a large influence in forming these impressions; that letters we have read, dim old records in the family bible which we have puzzled over, tombstones we have deciphered in the family burial lot; houses and trees and country roads and rippling streams, with their vivid associations, have impressed themselves upon our minds, have stirred and thrilled our hearts, and thus, through the power of memory, have rendered our past life as precious and useful to us as the palpitating present.

This force of memory, usefulness of experience and joy of retrospection applies to the life of the nation as truly as to the life of the individual. The nation, like the individual, must cherish its past, value its experience and preserve its records. If it undervalues, neglects, or makes light of these things, it falls into folly, it repeats its own mistakes, it grows inert and fails to develop its fullest and best possibilities. "Life, like war, is a series of mistakes, and he is not the best Christian nor the best general who makes the fewest false steps. He is the best who wins the most splendid victories by the retrieval of mistakes."

Thus the memory of a nation as expressed in its history is an important element in its development; the nation gathers its memories from the home which the spinning wheel typifies, and history is but a record of events which have their source in the teachings and influence of home.



CIRCULAR OF EX-OFFICERS.

The following circular which has been printed and distributed through the Society, is now published in the Magazine in compliance with the request of the ladies whose signature it bears, viz: Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. K. C. Breckinridge and Mrs. L. D. Breckinridge. They state as a reason for their request that the replies "purporting to be the answer" appeared in the Magazine; hence they say: "In view of the fact that the official organ has been used to convey to the Society replies to papers sent by private means, we feel sure you will see the propriety of giving place to the article itself, in order that the Society may have both lines of the argument fairly upon its official records."

This request is also signed by Mrs. M. L. McMillan, Mrs. Mary E. Butterworth, Mrs. W. W. Shippen, Mrs. T. K. Alexander, Mrs. M. M. Barclay and Mrs. Maddox. Mrs. Walworth replied to this communication that she was willing to publish the article, but had referred the matter to the Board of Management. This was done because it did not pertain to literary matters and to the ordinary routine of official proceedings. The Board assented to the publishing of the circular, to be accompanied by the replies that had been made.

To the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution :

It is with deep regret that your fellow-members, whose names are appended to this paper feel constrained to depart from their proposed reserve and to make known to the Society circumstances which they had presumed would be submitted to it by the persons officially charged with the duty of keeping the Society informed as to the conduct of its affairs.

It was the intention of the ladies who retired from office in consequence of what transpired upon the Board of Management at its meeting of October fifth, to leave their action and its causes to be reported to you in the regular way—namely, the

published, authorized minutes of the Board. Their astonishment was great when, on the appearance of the October number of the official organ of the Society, the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, they found not only an omission of the official record of the important protracted meeting of the fifth, sixth and seventh of October, but the publication, under the irrelevant and misleading title of "*Winter Work of National Officers and State Regents*," an unofficial revelation of the proceedings of the Board, so inadequate as to convey an impression quite at variance with the facts.

The suggestion was at once made that, in justice to the Society, so uncandid a representation should be promptly supplemented by a full and fair statement of the incidents that had occurred. Unwilling, however, to take up so painful a duty unless forced to it by the sternest necessity, these ladies preferred to await the next number of the Magazine, hoping that the minutes, official and correct, would relieve them from the necessity of making any statement to the Society.

Now, however, the November number of the Magazine is in the hands of the Society, and it appears that there is still no official record of the Board meeting of October fifth, sixth and seventh, nor of that of November second, but that it again contains the extraordinary feature of an unofficial and, consequently, irresponsible revelation of the most important proceedings of the Board. The conclusion is therefore forced upon those who have waited patiently until now, that the faction in control of the Board of Management is still unable, after a lapse of many weeks, to agree upon a version of its own action which it can venture to submit with official sanction to the judgment of the Society, and they feel that it has become their paramount duty to make plain transactions which should have been communicated to the Society immediately upon their occurrence. With this end in view it becomes necessary to go back of the Board meeting of October fifth and consider the preliminary action upon which its conduct was based. This course is pointed out even to the uninitiated by the guiding index of the unofficial publication in the Magazine.

On Wednesday, the fourth of October, occurred that meeting of the members of the Board described by the writer

of "Winter Work of National Officers and State Regents" as an "informal conference" "held previous to the Board meeting especially to consider the measures necessary to consummate the desire of a majority of the Society to establish lineal descent."

This conference was invited, in some instances at least, by the editress of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, now, so far as the authority of the Board suffices, Vice-President-General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters. It was held at The Gramercy, 825 Vermont Avenue. There were present from a distance, *two* State Regents—Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Shippen, of New Jersey; and two Vice-Presidents-General—Mrs. Putnam, of New York, and the editress of the Magazine, Mrs. Walworth. The other members of the conference were national officers resident in Washington, and at all times able to "confer with each other on the general interests of the Society." These resident members were: the Historian-General, the two Registrars-General, the Recording-Secretary-General, the Treasurer-General, the Surgeon-General, and Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. J. C. Breckinridge, and Mrs. Henry Heth, Vice-Presidents-General. There was also present Mrs. James Lyons, Registrar of the Richmond Chapter, and possibly one or two other ladies whose names have been unintentionally overlooked.

The "Conference" was apparently conducted in accordance with usual parliamentary forms, with Chairman and Secretary, etc. Its deliberations were largely devoted to a discussion of the conduct of the Vice-President-General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters, Mrs. H. M. Boynton, charged with issuing upon her own personal responsibility a circular to the Chapters upon what is known as the eligibility question. A report concerning this circular, made by a joint committee appointed by the State Regents of Georgia and of Virginia, was presented and read to the "informal conference" assembled. Harsh and severe criticism of their absent colleague, to whom no notification had been sent of the proposed review of her conduct, was indulged in by several ladies. Motions were made to the effect that her term of office should be pronounced to have expired. Votes were also openly asked for Mrs. Wal-

worth, in whose presence it was resolved by vote not only to remove Mrs. Boynton, but to put herself, Mrs. Walworth, the defeated candidate for the same office at the last Congress, in Mrs. Boynton's place. Some one suggested that the President-Presiding, also uninformed as to the meeting and its purposes, might overrule the action pronouncing vacant an office which the Continental Congress had filled, and it was decided in advance by the "informal conference" in such event to overrule the assumed decision of the chair.

On Thursday, October fifth, the Board met, Mrs. Cabell in the chair. Present: Miss Washington, Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. A. Howard Clarke, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Brackett, Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Henry Heth, Mrs. J. R. Putnam, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Shippen, Mrs. J. C. Breckinridge, Mrs. Benjamin Butterworth, Mrs. James McMillan, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Clifton Breckinridge, Mrs. Alexander, and Mrs. Boynton. After the minutes of July and August had been read and approved, it was moved, in pursuance of the plan matured at the conference, that the regular order of business should be postponed in order to enable the Board to proceed to the election of an officer to fill the position of Vice-President-General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters, "about to be rendered vacant by the expiration of the term of the present officer."

No notice, be it repeated, had been sent to Mrs. Boynton of the intention to take action upon her right to the office to which she had been elected by the Continental Congress. No notice had been conveyed to the President-Presiding by the Recording Secretary, whose duty it was, according to the parliamentary law upon which the action was claimed to be based, to prepare and submit to the presiding officer an outline of the subjects upon which she should be called upon to rule. (See Roberts' Rules of Order, page 89). No opportunity had been given to bring together as many members of the Board as possible by making them aware of the grave question at issue.

The carefully previously-prepared motion was made. The Regent of Arkansas rose at once and argued the illegality of the proposed measure, showing briefly that an officer of the

Board, eligible to office at the time of election, and elected to office by the votes of the assembled Regents and representatives of the Chapters in Congress assembled, could not be removed from office, unless for proven malfeasance, until her regular term had expired.

The Regent of California, Mrs. Maddox, stated that her lineal convictions were so strong that they would decide her in any question of candidacy for office. Were the office in question vacant she would vote to fill it by a lineal candidate in preference to any collateral candidate; but as the office could not possibly be considered vacant, or about to become vacant, she must vote against what she deemed the illegal removal of an officer elected by the Congress.

Similar views were advanced by Mrs. Alexander, Regent of the District of Columbia, and by Mrs. Shippen, Regent of New Jersey.

In response to these ladies, the organized faction, which had come to the Board pledged to carry out its own purposes, maintained that the office of Vice-President-General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters was about to become vacant (on the seventh), arguing, variously, that Congress had "*understood*" that it was electing Mrs. Boynton for the term of eight months; that Congress had no right to elect the present officer under such circumstances; that Congress had *misconstrued* the Constitution in electing Mrs. Boynton; that it was incumbent on the Board of Management to correct the unconstitutional action of Congress.

The Chair ruled that Mrs. Boynton having been elected to her office by the Continental Congress (in full knowledge of all the facts), her tenure of office did not come under the cognizance and control of the Board of Management, and that the motion to hold an election to fill the office to which she had been so elected was out of order.

An appeal from the ruling of the Chair was immediately made by Miss Dorsey—as agreed upon in advance, while the Chair was in ignorance of the issue that was to be forced upon her—and was sustained by a vote of thirteen to six.

A vote was then called for upon the motion that as the office of Vice-President-General in Charge of the Organization of

Chapters was about to become vacant, in consequence of the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, the Board should proceed to the election of her successor. At this point the President-Presiding left the chair and implored the Board to refrain from a measure at once unjust, illegal, discourteous and unnecessary; called attention to the point made by previous speakers, that whatever the rights of the legal question raised upon a certain construction of the Constitution, there was according to the same section no doubt whatever of Mrs. Boynton's ability to hold over "until a successor should be elected;" and urged that for the sake of harmony, of good feeling and womanly dignity, the Board should not take such a step as to deprive of office a faithful colleague elected by the Congress, who could continue to serve until the reassembling of Congress.

Upon the resumption of the chair by the President-Presiding, the question was called for. The Chair put the motion to vote. Two of the six officers who had voted against the appeal, Mrs. Butterworth and Mrs. McMillan, had withdrawn from the meeting. The Regent of New Jersey, who had been present at the Conference, declined to vote. This left the vote for the removal of Mrs. Boynton, as stated in the Magazine, "fourteen to four."

The rest of the business was easy. Nominations were called for to fill the office of Vice-President-General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters. Mrs. Clifton Breckinridge, Regent of Arkansas, was nominated, but instantly declined to permit the use of her name. Mrs. Boynton was nominated and defeated; vote, fourteen to four. Mrs. Walworth was nominated. The vote promised to that officer at the "informal conference" of the preceding day was duly recorded—*fourteen to four*. She rose and made a speech accepting "the honor" conferred upon her.

The Board then passed a vote of thanks to the officer it had removed, who, in courteously acknowledging the compliment, recalled to the recollection of the Board the circumstances that many of its members there present had, under the same clause of the Constitution just so differently construed, held over from October, 1892, the close of their terms of office,

until February, 1893, and that at that time Mrs. Walworth, the beneficiary of the new construction, had stated to the Board that, by all precedent and custom, officers under such circumstances held over until the regular time of election. To this reminder no response or comment was made.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary was now called for, giving a communication from Regents of Virginia and Georgia Chapters to their State Regents, asking whether the circular upon the eligibility question sent out by Mrs. Boynton was authorized by the Board or not, and if it should go before the Chapters. The circular was ordered to be read by the Corresponding Secretary, when Mrs. Boynton rose to a question of privilege and requested that, if her circular was to be read to the Board, she should be permitted to read it. The temper of the organized majority towards Mrs. Boynton was here plainly shown by the strong opposition expressed and urged by the members of that majority against according this simple courtesy to the colleague they had removed. After much discussion, they were finally induced to allow Mrs. Boynton to read her own paper, upon which action was to be taken, instead of having it read in her presence by the Corresponding Secretary, a lady acting throughout with the organized majority representing the Conference. Upon the reading of her circular, Mrs. Boynton stated, in response to the communication from the State Regents of Virginia and Georgia, that her circular was written over her own private signature, but at the request of the minority of the Board in favor of collateral descent, so called, and in fulfillment of a promise made to Regents and delegates that such a circular should be prepared. After considerable discussion of the circular and of Mrs. Boynton's right to issue it, and to use the expression "we" in stating her views, Miss Dorsey moved that "the Chapters be informed by the Corresponding Secretary that the circular must be considered as expressing the individual opinions of Mrs. H. M. Boynton, and as being at variance with the wishes of the Board." Further discussion followed in regard to the wording of this motion, and in regard to allowing Mrs. Boynton her title. The motion was finally passed as amended by Mrs. Alexander, substituting

the words "vote of the majority of the National Board," and giving Mrs. Boynton her official title.

Upon a motion to adjourn until the following day, the President-Presiding asked that the motion should give way to a point of personal privilege, which was granted. Mrs. Cabell then tendered her resignation of the office of President-Presiding of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, and asked that it be unanimously accepted. On motion, she was requested to reconsider her resignation, but with due expression of thanks she declined to do so, stating that under the circumstances she could no longer consent to hold the office and preside over the meetings of the Board.

Mrs. Joseph C. Breckinridge announced her unconditional resignation upon the ground that she was not willing to belong to a Board that had taken such unparliamentary action and had treated one of its members with such discourtesy.

The Board then adjourned until the following day. On October sixth, Mrs. Cabell and Mrs. General Breckinridge sent in their formal letters of resignation. On the sixth Mrs. Clifton Breckinridge presented hers. November fifteenth Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, who had been out of town at the time of the meeting, sent in her resignation. These papers are here submitted as part of the history of the episode just recounted, and as embodying the strongest protest possible to the writers against the indignities offered to an honorable and dignified officer of the Society; against the unconstitutional measures of the Board of Management and the secret combinations by which these measures were prepared and carried into effect.

It is not the intention of the ladies signing this paper to enter in any way upon the question of lineal or collateral eligibility, which has been made a pretext for removing an officer duly elected by the Continental Congress, and substituting one proposed to and defeated by that Congress, or upon Mrs. Boynton's right, while a member of the Board, to issue a circular over her own name and at her own expense, without any authority from the Board. The eligibility question can be affected by no action and by no discussion until it comes

before the Continental Congress, when it will be voted on by the representatives of the Society, and permanently disposed of in accordance with the will of the majority. Mrs. Boynton's conduct, as fearlessly expounded by herself, is open to public and private judgment.

The questions herein submitted are the gravest that can possibly be brought before the highest authority of any organization ; they are as follows :

Can a Board of Management vote to set aside the action of the representative Congress of the Order by which it is elected, upon the plea that the Congress did or did not correctly construe the Constitution ?

Is it to the interest and dignity of a Society that certain members of its Board of Management, agreeing upon certain questions, shall come together and organize themselves upon the basis of such agreement into a controlling majority ; shall agree in advance upon action most injurious to the interests and antagonistic to the views of their colleagues, binding themselves to secrecy, and then go upon the Board and carry every question over the heads of their unprepared colleagues by a solid and repeated vote ?

Is there not danger in the accumulation of power in individual hands ? Should the same officer hold any high official position in the National Board of Management, and at the same time control the official organ of the Society, by which alone the Society obtains information as to the proceedings of the Board ?

These questions should be gravely considered by the Chapters, and delegates should come prepared to vote upon them in Congress, and thus set the stamp of the opinion of the Society upon the methods by which the affairs of the Society should be administered.

With great respect the signers of this paper submit that in sending delegates to the Continental Congress in Washington, the Chapters should send women with force of character and judgment, and give them some discretion in voting upon subjects after hearing them fully argued *on both sides*. Preconceived opinions, especially when formed at a distance, are apt to be erroneous, and as any unwise action can be reversed in a

year, the interests of the Society and its intellectual growth alike demand that it should not pass into the hands of individuals or of cliques, who from any motive take pains to impress certain views under circumstances when they cannot be easily refuted.

As an illustration of the inevitable results of the state of things now existing, the attention of the Society is again respectfully called to the fact that two numbers of its official organ have been issued since that meeting of October fifth, when the editress, under the circumstances recounted in this paper, accepted the position of Vice-President-General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters, from which her colleague, Mrs. Boynton, was at the same time removed. Nevertheless, the dominant faction of the Board has still found itself unable to so adjust the minutes of that meeting as to be willing to place them officially before the Society. On December fifteen the Society, which defrays the expenses of the publication of these minutes, finds itself still without any information as to the removal of its organizing officer, or the circumstances which led to the resignation of several of its officers, except such scraps as the editress of the Magazine has seen fit to publish "unofficially" under such headings as "Winter Work of National Officers and State Regents," in the October issue, and "Regents in Congress," in the November issue of the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*.

A copy of this paper will be sent to every member of the Society who can be reached, and to every member of the Board of Management. The object of the writers is not to explain votes or to carry points, but to bring the condition and methods of the Board of Management, as at present constituted, fairly to the knowledge of the National Society.

MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL,
MARY E. MACDONALD,
KATHERINE C. BRECKINRIDGE,
LOUISE D. BRECKINRIDGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 15, 1893.*

Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, President-General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution :

*MADAM: With very profound regret I have concluded to retire from the office of President-Presiding of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and I herewith tender through you my resignation of the high honor conferred upon me by the Second Continental Congress of our Society.

With best wishes for the advancement and prosperity of the Society under your able guidance, I remain,

Yours respectfully and truly,

MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL.

1401 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

THURSDAY, *October 5, 1893.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 6, 1893.*

President-General and President-Presiding, the Daughters American Revolution :

*LADIES: The combination between some of the office-holders on the National Board to control it and remove Mrs. Boynton, and perhaps others, elected by the Society itself, and fill the vacancies, evidently transfers all power to them and renders useless the presence of any person on the Board of any independence. I therefore have the honor to tender my unconditional resignation as Vice-President-General, National Society, Daughters of American Revolution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[COPY.]

LOUISE D. BRECKINRIDGE

OCTOBER 5, 1893.

To the National Board of Management, Daughters American Revolution :

I respectfully resign the office of Regent for the State of Arkansas.

Respectfully,

KATHERINE C. BRECKINRIDGE.

*The above letter of Mrs. Cabell is not the one received by the Board of Management on October 6th. In it she gives as a reason for her resignation, that she was no longer in sympathy with a majority of the Board.

*The letter of Mrs. Breckinridge given above is not the letter on which her resignation was accepted by the Board. That letter was simply one of resignation without the paragraphs of accusation; it had already been acted on when a messenger arrived with this letter.

Mrs. Stevenson, President-General National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution :

I respectfully offer my resignation as Vice-President-General, Daughters of the American Revolution, and ask that it may be accepted at once.

My course in this matter is determined by my solicitude for the best interests of our Society, and not by any lack of concern for its welfare.

The action of the Board of Management in vacating the position of Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization, then occupied by Mrs. Boynton, and appointing her successor, was, in my opinion, a usurpation of the powers of the Congress, and in violation of the Constitution of the Society. Not considering the action of the Board in this matter lawful, and being powerless either to prevent or to reverse it, I feel it my duty to withdraw from any participation in its proceedings.

I ask that this communication may appear at length in the minutes of the Board. Very truly,

MARY E. MACDONALD,

November 15, 1893.

1514 R Street N. W.

CONCERNING THE CIRCULAR ISSUED BY EX-OFFICERS
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, DATED DECEMBER
15, 1893.

To the Board of Management of the National Society, &c.:

In accordance with a resolution adopted at a previous meeting, your Committee makes the following report :

"No officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two years consecutively." (Constitution, Article IV, Section 1.)

"The Board of Management shall have full power to manage the business of the Society * * * * to fill vacancies in office until the next meeting of the Congress, and in general to do all things necessary for the prosperity and success of the Society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress ; but all acts of the Board shall be legal and

binding, until disapproved by the Congress." (Constitution, Article VI, Section 2.)

Mrs. H. V. Boynton was elected Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters on October 7, 1891, by the Board of Management, was re-elected at the Congress of 1892 and again at the Congress of 1893.

Her two years of service expired October 7, 1893.

In the Congress of 1893, a delegate, speaking in favor of Mrs. Boynton's election, said (when it was argued that Mrs. Boynton should not be elected because she was not eligible for a whole year): "At any rate, Mrs. Boynton is eligible for the next six months. At the end of that time the Board of Management can fill the vacancy." (AMERICAN MONTHLY, Volume II, page 671.)

Mrs. Boynton was voted for in the Congress with this expressed understanding, being present and tacitly recognizing it, and she has since acknowledged it to be the fact, and, under the circumstances, it was her plain duty to have voluntarily retired from the office at the conceded expiration of her term, and thus have avoided this unpleasant and injurious controversy.

At the meeting held on October 5, 1893, Mrs. Boynton having been elected under this understanding, a resolution was adopted, that in the opinion of the Board of Management, the office of Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters will become vacant October seventh. After full discussion of the question whether there was or was not a vacancy, this resolution was adopted by a vote of thirteen to five.

Thereupon, Mrs. E. H. Walworth was appointed Vice-President in Charge of Organization by the Board of Management to fill the vacancy (which would occur October 7, 1893) until the meeting of the Congress on February 22, 1894. The office then again becomes vacant and may be filled by an election in the Congress.

It is substantially charged in the circular alluded to that the minutes of the meetings of October fifth, sixth and seventh were suppressed with some sinister purpose, but in lieu thereof "an unofficial revelation of the proceedings of the Board, so" "inadequate as to convey an impression quite at variance" "with the facts," was published in the October Monthly.

The charge is further made that the minutes were again suppressed in the November Monthly, because "the faction" "in control of the Board of Management is still unable, after" "a lapse of many weeks, to agree upon a version of its own" "action, which it can venture to submit with official sanction" "to the judgment of the Society."

These are disgraceful charges upon the present Board of Management, and, if true, every member concerned therein should be declared ineligible to membership in any future Board.

It will be observed that this faction (so designated) is composed of fourteen out of eighteen members, and that these charges are made upon this large majority by a minority of four *now* ex-members, who simply feel themselves aggrieved by the action taken in the case of Mrs. Boynton, about which there may possibly be an honest difference of opinion; but unfortunately for minorities, the opinions of majorities usually prevail, as in this case.

In answer to these charges, we submit the following facts:

In the spring of 1893 a committee was appointed by the President-General, or President-Presiding, to prepare or revise the minutes of the Board before they were sent to the Magazine for publication. Mrs. Boynton was one of this Committee, and it gradually became the custom for Mrs. Boynton to assist in taking or writing the minutes during sessions of the Board.

The first Board meeting after the summer vacation was on the fifth of October. On that day, when the discussion was had concerning the vacancy in the office of Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Boynton took the minutes of the meeting.

At a regular meeting of the Board, held on November second, the minutes of the meetings of the fifth, sixth and seventh of October were read. It was found that, of the discussion held during the meeting of the fifth, only the arguments and appeals in Mrs. Boynton's behalf were embodied in the minutes. Thus the remarks of Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Dickens, Miss Dorsey and others were wholly omitted, while those of Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Boynton and others speaking for her were stated with fullness and precision.

There was a great pressure of important business at this meeting, and the minutes, as prepared and presented, being regarded as incorrect and incomplete, their consideration and approval were postponed to a future meeting.

At a meeting of the Board held November fifteenth, the minutes of the previous meetings were corrected and approved and sent to the Magazine, but were received too late for publication in the November number.

Reports of meetings of the Board of Management can not appear in the Magazine the same month in which the meeting occurs. This has never been the case. The minutes taken at one meeting are submitted to the Board at the next meeting for approval, and after that a report is sent to the Magazine. Thus the minutes of the October meeting could not possibly appear in October, nor the minutes of the November meeting in the November Monthly.

As regards the informal conference of October fourth, of which complaint is made, it was very properly held for the purpose of considering the measures necessary to consummate the desire of a majority of this Society to establish lineal descent, and very properly consisted of those who were in accord upon that question. At this conference there was no "motion made to the effect that Mrs. Boynton's term of office should be pronounced to have expired." No one imagined there was any question about that.

The Regents of Virginia and Georgia were unable to attend this conference or the Board meeting of the following day. They therefore sent representatives, who presented to the Board of Management a petition of certain Chapters in their States. They had asked a careful consideration of this matter from individual members of the Board; hence it came before the conference.

The question came up: Shall the report from Virginia and Georgia be first presented and action taken thereon, or shall the appointment of Vice-President-General of Organization be first attended to. It was considered wisest and kindest to fill the vacancy first; because if the conduct of this officer were brought to the notice of the Board before her successor was appointed, a severe rebuke would have to be administered to

one who clearly was guilty of great disrespect by breaking a law laid down in rules issued by the Board, to wit :

“No officer of the National Society, nor State Regent, nor Chapter Regent, is authorized to issue circulars in regard to the National Society or organization of Chapters, without approval of the Board. This is necessary in order to preserve uniformity and to prevent conflict of authority.”

Mrs. Boynton's term of office was so near its close, it was decided to avoid this unpleasant feature and let her retire without other censure than that implied in the reply to the communication from the committee from Virginia and Georgia.

Regarding the legality of the appointment which is called in question by the circular :

The members who insisted that, having been elected during the Congress of 1893 for one year, Mrs. Boynton's place could not be vacant until the Congress of 1894, certainly compromised their position by nominating and voting for her if no vacancy existed. If, as it is claimed by the four ex-members who signed the circular recently sent out, the act of the Board in appointing a successor to take Mrs. Boynton's place at the expiration of her term of office, *i. e.*, October 7, 1893, was illegal, that act was assented to and confirmed by the members who nominated Mrs. Boynton, by the members who voted for her, and by the President-Presiding, who failed to point out this error on their part, and who did not restrain them. When nominations were called for, the first nomination made was that of Mrs. Boynton.

The question is asked in the circular :

“Is it to the interest and dignity of a Society that certain members of its Board of Management, agreeing upon certain questions shall come together and organize themselves upon the basis of such agreement into a controlling majority ; * * * binding themselves to secrecy * * * etc., etc.”

The fact is, that no secrecy attended any actions of the majority. A majority must control every deliberative body, and is always constitutional.

The succeeding question concerning the editorial management of the Magazine by an officer of the Board, is answered by the fact that this officer has held official position from the beginning of the Society, and was asked to establish and carry

on the Magazine by the unanimous vote of the Board, when four of the five who now protest were members of the Board, and while she held a high official position.

The personal attacks made in this circular on a member of the Board and the charges made against the Board of Management are greatly to be deplored. They are calculated to discourage and drive out of the Society women of dignity, integrity and good social position when they find their peers now engaged in its work thus unjustly assailed. Let us cultivate a spirit of charity that will cover such assaults and prevent the animosity they may engender.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTA D. GEER,
JULIA K. HOGG,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
ELLA LORRAINE DORSEY,

Committee.

Dated Washington, D. C., January 5, 1894.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Management, held January 5, 1894, the following members being present, to wit : Mrs. A. C. Geer, Vice-President-General (in the Chair) ; Mrs. A. G. Brackett, Vice-President-General ; Miss Dorsey, Vice-President-General ; Mrs. Lockwood, Vice-President-General ; Mrs. Walworth, Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization ; Mrs. Blount, Historian General ; Mrs. Smith, Registrar-General ; Miss Desha, Surgeon-General ; Mrs. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania ; Mrs. Alexander, Regent District of Columbia ; Mrs. Barclay, Vice-President-General, the following resolution was presented to the meeting for action thereupon, to-wit :

Resolved, That the report of the committee duly appointed at a previous meeting to prepare an answer to the circular issued December 15, 1893, by four ex-members of the Board, be approved and adopted.

A vote being taken thereupon, the resolution was adopted, all the members present, with two exceptions, voting in the affirmative, and, on motion, this report and the proceedings

had thereupon, were ordered published in the Magazine and extra sheets containing the same be sent to every member of the Society.

Attest

EUGENIA WASHINGTON,

Recording Secretary.

AUGUSTA D. GEER,

Chairman.

We, the undersigned members of the Board of Management, not being present at the meeting above referred to, hereby concur in the foregoing action.

EUGENIA WASHINGTON,

Recording Secretary-General.

MARGUERITE DICKINS,

Treasurer-General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

ELIZABETH TOWSON BULLOCK,

Chaplain-General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

MARY KATHARINE JOHNSON,

Registrar-General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

ALICE M. CLARK,

Corresponding Secretary-General.

HARRIET SELDEN HETH,

Vice-President-General.

CIRCULARS BY EX-OFFICERS.

Dated December 15, 1893.

It is unfortunate for women who differ in opinion on any subject to indulge in misrepresentation and accusations. I have no sympathy with the spirit that prompts such action, but have an infinite patience with it because I have known women who were sincere and earnest to become so infatuated with one view of a subject that it was impossible for them to contemplate it with that calmness which puts objects and facts in their proper places; hence they actually see or think they see things that, in the language of the late Josh Billings, "belongs to that class of facts which are not so."

Of this kind is the statement made in the circular of Mrs. H. M. Boynton, where she says: "When the question came up in the autumn of 1892, of officers holding over from Oc-

tober, 1892 (the close of their term), until February, 1893, (Mrs. Walworth) stated to the Board that, by all precedent and custom in organizations generally, they held over until the regular time of election." Within my knowledge there has been discussion of this particular point but twice in the history of the Board—first in the autumn of 1890, when it was decided that February twenty-second should begin the Society year instead of October eleventh as at first adopted, and for the second time in the spring of 1891, when the new law of limitation to two successive years' service went into effect. On both occasions it was decided that February twenty-second should be considered the beginning of the term of office of those elected on October 11, 1890. The decision could legally and with propriety have been made to count from May 26, 1891, when the law of limitation went into effect by the adoption of the amended Constitution. Thus there could be no legal question about the right of officers to hold over from October, 1892, to February, 1893, for the matter had been previously arranged. Mrs. Boynton may have forgotten the date of this discussion, as she did when she said in the last Congress that she discussed the clause "mother of a patriot" at the first meeting of the Society, when it was a fact that no such clause existed in the Constitution at the time of that meeting. Her conversation about it was at a later meeting, so it was simply a question of dates, about which any one's memory may be treacherous.

The question, however, of Mrs. Boynton's term of service as Vice-President of Organization was quite different from that of the officers elected on October 11, 1890, when there was no law of limitation. They were not subject to that law until after its adoption, May 26, 1891. Mrs. Boynton was elected five months after this law was adopted, viz., on October 7, 1891; therefore her term expired October 7, 1893.

Until I entered the room for the Board meeting October 5, 1893, and was then told that Mrs. Boynton wished to be her own successor in this office it had never, for one moment, occurred to me that this was possible; no surprise could have been greater. I supposed that Mrs. Alexander or some one else would be nominated by the collaterals. That Mrs. Boynton would think for one instant that she was eligible to the office

after October 7, 1893, was beyond my imagination, because the fact of this limitation of office and its imperativeness was so well understood in the Board, and because the question had been so distinctly stated at the Congress that Mrs. Boynton was eligible for but a few months, after which time the Board would fill the vacancy, and she had frequently assented to this.

It was a matter of extreme regret to me that Mrs. Boynton should claim a longer term of service, but having no shadow of doubt that she was ineligible, I consider that her claim is wholly without foundation, and most unfortunate for the interests of the Society, as every real or apparent struggle for office must be.

It was entirely accidental that the petition from Chapters of Georgia and Virginia came before the conference and the Board at this time, October 5, 1893, and was the result of Mrs. Boynton's collateral circular.

She states that the Magazine did not "act fairly to the Society" when it published that petition. I would say, in reply, it was published that it might act fairly to the Society. I had, some weeks before, promised Mrs. Lyons a certain number of pages in the October Magazine for an article on eligibility. I had not, at that time, the least idea of what the article would be, but I have invariably printed as promptly as possible every communication from any officer of the Society. The readers of the Magazine can testify that Mrs. Boynton has had ready and constant use of its pages, and I would have been more than willing to publish any statement or article she would have sent concerning the Board meeting of October 5, 1893. In fact, I sent her a special verbal message to this effect, but that was not necessary; she had only to mail a communication and it would have appeared.

The circular signed by former officers states that "their (the ladies who had resigned) astonishment was great when, on the appearance of the October Magazine, they found an omission of the official record of the important meeting of the fifth, sixth and seventh of October." A reference to the number will show the proceedings of the Board for July and August, and it was well known by these ladies that it was

quite impossible for the official minutes of those days to be in the October Magazine, because they have never been furnished to the Magazine at any time until after the meeting at which they were approved, thus requiring a delay of a month or more. This has frequently delayed the information wanted by the Society. I have habitually given, unofficially, such items as were of special interest. Mrs. Cabell has herself urged me to give such information when she wished a subject brought immediately before the Society. I did not mention the resignation of Mrs. Cabell, because it had not been accepted, and I hoped, as others did, that she might reconsider it. It would have been peculiarly unsuitable, as Mrs. Cabell was still President Presiding, and as she appeared in that capacity at the important celebration at Kingston, New York, on October sixteenth. As the resignation was accepted at the meeting of November second, it was announced unofficially in the November Magazine with other important business of the Board.

At this regular meeting of November second, the minutes of the fifth, sixth and seventh of October were read. It was found that much of the discussion held during the meeting of the sixth was embodied in the minutes, but only the arguments and appeals to hold Mrs. Boynton in office, while the replies were omitted.

At a meeting of the Board November fifteenth, at which I was not present, the minutes of the previous meetings were corrected and approved.

A few days before this, on November tenth, I received a letter from Mrs. Barclay, Business Manager of the Magazine, urgently requesting me not to consent to a delay of the Magazine to admit the minutes of the Board, as the printers had promised it should be out certainly by Monday, the thirteenth. I had no previous communication with her or any one else on this subject, but in consideration of my own frequent requests to her that the Magazine should be published earlier in the month, I telegraphed: "The Magazine should not be delayed for any purpose." I could not conceive that so unwarranted and cruel an interpretation of my motive in urging the early publication of the Magazine could be inferred. I had every reason to believe at that time that the December Magazine

would appear on or before the tenth of December, so that a very short time would intervene in the delivery of the official minutes.

As the Board of Management has control of the minutes, and the Business Manager has control of the time when the Magazine is issued, it is simply a misleading statement to affirm to those who do not understand these matters that I could, even if I were vicious enough to do so petty an act, either hurry or detain the minutes.

Unofficial information has been given of action at Board meetings from the beginning, and it was never questioned or criticised, to my knowledge, until this time ; nor do I see any objection to this, as it is the business of the Magazine to furnish the Society with any information of importance.

Is it the desire of this Society that its Board of Management should be a sort of Star Chamber—a secret conclave?

I have opposed this idea from time to time, and have tried repeatedly to have a stenographer appointed to take the minutes, so that they could be printed in the Magazine verbatim. This was never permitted until the sixth of October, 1893, when, on my motion, such a stenographer was appointed, who now takes the minutes. It is suitable that Chapter officers visiting Washington and other "Daughters" should be allowed or invited to attend meetings of the Board ; closed doors and even an appearance of secrecy, in my opinion, should be abolished. Trustees of villages and cities, boards of education, etc., do not prohibit their constituents, whose interests they consider and whose money they appropriate, from being present during their meetings ; why should the "Board," Daughters of the American Revolution, do so ? Such corporations and many societies send out a summary of their minutes made immediately after each meeting, previous to formal approval.

The conference referred to is entirely misrepresented. There was no secrecy and there were no pledges more than an expression of opinion. The right and propriety of members of this Society, either officers or others, to meet and confer on the objects and interests of the Society should not be questioned. Previous to the Congress of 1893 the collaterals held a con-

ference in one house and the lineals held one in another. United action, to be effective, must be the result of consultation.

The impropriety of circulating printed circulars to set forth private views seems evident, but an explanation of some of the misstatements sent out has been deemed necessary. Time and effort are too valuable to be wasted in further personal explanations. Legal protection is ready; even the combination of five women, with husbands to sustain them, cannot attack one widow with impunity although they may add to her sorrows. If the Daughters of the American Revolution will examine the minutes of their Society, refer to the three and a half volumes of the Magazine and look on the portrait of their first President-General, they may see the result of my three years and a half of labor for the advancement of their Society. "By their works ye shall know them."

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

CIRCULAR ISSUED 1891.

About one-third of this circular omitted, containing extracts from Mrs. Darling's letters.]

To Regents of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution :

The National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at a meeting held July 1, 1891, after due notice to the members of the Board, including Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, which notices stated that the object of the meeting was to consider "Mrs. Darling's relations to the National Society," unanimously adopted the following resolution :

WHEREAS, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Vice-President in Charge of the Organization of Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has refused to recognize the authority of the National Board of Management and to report her action to the same, and has forbidden the use of her name and threatened the Board with legal proceedings, and has declared in writing that her relations with the Board are ended, and has represented the Board as being her appointees and subject to her direction, and has charged members of the Board with be-

ing engaged in conspiracy against her, and has persistently attempted to discredit the authority of the Board with the members of the Society :

Now, therefore, the National Board of Management, believing that the best interests of the Society demand her removal from office, do declare that Mrs. Flora Adams Darling is hereby removed from the office of Vice-President in Charge of the Organization of Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and that said office is hereby declared vacant.

Resolved, that till further direction of the Board, the supervision of organization of Chapters is committed to a committee of three members of the Board, to be appointed by the Vice-President presiding, who shall have authority to carry on the said work under the supervision of the Board.

ATTEST :

M. V. E. CABELL,

MARY L. SHIELDS,

Vice-President Presiding.

Recording Secretary-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 6, 1891*

The undersigned, having been appointed a committee by the Board to lay before the Regents the reason for the above action, beg leave to state that Mrs. Darling was *elected* by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at its organizing meeting. October 11, 1890, as Vice-President in Charge of Organization. After she undertook the work in New York, differences arose between her and the Board about the construction of the Constitution as early as March, 1891. It soon became apparent that the Constitution must be made more explicit and the duties of the officers be clearly defined, or there would be continual trouble. This was proposed by the Board to the National Society in a strictly legal way, and met with the violent opposition of Mrs. Darling * * *

After the Constitution was amended by the National Society, the Board having, out of deference to her and others, abandoned amendments as to the initiation fee and the terms of appointed officers of Chapters, which it thought were wise, she expressed herself assatisfied with the amendments, but thought they should have been postponed until February 22, 1892.

After the adoption of the new Constitution the Board instructed the Secretary to notify Mrs. Darling to report fully her official action in relation to the Society, giving the names of the State and Chapter Regents, the Chapters that were organized and the amount of money received and disbursed by her on account of the National Society. And further notified her that until such report was made the Board would not confirm her future official actions. The resolutions were sent to her and, on account of this and differences in regard to the organization of New York Chapters, she seemed to take new offense, and in an official letter of June 18, 1891, she says, among other things: * * * "I have no report to make to the Society;" and again: "but all relations with the present Board are ended. * * *

It is evident that there can be no harmony between the Board and Mrs. Darling, and as she has not seen proper to resign, there was but one course, and that was to remove her and declare her office vacant, under the power conferred on the Board by the Constitution. * * *

The old Constitution, Article VI, gives the Board power to "prescribe the duties" of the National officers, and by Article XI of the old By-Laws it has power to "superintend the interests" of the Society, and by Article II of the old By-Laws the general officers are required to report "at such other times as may be by the *National Board of Management be directed*." The power of control under the old Constitution, as well as the new, rests in the Board elected by the National Society, together with the added Regents, and in the very nature of the case this must be so. References are made to the old Constitution to show that even under its provisions the Board "managed" the affairs. The new Constitution, the only one now in force, is far more explicit on this subject. * * *

The only offense of the Board has been to try and carry out the Constitution and to conserve the best interests of the Society. Mrs. Darling has been notified of every meeting of the Board and of the National Society, and has attended none since she left Washington last winter. This unfortunate state of affairs is very annoying to the Board, but it will endeavor to do its duty under the Constitution, which has been amended so as to be intelligible and will be easily understood.

The insignia has been adopted and the Society is in a flourishing condition, and we earnestly hope that every Regent and member will co-operate with the Board in making the National Society worthy of its name and purposes. Arbitrary power can find no place with the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Constitution and By-Laws alone must be our guide.

By order of the Board of Management :

MRS. H. V. BOYNTON,
CLARA BARTON,
MARIE DEVEREUX,
LUCIA E. BLOUNT,
REGINA M. KNOTT,
HENRIETTA N. GREELY,
Committee.



ERRATA.

In the January MAGAZINE, page 73, a most deplorable mistake was made in the signature of an interesting article relating to the war of 1812, where the writer's name should have been Mrs. Augusta T. Lynch. It is hoped that subscribers will do an act of simple justice and correct the omission.

THE PRINTER.

Poor artists who preserve the arts ;
 Who toil through weary nights and days
 With tired eyes and heavy hearts ;
 No poet sings the printer's praise.
 To them the years no glory bring,
 They walk not in the path of fame ;
 But, uncomplaining, sit and sing
 The praises of another's name.
 And me they much have helped along ;
 And doubtless after I am dead
 They'll print my name and spell it wrong,
 And part it with a period.

Page 101—2023. *Mellon*, Mrs. Rachel Houghy, Wesley avenue and Rippey street, East End, Pittsburgh. It should read: 2023. *Mellon*, Mrs. Rachel Hughey, Negley avenue and Rippey street, Pittsburgh, East End.

Change Rowina B. Hickox to Rowena B. Hickox, Kelloggsville, Ohio.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.—Mrs. Jas. Adams for John. Mrs. Davidson for Davison. Mrs. Francey P. Gary for Frances. Mrs. Hattie Gould Jeffries for Jefferies. Miss S. Gardiner Stokes for Gardner. Mrs. Carrie Caeter Boyce for Carter. Mrs. Julia Carter Wood for Moore.

Omitted. Mrs. Philip Elting, National No. 1767, Kingston, New York.

Page 60—No. 2653. Bessie S. Bailey Ranney, 3820 Rhodes avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Florine Staples Gordon, 112 North Third street, Richmond, Virginia.

Omitted the name, Miss Mary Ludlam Tounsend, Dennisville, Cape May county, and Trenton, New Jersey.

Mrs. John Stanton, 419 West Twenty-third street, New York city.

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.—Mrs. Laleah Dunwoody Waddell has been omitted, and in the Directory, page 118, No. 3744, her name is misprinted.

Mrs. John *Russell* Young for Mrs. John R. Young, New York city, instead of under Pennsylvania.

Anne Campbell Walker, Chicago Chapter, 345 Dearborn avenue.

Paragraphs 9 and 58, name should be Mrs. John N. Jewett, 412 Dearborn avenue, Chicago.

Jane L. Cuthbert's address is given as Calgary, Albuta, for Berthier (en haut), Quebec, Canada.

Mrs. Eleanore Seymour *Lea* should be Mrs. Eleanore Seymour *Sea*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Miss Mary Springer, 51 North Sixty-fifth street, New York city.

Miss Emma Cornelia King, Xenia, Ohio.

Miss Carrie Halsted, 30 West Forty-seventh street, New York city, instead of 117 East Fifty-ninth street.

Page 40.—Miss Anna *Josepha* Newcomb.

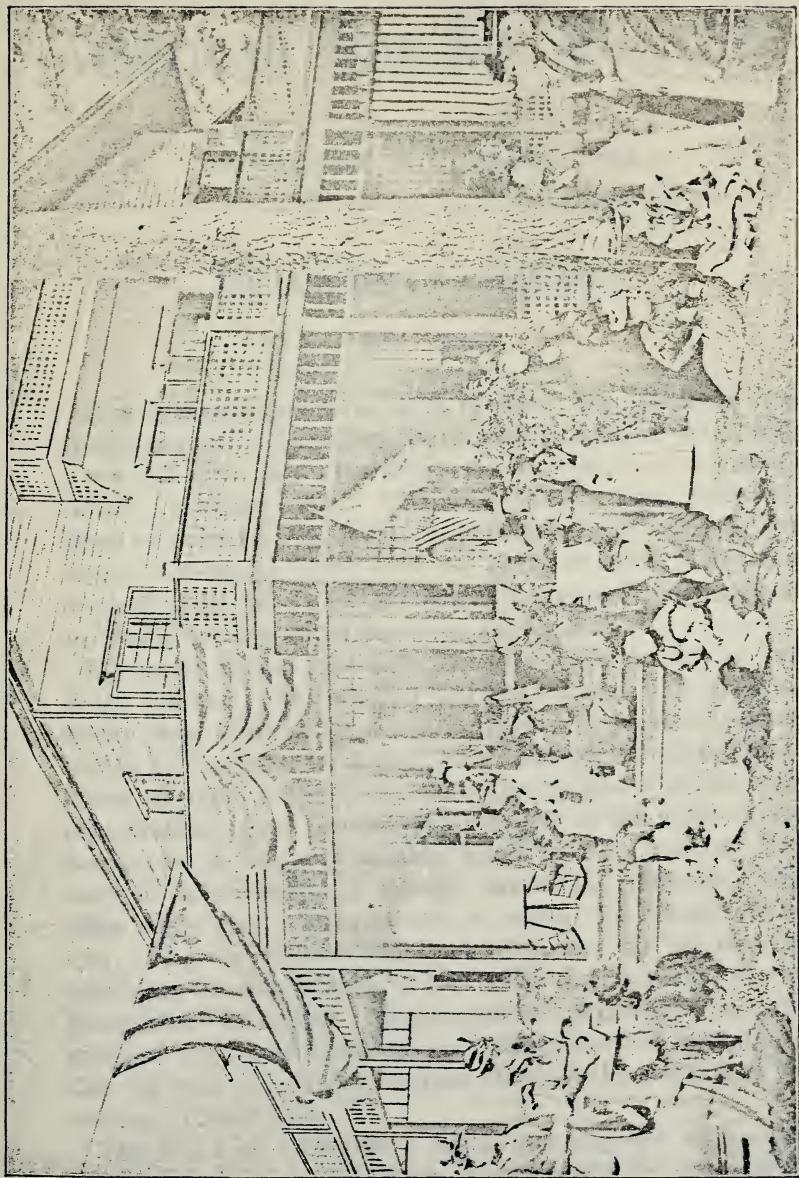
BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND.—Mrs. George U. Arnold, Miss Anna *Buchler* Manchester, Miss Maria *Diamond* Norris, Mrs. Sylvia De Wolf Ostrander, Mrs. *Louisa* Marston Pratt, Mrs. *Martha* E. *Skerry* Rockwell, Mrs. B. O. Wilbour.

VERMONT.—Mrs. *Ruth* J. Burgess, not *Retta*. In the State roster, page 114, among the F's, Mrs. *Beel* Blake Fifield should be Miss *Belle* Blake Fifield. Mrs. Grace Rittenhouse Houghton, not *Miss*. Mrs. Calista R. Jones not *Miss*, all on page 114. On page 115, Miss Mary E. Roberts lives in Rutland.

Upon page 19, Mrs. George *Liebenthal* should read Mrs. *Geo. Lilienthal*. Upon page 126, Mrs. Alice Cone *Bouch* should read Mrs. Alice Cone *Brush*. Upon page 92, 1541 *Jonesville* should read *Zanesville*. Upon page 92, 3771 should be Mrs. Cornelia Van *Hamm* Black. Two lines further down it is again given, and incorrectly. Upon page 95, read 3642 Mrs. Henry R. Stanley instead of Mrs. Henry *E.* Stanley. On page 958, 3775 should be Miss Alice *Searle*.

In Errata of January, correct Mrs. J. C. Breckinridge, 1314 Connecticut *avenue*, Washington, D. C.

LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.—3779 should be *Andress*, instead of *Andrews*. 3290, Mrs. James M. Reynolds is dead. 3291 should be *Geneve*, not *Geneva*. 3143, should be Mrs. Mary Winter (she is a widow). The following names are missing: Mrs. C. Gordon Ball, Lafayette, Indiana, Mrs. Sarah E. West. Page 121, Mrs. E. C. *Bircher* should be *Beecher*.



ANNUAL OUTING OF THE WILKES BARRE CHAPTER, 1893, AT MRS. REYNOLDS.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. IV. WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1894. No. 3.

THE ANNALS OF ALBEMARLE.

BY MRS. MARY STUART SMITH.

It were presumptuous to seek to arrest the attention of a great Congress of forty-four States and fix it upon one county of a single State, were the object the exaltation of that small unit of a sublime whole. The situation is altered, however, when we consider that one of the most cherished aims of our Society is to garner every scattered grain of history, and that we shall never have a full granary if we neglect the reaping of any field, however small, however sequestered.

We would regard Albemarle, then, as typical of all, or any of the counties in the original thirteen colonies, and when we briefly show what rich material for historical research is found within her borders, we would only endeavor to stimulate all lovers of their country, especially the members of our own organization, to set themselves diligently to the study of the heroic past in their own neighborhood, town, or district. The name of this county is a strange misnomer. Albemarle signifies white clay, while its soil is really the reddest of red clay, as no one will ever forget who has had the privilege of beholding the rich crimson of her lands when upturned by the ploughshare in spring. How exquisitely it contrasts with the green of her wheat fields and the background of mountains, that vie with the arching heavens above in the brightness, yet softness of their blue.

The Duke of Albemarle's name was imposed with equal want of appropriateness, when his character is considered.

He was a haughty spendthrift nobleman, the very antipodes of the prevailing type of Albemarle settlers, a governor of Virginia who never set foot upon her soil. When Mr. Jefferson summoned a few prominent Virginian statesmen to confer with him at "Mountain Top," an inn situated on the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, concerning the establishment of a great university, they unanimously selected its site near Charlottesville, four miles from Mr. Jefferson's residence, as the most central and healthy locality possible to attain. The great statesman of Monticello, with prophetic eye mapped out a great career for that institution, and the history of its foundation, showing how far Mr. Jefferson was in advance of his age as regards education, would itself fill a huge volume. From that time to this it has been a fountain of light and culture, diffusing beneficent influence from the center to the utmost boundaries of not only Virginia, but other States; and for this reason alone, it is no hyperbole to call Albemarle the heart of Virginia. Security may be proven to be a striking feature of its situation by reference to historical fact.

In the war of the Revolution, after the battle of Saratoga, three thousand British and Hessian prisoners having been captured, it was deemed advisable by the authorities to march them for safe keeping from New York to Albemarle county, Virginia, where they were all kept so securely for a full year that some of them concluded to settle in so pleasant a land, and there they remain to this day in the persons of their descendants. A great-great-grandfather of an honored member of our Chapter was slain while standing guard over those prisoners. Judge whether the particulars are not thrilling and worthy of record.

The Baroness Riedesel in her lively diary has furnished an interesting picture of things as they were in Albemarle, the shades being supplied by the corroborative report of Anbury, one of these same British officers, who afterward wrote an account of his experiences in America. A road near Charlottesville is still called "the Barracks Road," and to establish the site of the camp and to identify places mentioned by these writers and known to the oldest inhabitants, are portions of the task now set us to be ascertained in the near future.

Tarleton's attempt to seize the General Assembly of Virginia and Governor Jefferson in his own home at Monticello, that barely failed of success, is an incident that easily assumes a tinge of romance. Presidents Jefferson and Monroe had their cherished homes within this county, and President Madison just outside its borders, but near enough for the exchange of visits and almost daily correspondence. And yet the distinguishing characteristic of the inhabitants of Albemarle would hardly seem to correspond with the seclusion of their surroundings, for, from the beginning, this has been *enterprise*—bold and persevering, clearsighted and determined, intelligent and public spirited. Let us ever have facts to prove premises.

Who were the pioneer discoverers of our measureless West save two Albermarle farmers, Meriwether Lewis and William Clarke, their names being still attached to two rivers that unite to form the mighty Columbia?

Dr. Thomas Walker, the founder of Charlottesville, was the first white man to tread the wilds of Kentucky, while George Rogers Clarke, from near by, performed stupendous feats of daring in the same State, winning the soubriquet of "Hannibal of the West," and better than that, living yet in the minds of Kentuckians as the stalwart deliverer of their progenitors from the ferocity of the Indians and French alike. And when the county seat was Milton, a mere hamlet on the banks of the Rivanna river, with no better vehicle of commerce than a flat boat, its inhabitants carried on direct trade with England. Imagine it—from Milton to London direct. Oh, the patience of pre-revolutionary times! The mind shrinks back in dismay from following the course of such merchandise to its destination, and the weary watch for returns.

Three United States ministers to foreign courts were at home in Albemarle, unassuming gentlemen farmers, viz: Hugh Nelson, minister to Spain; William C. Rives to France; Andrew Stevenson to England.

Albemarle is not one of the old counties of Virginia, having been founded only in 1744, but so far as patriotism goes, it was instinct with it from the beginning. If I were to give the roll of her most esteemed settlers it would include many familiar

names. A few in Revolutionary days were Thomas Mann Randolph, at Edge Hill ; Dr. George Gilmer, Penn Park ; Colonel Sam Carr, Dunlora ; Colonel Edward Carter, of Blenheim ; Judge Hugh Nelson, of Belvoir ; and William Wirt, etc.

We have to record of the Albermarle of the present, that although our Society numbers too few, yet every patriotic enterprise set on foot under its auspices has been received with enthusiasm and cordially seconded. So widely dispersed, too, are its adventurous youth, that it is safe to assert that there is hardly a new city in the Union that does not boast some representative of this county, enbosomed as it is amid everlasting hills and yet far-reaching in the activities and influences as the restless ocean itself.



REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN OF WILTWYCK CHAPTER. D. A. R.

From its First Meeting, February 18, 1892, to October 11, 1893. Read Before and Adopted by the Chapter November 2, 1893.

On October 20, 1891, Mary Isabella Forsyth was appointed Regent, with power to form a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Kingston, New York.

The first meeting was held at the residence of Mr. A. H. Bruyn, the home of Miss Forsyth, on February 18, 1892, fourteen persons being present. The following officers were named, and at a later date their appointment confirmed by the Regent.

Mrs. Anna Van Vechten Kenyon, Registrar; Miss Mary Moncrieff Livingston, Secretary; Miss Sarah Crispell Bernard, Treasurer. The first twelve, or charter members, were as follows: Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, Mrs. Mary Reynolds, Miss Petronella B. Forsyth, Mrs. Julia Dillon, Miss Sarah C. Bernard, Mrs. Mary L. Forsyth, Miss Sarah B. Reynolds, Miss Katharine B. Forsyth, Mrs. Anne F. D. B. De la Vergne, Mrs. Anna V. V. Kenyon, Miss Helen Ludlum, Mrs. Mary Swart Hoes Burhans.

Unfortunately, a difficulty in completing an application paper caused a delay in sending for the Charter, and when applied for, Mrs. Harrison, the President-General, was too ill to sign; and in the hope of obtaining Mrs. Harrison's signature, the Charter was delayed until death had made this impossible.

It bears date of November 2, 1892, and in addition to the names of the charter members already mentioned, are those of Katharine Ridenour, Recording Secretary, elected on October 11, 1892, and Mary Moncrieff Livingston, the original appointee for Corresponding Secretary, and elected to the same position on October 11, 1892. The Charter is signed by M. V. E. Cabell, Vice-President-General presiding, Mary L. Shields,

Recording Secretary-General, and countersigned by Louise Ward McAllister, State Regent of New York.

The Charter hangs in the old Senate House, and the writer is informed by the Senate House custodian that it is an object of much interest and of frequent remark. It is framed in elm, of wood from the old Senate House, and engraved on a solid silver plate is the name of the Chapter and the origin of the frame.

On March 25, 1892, Helen Ludlum, one of the charter members of our Chapter, was called Home. Miss Ludlum's interest in the Society was intense. The very last act of her life was making out the papers which proved her eligibility to the Society. The strength and sweetness of a consecrated life emanated even from her bed of pain, and the fortitude with which she bore so many years of suffering proved her a worthy descendant of Revolutionary heroes. Resolutions of loving respect were placed upon record, being the first official act of the Chapter at its meeting of November 3, 1892.

On the Fourth of July a tea was served at the Senate House between four and five o'clock P. M. The public was invited, and responded enthusiastically. The building was decorated with flags. This was the first public demonstration on the part of the Wiltwyck Chapter; an effort to fulfill one of the objects of the Society—"the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries."

At the regular monthly meeting in July, a committee was appointed to arrange for the proper observance of the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the final completion of the organization of the Government of the State of New York, on September 10, 1893. At the next regular meeting, Miss Bernard, as Chairman of the Committee, reported a programme arranged for the occasion, and it was resolved that the Senate House Association be invited to co-operate. The programme was as follows:

Overture—Selections.

Prayer—Rev. Dr. Burtzell.

Historical Address—Hon. Augustus Schoonmaker.

Poem—Selected—Mr. Henry Abbey.

Recitation—Star Spangled Banner—Miss Elizabeth Roosa, with band accompaniment.

Address—Honorable William Lounsbery, President Senate House Association.

Address—Judge A. T. Clearwater, member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

Doxology—Orchestra.

Benediction—Rev. C. S. Stowitts.

Music by Goeller's Band.

The ceremonies took place on the lawn at the rear of the Senate House. A stage was erected, which was carpeted and decorated with flags and flowers. A painting of George Clinton hung above, draped with the flag of our country. Seated on the stage were Hon. David Kennedy, mayor of the city, who presided; Rev. Dr. Burtzell, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church; Judge Alphonso T. Clearwater, a Son of the Revolution; Judge Augustus Schoonmaker; Hon. William Lounsbery, the poet; Henry Abbey, and the Rev. C. S. Stowitts, pastor of the Rondout Presbyterian Church. The day was delightful, and its celebration long to be remembered in the annals of the Wiltwyck Chapter. The press recognition was very general, representing the leading journals of the city, county, and city of New York. Letters of regret were read from Governor Flower, Hon. Hamilton Fish and Hon. John Bigelow, which, through the courtesy of the committee, are preserved with the archives of the Chapter.

At a regular meeting held on October sixth, Mrs. Burhans moved that the Chair appoint a committee of three, of which the Regent should be one, to draft by-laws for the Chapter and report at the annual meeting of October eleventh.

Mrs. Kenyon, presiding, appointed Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Burhans and Miss Katharine Ridenour as such committee, and report was made as resolved at the meeting of October eleventh. The by-laws were based upon the National Constitution and the by-laws of the Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia, and when accepted, article by article, on November third, they represented an adaptation to practical use, the result of most careful and conscientious thought and intense study. The committee, recognizing even at this early date the ambiguity and possible abuse of the expression, "Mother of such a patriot," in the eligibility clause of the National Constitution, threw about it a safeguard already

adopted by the Mary Washington Chapter in the form of the following proviso, "or from the mother of such a patriot, provided the loyalty of the mother is established, as well as the child from whom applicant descends," thus making entrance to the Wiltwyck Chapter impossible without proving the loyalty of the applicant's lineal ancestor. Be it said with joy, we, as members of the Wiltwyck Chapter, can clasp hands as true Daughters of the American Revolution. We are, in fact, what we have recorded ourselves, *descended* from those men and women who helped to achieve American independence.

The amendment clause by its too great stringency, was a source of anxiety to members of the committee, and on February 2, 1893, a resolution was recorded giving permission to alter the amendment clause, with the written consent of three-fourths of the members of the Chapter. The committee appointed by the Chair was Mrs. Burhans and Mrs. Hardenburgh. This work has been accomplished, the amendment accepted, and the act was recorded on October 5, 1893. For eleven months the by-laws have been subjected to the practical test of use, and on all occasions to the present time, have proved a help rather than a barrier to the smooth working of the Chapter machinery. A copy of the by-laws, through the courtesy of the Hospital Committee, was placed in the cornerstone at the dedicatory exercises of the hospital.

October eleventh being the day designated by the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the election of officers, the Daughters met in the trustees' room of the Kingston Savings Bank.

The following officers were elected: Mary Isabella Forsyth, Regent; Sarah B. Reynolds, Vice-Regent; Mary M. Livingston, Corresponding Secretary; Katharine Ridenour, Recording Secretary; Anna V. V. Kenyon, Registrar; Mrs. Charles Burhans, Historian.

This dates the official birth of the Chapter, which at the time numbered twenty-six members. The name of Wiltwyck was adopted, being the charter name of the village of Kingston. It signifies wild man's town, the site upon which the village was built being a gift from the Indians to the new settlers.

The Holland orange was adopted as the Chapter color. It was also voted that as October sixteenth was the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the burning of Kingston, and falling on Sunday, that the pastors of the various churches should be asked to make mention of it from their pulpits; which was done.

The Chapter at this time accepted the invitation of Mrs. James D. Wynkoop, of Hurley, a Chapter member, to lunch with her on Monday, the seventeenth, in commemoration of the flight of the defenseless women and children when the place was burned by the British, October 16, 1777, as ordered by the British General Vaughn. A short programme was rendered, consisting of the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." A sketch relative to the burning of Kingston, written by Mrs. James Van Deusen, a Chapter member, was read by Miss Elizabeth Roosa, and resolutions adopted with reference to Columbus Day, the twenty-first of October, Burgoyne's surrender to General Gates, at Saratoga, October seventeenth, and thanks to Mrs. Wynkoop for the many delightful features of the occasion.

And now, from seasons of commemoration and festivity, we, as a Society, are called to the house of grief and mourning. Caroline Scott Harrison, the beloved President of our Society, and wife of Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, has passed from time to eternity. On the morning of October twenty-fifth, at twenty minutes of two, the long vigil of pain and weakness and weariness was over. In the winter of 1890-1891 Mrs. Harrison suffered from a severe attack of la grippe, and while it was thought that her trip with Mr. Harrison to the Pacific Coast had restored her health, she never again seemed fully well, and neither the balmy air of Fortress Monroe or the invigorating atmosphere of Loon Lake could stay the ravages of the insidious disease to which she finally succumbed. The funeral services in the East Room of the White House were simple and of short duration. The body-bearers were chosen from the watchmen and messengers of the White House, and on October twenty-eighth the beloved remains were lowered to their last resting place in the family burial plot in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, Indiana.

By request of Mayor Kennedy the following was published in the morning paper of October twenty-eighth.

"OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, CITY HALL,
"KINGSTON, NEW YORK, *October 28, 1892.*

"I would most respectfully request that the bells of the city be tolled for fifteen minutes, from twelve o'clock M. on Friday, October twenty-eighth, during the burial services of the wife of the Chief Magistrate of these United States, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, as a token of our loyalty and respect.

"DAVID KENNEDY, *Mayor.*"

At a regular monthly meeting of the Wiltwyck Chapter held November 3, 1892, the usual order of business was temporarily suspended and resolutions of sympathy were adopted, a copy of which was sent to President Harrison, and also to THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, which appeared in the Magazine of November, 1892.

A letter to Miss Forsyth from Miss Ella Lorraine Dorsey gives a pathetic account of the funeral services at the White House, and through the courtesy of Miss Forsyth, it is preserved with the archives of this Chapter.

At this meeting of the Chapter Mrs. Bruyn, Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Connelly and Miss Deyo were elected as members of the first local Board.

At the meeting of November third a motion was made to send ten dollars from the Chapter Treasury toward the fund for a portrait of Mrs. Harrison, which by private Chapter subscription was increased to twenty-five dollars. This amount was sent, and the letter from Mrs. E. H. Walworth acknowledging its receipt, is among the archives of the Chapter.

At the regular monthly meeting of January 2, 1893, the Regent spoke briefly and for the first time, upon the subject of the proposed amendment to the eligibility clause of the National Constitution, and requested the Chapter to give the subject its consideration. At the meeting of February second the Chapter adopted the following resolutions, as offered by Mrs. Burhans, deferring any decision on the subject to a future date, which were read by the Regent in the Congress of 1893.

WHEREAS, The advisability of an alteration in the eligibility clause of the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, that it may express more definitely the object and aims of the Society, is to be considered at the coming Continental Congress in February, 1893; and

WHEREAS, The National Board has recommended that all Chapters will suspend action on this subject until after the next Congress, as no definite action will be taken by the National Society until the Continental Congress in February, 1894;

Resolved, That the Wiltwyck Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of the City of Kingston, County of Ulster, and State of New York, desires to act in accordance with the suggestion of the National Board, and will reserve its decision to a future date,

Resolved, That the Regent of the Wiltwyck Chapter shall read these resolutions in Congress assembled February, 1893.

On the evening of Friday, February twenty-fourth, commemorative services in honor of the memory of General Washington were held in the auditorium of the First Reformed Church. Notwithstanding the exercises had been deferred on account of the heavy snow-storm, the meeting was in every way a success. The pulpit was enveloped in the folds of an immense flag, and the draping of national flags all about was simple and artistic. The clergymen of the city were invited to be present and conduct the exercises. The members of the Fourteenth Separate Company, New York State National Guard, acted as ushers, and representatives of the Grand Army Posts were present in a body. The music was conducted by W. Whiting Fredenburg, and the following programme was rendered:

Invocation—Rev. Dr. J. G. Van Slyke.

Hymn—"America."

Scripture Lesson—Rev. Mr. Hicks.

Prayer—Rev. J. F. Williamson.

Original Hymn.

Address—"Washington as a Man"—Rev. S. D. Noyes.

Address—"Washington as a Soldier"—Rev. D. H. Hannaburgh.
Hymn.

Address—"Washington as a Statesman"—Rev. C. S. Stowitts.

Address—"Washington as the Father of His Country"—Rec. H. W. Sherwood.

Reading of Washington's Letter to the Dutch Reformed Church of Kingston—Rec. L. T. Wattson.

Singing—"The Star Spangled Banner"—By the audience, standing.

Benediction—Rev. Dr. C. S. Van Santvoord.

The hymn given below, and written by Miss Forsyth expressly for the occasion, was sung.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY HYMN.

We praise Thee, O God, for thy hero of old ;
Through Thee was his spirit made steadfast and bold
To do and to dare, that the land of his birth
Glad freedom should win and should offer to earth.

Where patriot-dust lies beneath and around,
Where foemen once trampled this long-hallowed ground,
We gather—our hearts and our voices to raise,
And echo our forefathers' tribute of praise.

For him who came forward at Liberty's call
To offer his country his best—yea, his all—
We bless Thee. Like him we are bending the knee ;
Like him, take the oath of allegiance to Thee.

The sword of Thy Spirit the weakest makes strong
To combat with ignorance, error and wrong.
We need not the pillar of cloud nor of flame ;
Our fathers have taught us to trust in Thy Name.

To the mind of the writer these anniversary exercises were the most unique, the most educational, and in many ways the most satisfactory in the history of the busy life of the Wiltwyck Chapter.

In the Kingston *Leader* of Saturday, April 8, 1893, there appeared a prolonged explanatory notice of the proposed Liberty Bell, asking for contributions therefor, and signed by Mrs. W. S. Kenyon, Jr., Mrs. W. H. Connelly, Miss H. F. Codwise, Mrs. C. F. Shultz and Miss S. M. Hardenburgh, committee for the Wiltwyck Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The response was prompt and generous, and the name of each donor, with a list of articles given, is preserved with the archives of the Chapter.

On Thursday, June eighth, through the kind invitation of Mrs. Clifford D. Gregory, of Albany, a member of our Chapter, a delegation of nine members of the Chapter were entertained at luncheon on the appointed occasion of the casting of the Columbus Liberty Bell. Mrs. Gregory and her sister, Mrs. Wynkoop, also a Chapter member, met the party at the train and escorted it to the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, where were gathered the members of the Liberty Bell Committee, representing the Daughters of the American Revolution, prominent Albanians and others. The meeting was called to order by William C. McDowell, of Newark, New Jersey, representing the Human Freedom League and chairman of the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee, followed by a few words of greeting from Mayor Manning.

Addresses were made by representative men and women from various parts of the country. The Wiltwyck Chapter being recognized, in the absence of the Regent, a few words were said by Mrs. Burhans, the Chapter Historian. After the exercises at the capitol were completed, the Chapter representatives were driven about the city, and arrived at one o'clock at the delightful residence of their hostess, Mrs. Gregory. It was a balmy June day, and the window sashes being raised, the wind played and gamboled in the folds of our national flags, which were draped in profusion between the connecting rooms. A delicious luncheon, artistically served, was appreciated by hungry stomachs and happy hearts, and when we felt that hospitality had reached its utmost limit, favors came flitting around the table in the form of pass tickets to and from Troy, presented by Mrs. Appleton, a Chapter member and mother of Mrs. Gregory.

On arriving at the McMeely foundry in Troy, a disappointment awaited us, although already announced. The massive wooden beam which supported the mould had given away, the mould had dropped upon the core, and the casting was deferred. Nothing daunted, we gathered up the sunbeams, drove away the shadows and determined to enjoy what and all we could. We saw the pit which held the core, with tons of material lying about, and as we left the foundry the magnificent chimes which had been made for St. Patrick's Cathedral

were playing "The Star Spangled Banner." The bell was finally and successfully cast on the evening of June twenty-second. It measures seven and a half feet in diameter, and weighs thirteen thousand pounds. Appropriate texts from Scripture are moulded upon the sides, and it is said that at least one hundred thousand persons have donated toward the material.

On the Fourth of July, 1893, the Chapter held its second annual public reception at the old Senate House. The building was decorated within and without, flags were flying about the city, and the registry book showed a large attendance.

In obedience to a strong conviction that the long-delayed development of the subject of the eligibility amendment should be brought before the Chapter, the following resolutions were offered by Mrs. Burhans, and passed by the Chapter at its regular monthly meeting of July sixth.

WHEREAS, An amendment to the Eligibility Clause of the Constitution of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was acted upon by the National Society at its Congress of 1893 with a more than two-third vote in its favor; and

WHEREAS, At the coming Congress of 1894 this amendment will be acted upon for its final acceptance or rejection by the National Society; and

WHEREAS, On October eleventh this Chapter will elect its delegate to the National Congress, who will be instructed to vote as the majority of the Chapter may direct; therefore,

Resolved, That an opportunity be afforded each and every member of this Chapter thoroughly to discuss this subject in Chapter meetings, whether regular or special, so that each member may thoroughly understand the proposed amendment and the reasons therefor, to the end that the recorded vote of Wiltwyck Chapter may be honest, unprejudiced and intelligent, grounded in the personal conviction of each and every one who casts her ballot.

It was resolved in order to bring the question unprejudicedly before the minds of the Chapter, that papers be-written developing the various sides of the subject. Miss Forsyth and Mrs. Burhans were appointed to write these papers, which were

prepared and read before the Chapter at a special meeting on September thirteenth, and both of which have been published in *THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*.

And now the days of physical enervation and summer travel have caught the Wiltwyck Chapter, and we dip our oars lazily in the rippling waters, or roll ourselves over in the surging wave, and for a while, at least, let patriotic effort resolve itself into a personal effort to gather up strength and enthusiasm for the coming season, when, hark! on September third, before we were "cooled off" from the summer heat, in obedience to a resolution passed at a special meeting of June fourteenth, that Kingston must be burned in historic memory on the sixteenth of October, the Chapter is "called to arms." Sub-committees were appointed, and the following programme arranged, which was inclosed with each invitation :

1777—1893.

The Wiltwyck Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of the City of Kingston, County of Ulster, and State of New York, requests your presence on Monday, October 16, 1893, to commemorate the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the burning of Kingston by the British.

Guests of the Chapter will be met on the arrival of trains and escorted to their various places of entertainment.

At one P. M. the Chapter and its guests are invited to a luncheon by the Misses Forsyth, where at two P. M. visitors representing the Society will be formally welcomed by the Chapter, and an opportunity will be given for brief addresses.

At three P. M. carriages will be furnished for a drive to Hurley—three miles distant—where the Chapter and its guests will be entertained by Mrs. James D. Wynkoop, in one of the historic houses that sheltered the homeless women and children of Kingston during its burning, October 16, 1777.

At eight P. M. public exercises will be held in the State Armory, with the aid of the Fourteenth Separate Company, National Guard, State of New York. There will be addresses by General George H. Sharpe, of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and by General A. W. Greely and General Horace Porter, who are members of the Society of the Sons of

the American Revolution and also members of the Advisory Board of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. Henry Abbey, of Kingston, New York, will read an original poem.

An opportunity will be given the guests to visit many buildings of Revolutionary interest in the old part of the city, including the Senate House, wherein was held the first Senate of New York State, the old Dutch Church, and a number of private residences.

KINGSTON, NEW YORK, *Monday, September 25, 1893.*

The incendiary torch of the British General John Vaughn burned dimly as compared with the lighted enthusiasm of the "Daughters."

Shall that act of vengeful hate and insult to the then Capital of our State pass unnoticed on this, its one hundred and sixteenth anniversary and the Daughters say "No?"

Invitations were extended to all national officers, State Regents and Chapters from the State of New York, many of whom responded. We caught our first inspiration for the day in the Revolutionary residence of Mr. A. H. Bruyn, the home of the Misses Forsyth, where the family portraits of brave men and women of "ye olden times" looked down upon us from their time-honored niches. There was the portrait of Colonel Jacobus Severyn Bruyn in full uniform, the great-grandfather of Miss Forsyth, who after equipping a regiment at his own expense, led them forth to battle, and was finally incarcerated on that most hated of prison ships, the "Jersey." Colonel Bruyn finally came home to his affianced and well nigh heart-broken bride.

After luncheon informal words of greeting were spoken by Miss Forsyth, Regent, and Mrs. Burhans, Historian of the Chapter, and responded to by Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. McLean and others.

Mrs. Wynkoop having said: "As the Wynkoop homestead sheltered your ancestors *then* let it shelter their children now. Come to Hurley." And to Hurley we went.

The Wynkoop homestead lies at the base of the Hurley Mountain, and while to some extent it has been modernized by

a large addition, the venerable walls are standing as in the days of 1777. On entering, one's attention is immediately arrested by a portrait of Colonel Wynkoop, the Revolutionary ancestor of Mr James D. Wynkoop, the present owner. It was painted in 1742, when a lad of but eight years. Colonel Wynkoop was appointed June 30, 1775, major of the Third Regiment under command of Colonel James Clinton, and was promoted to colonel of the same regiment April 11, 1776, serving with distinction in the war. Across the portrait is seen the sword carried by Colonel Wynkoop throughout the war.

Luncheon was served, our picture taken, and all too soon we were flying back to Kingston for the evening exercises.

The State Armory was decorated with flags and bunting, the stage improvised for the occasion being additionally beautified with flowers and potted plants. The programme, as already stated, was interspersed with music by Goeller's Band. Miss Basch's exquisite voice seemed attuned to the occasion ; the chorus of male voices conducted by Professor William H. Rieser made the air resound with patriotic melody. A more delightful trio of speakers it would be difficult to select, and the Wiltwyck Chapter will ever hold in faithful remembrance the impetus derived from the carefully prepared and patriotic addresses of Generals Sharpe, Greely and Porter. It is estimated that at least three thousand persons were present at the evening exercises.

The following is the text of the original poem as rendered by Mr. Abbey, and it is based upon a time-honored tradition. The Van Steenbergh house is occupied to-day by the kin of the heroine of Mr. Abbey's poem.

A COLONIAL BALLAD.

It was winter in New York and the British held the town ;
For the Colonies, in arms, were inflamed against the Crown.
There was danger in the air, and it frowned on either side ;
But the city, ne'ertheless, had of gayety a tide.
Officers, in coats of red, lightly butterflyed about,
Flitting round the human flowers at reception, ball and rout.

Miss Van Steenbergh, Kingston's belle, and of urban fair renown,
Paid a visit's flying gold, at the Season's height, in town.
She had charms of grace and wit ; she could feign a pretty sigh

For a hapless lover's case, with a twinkle of the eye.
"Sweetest girl that I have seen, and as beautiful as dawn,"
Looking on her at a ball, said the British General Vaughan.
At a formal word or two, soon their hands and glances met,
And he led her, like a king, in the courtly minuet.
Many candle-groups of wax lighted up the tripping hall;
Flutes and viols, perfumes, dress, swayed the senses, raptured all;
But the music of one voice, and one face, too soon withdrawn
From his dazzled, ardent eyes, filled the heart of General Vaughan.

When the winter days were past, and the spring and summer spent,
Up the Hudson General Vaughan for a vengeful deed was sent.
In the mid-October haze boding leaves were fiery red.
Up the river sailed the fleet and the doughty "Friendship" led.
She had twenty guns and more. Friendship? Such we found indeed!
News about the coming fleet spurred ahead with anxious speed.
There were seven ships in all, and of galleys just a score;
There were sixteen hundred troops whom the ships and galleys bore.

Kingston, "nest of rebels" bold, heard the certain news with dread,
That the place was doomed to burn, specious Rumor grimly said.
There could be but slight defense, well the menless village knew;
They must flee with what they might, Duty's trumpet harshly blew.

Fresh with the morning came the fleet to the mouth of Rondout creek,
Which, with two redoubts, like tongues full of rage began to speak.
From the decks flashed swift replies, scarcely more than fume and
threat,

Nothing hushed the loud redoubts but the charging bayonet.
As when some undaunted bird on a flock makes wild attack,
And the ruffled leave the flock, overpower and drive him back,
So a patriot galley now, that against the fleet made war,
Adverse galleys turned upon—up the Rondout harried far.

Then began the British march, guided by a captured slave,
To malign, with fire and sword, Kingston folk for being brave.
Up the hills, across the plains, with the Catskills looking down,
Into Kingsion marched the troops of the arbitrary Crown.
To the houses and the barns, right and left the torch was plied,
Roaring conflagration burst from the roofs on every side.
Pillage, got of robber blood, did its petty, coward shames;
Villagers in flight look back and beheld their homes in flames.
All great things, ere they are won, toil and sacrifice require,
And this, in the New World, was Liberty's first altar-fire!

But a gentler flame upflares here beside the flame of war;
To the fair Van Steenberg's home it was more than bolt and bar.
"Yonder stands," said General Vaughan, "an abode of wit and grace;
Colonel! it is my command; let no harm befall the place!"

So that house alone was spared ; even to this hour it stands,
A remembrancer in stone of Colonial days and hands.
It is said, our Kingston belle with her lover had no part,
Cupid's Tory arrow glanced from her Continental heart.

This was followed by the rendition of the " Birthday Song," by Miss Basch. Miss Basch has a beautiful voice of great power, and yet devoid of the slightest approach of harshness. She was applauded so persistently by the audience that she was compelled to give an encore.

Ninety-one letters of acceptance and regret were received, among them a charming letter of regret from Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, President-General National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Among national officers who honored the occasion with their presence were : Mrs. William D. Cabell, President Presiding, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution ; Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization of Chapters ; Mrs. F. W. Dickins, Treasurer-General : Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Honorary State Regent of New York ; Mrs. Newcomb and Mrs. Philips, Honorary State Regents of Connecticut, representing the State Regent, Mrs. DeB. Randolph Keim ; Mrs. W. W. Shippen, State Regent of New Jersey ; Mrs. Jesse Burdett, State Regent of Vermont, and Mrs. A. Leo Knott, State Regent of Maryland.

The addresses on the occasion of the sixteenth are to be printed in the form of a souvenir, the work being entrusted to a most competent committee, composed of Miss Sarah Crispell Bernard, chairman, and Mrs. William Lawton, Jr., and published by the voluntary aid of the Chapter.

On Saturday, October fourteenth, two days preceding the celebration of the burning, there was a special meeting of the Chapter, called by the Secretary, at the residence of Mrs. J. C. F. Hoes, the home of Mrs. Burhans. Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Honorary State Regent, being present, addressed a few words to the Chapter, and was followed by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization, who, by previous invitation, spoke at length upon the subject of " Our Society, its Aims and Objects."

Mrs. Walworth was conducted to the arm chair owned and used by one of Mrs. Burhan's ancestors, Judge Peter I. Swart, of Schoharie County, who after serving his country in the war of the Revolution, and having been promoted to various civil positions of trust and responsibility, sat in the House of Representatives during the Jefferson administration, 1807-1809.

And now this tale is told. It is to you, ladies, that this almost unprecedented prosperity of the Wiltwyck Chapter is due. Not only have you responded to, but you have again and again sounded the call to work. No one knows better than your Historian, who has been identified with the work of the Chapter from its second meeting, what has been done and the sources whence these efforts have emanated. And she to-day would place the laurel, not upon one, but upon each and every brow of the many Daughters who have so earnestly worked for the prosperity of the Wiltwyck Chapter.

To-day we number fifty-eight members, and the growth in numbers, in mental expansion, in executive ability, in the courage of personal conviction, is a promise for the future usefulness of the Chapter, which should carry with it a sense of personal responsibility to each and every member to come forward with stout hearts and willing hands to the work which it is given us to do.

MARY SWART HOES BURHANS,

Historian Wiltwyck Chapter.

KINGSTON, NEW YORK.

Since this report was received the Wiltwyck Chapter has declared itself for the amendment to the Eligibility Clause of the National Constitution, Daughters of the American Revolution, by a vote of thirty-one to seven, being a majority of its entire membership, and has so instructed its Regent and Delegate, by resolution, to cast the Chapter's vote in the Congress of 1894. Copy of ballot used: "I vote on the proposed amendment to Sections 1 and 2, Article III, of the National Constitution, D. A. R."

The writer desires to state that she has purposely omitted all mention of the Revolutionary houses and buildings of interest in Kingston. The subject is so large in legendary interest that it deserves a niche of its own in some future number of the Magazine.

THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

For the Congress of Representative Women, Chicago, Illinois, May, 1893.

by Mary Morton Thompson,

Regent of Buffalo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Many centuries ago, in an Oriental kingdom, the wholesale destruction of a race within its boundaries was planned by its foes. This scheme was brought to naught by the intervention and diplomacy of a woman—a queen—who herself belonged to the doomed people. The urgency of the matter laid before her was enforced by this plea: "Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?"

Such a question might be addressed to American women at the present time, when the principles of government are assailed by foes without and within; when anarchy is miscalled freedom and the broadest license deemed liberty of conscience; when the tide of immigration casts upon our shores the refuse population of European countries, and receive a practical answer.

Never was there a time when woman's work assumes such proportions as now, or reaches in so many directions. Indeed, so important and beneficial have the agencies controlled by women become that the last decades of the nineteenth century may fitly be termed the Woman's Kingdom.

Nearly every need of suffering humanity is met by woman's work, and it is pleasant to remember that the quick human sympathy of to-day is the evolution of centuries, the broadening and spreading into different channels of the loving service rendered to the Divinest of all Sufferers.

"She, when all others shrank, could danger brave—
Last at the cross and earliest at the grave."

Nor is the marked mental activity of the woman's kingdom a sudden development of the century. History shows that women have been distinguished as rulers. Their wise policy

has averted wars and effected treaties where men skilled in diplomacy have failed.

There is scarcely a department in art or science in which women have not shown excellence. They have been adepts in learned professions—a woman lawyer was admitted to the bar in conservative Rome. Long before Columbus sailed the silent seas women had worn the Academie gown. The healing art in Mediæval days belonged to women. "She of herbs had great intendiment," writes a poet. Even as late as the sixteenth century, according to Sir Phillip Sydney, "a knowledge of surgery was deemed an accomplishment of noble women."

It cannot be said of the scholarly women of former centuries that they neglected ordinary duties for their studies. One of the most celebrated lecturers on Greek literature used to lay aside her professional robe to cheerfully perform those household duties which assured the comfort of the family. Said Dr. Johnson of the learned translator of Epictetus: "Doubtless, sir, a man would prefer a wife who could prepare a good dinner to one who could read Greek, but, sir, Elizabeth Carter can do both." Thus, we see what versatile talent woman can bring to a learned profession. If, in the woman's kingdom of the nineteenth century, there should arise a "National University," in which women should occupy the chair of mathematics or philosophy or *belles-lettres* it would be only the rightful outcome of preceding centuries.

While a "National University" is still in the future, there lies before the women of to-day, especially the Daughters of the American Revolution, a present duty—a duty laid upon them by the Constitution of their Society. The first article of this enjoins historical research and replacing of historic movements. The true spirit of this article is illustrated by an incident of Revolutionary days. During Arnold's attack upon New London, six women took refuge in a distant farm-house. When night fell the fight was over, but the six women were widows. A life of sorrow and toil lay before them. The lofty monument which marks the scene of the tragedy at Mt. Griswold has a voice for us. It says: "Guard the trust for which the heroic women of the Revolution suffered so much to

obtain." From the graves of our patriotic mothers, whether marked by memorial stone or undefined, comes the same warning voice: "Keep what we, through deprivation and sorrow, obtained for you."

If we inquire in what specific way shall we answer these voices, we find our reply in the same article of our Constitution: "To promote institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge." These words are from the Farewell Address of our Washington. How illustrious the character of Washington becomes as the century grows older! No hero in ancient or modern times has equaled him! His statesmanship balanced his military skill. Nothing was to him of more importance than the education of the people. To quote his own words, it was an "object of primary importance." His thoughts he made practical in his will by endowing a school for boys. Let the Daughters of the American Revolution think seriously of this great trust and undertake their duty with courage and determination. The foundation of character is laid in our primary schools, and the teachers in them should never be politically appointed. Merit alone should secure them their positions.

The office of superintendent of education must be taken out of the unhealthy region of politics. Let the man who fills this office be of what political opinion he may choose, but let the requisite for that position be supreme qualification for the duties it involves. Let the Daughters of the American Revolution use their influence—their votes, whenever allowed—to secure appointment to this important office, which will dignify it and promote the best interests of education.

In these days of unlimited immigration, the safety of our Republic is in the thoroughness and purity of the teaching in our public schools. Little can be done with adult foreigners, but the children of the incoming multitude must be Americanized. There must be no question of race. If America is to be the home of Europeans, Asiatics and Africans, they must cease to be foreigners and become Americans. Let us have American history thoroughly taught in our schools; such study will insure reverence for our country and our flag. The most politic body of educators the world has ever known has said: "Give

us the instruction of the young, and the State will take care of itself."

Daughters of the American Revolution, descendants of heroic men and women who made this country a possible refuge for the oppressed of all nations, let this be your motto. So shall your organization be a power for good in the land. Guard the education of the young, look well to the instruction given in our common schools, that the State may continue to exist.

There is a striking passage in Niebuhr's "History of Rome," which reads: "The fall of the Roman Republic was not due to the excesses of the very rich or the vices of the very poor, but to the degeneracy and extinction of the middle classes." Rome considered those who used their hands or brains to obtain a livelihood her middle classes. The great body of Americans now represent Rome's middle class, for her nobles were effeminate and idle and her poor were slaves. So long as our common schools which educate the mass of American citizens remain sound and pure in their teaching, they will continue to be the safeguard of our nation. When the common-school system becomes a part of a political machine, the fall of the great American Republic is at hand.

The foundation of our Republic is religion and learning. Why should religion be exiled from our common schools? It does not mean dogma—it does not mean creed; but it does mean our duty to God, and our duty to man. What purer and loftier sentiment could be inscribed on the walls of a school than this: "What does thy God require of thee, O, man, but to deal justly, love mercy and walk humbly with thy God." Truly, these words express nothing denominational or sectarian, but in them lies a truth which, implanted in the minds of the young, would lead to the formation of character which would insure the safety of our nation.

Daughters of the American Revolution, be loyal to your country, be faithful to your trust, and may God save the Republic of the United States of America!

FORT RANDOLPH.

Some years previous to the Revolution the Ohio Company had the lands on both sides of the Ohio river surveyed. The settlements were very few and far between, and the hardy frontiersmen and their families were always in danger from roving bands of Indians. A petition dated Pittsburgh, June 14, 1774, and addressed to the Hon. John Penn, Esq., Governor of Pennsylvania, sets forth that there is the greatest reason to apprehend that this part of the country will be immediately involved in all the horrors of an Indian war, and praying for protection and relief.

In October of the same year was fought the bloody battle of Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Big Kanawha by the Indians, under Cornstalk, the celebrated chief, and the expedition under General Lewis. "This battle is said to be the beginning of the Revolutionary War, as the Indians were influenced by the British." "It was thought by British politicians that to excite an Indian war would prevent a combination of the colonies for opposing parliamentary measures to tax the Americans."

After the battle a fort was erected. It was a rectangular stockade about eighty yards long, with block-houses at two of its corners. It was destroyed and a smaller one erected in the spring of 1775, called Fort Randolph. Nearly a year later the Virginia Convention ordained that to protect the frontier two companies should be raised to garrison Fort Pitt, Fort Fincastle and Point Pleasant, all these forts to be under the command of the officers at Fort Pitt, Captain John Neville. By a resolution of the Committee of Safety of Virginia, June 5, 1776, John Campbell was empowered to purchase powder for the use of the army, from Detroit or elsewhere to the westward of this State.

Ensign James O'Hara (afterwards captain of a volunteer company, and after the Revolution Quartermaster-General of the Army of the United States) undertook the business. He set out to Sandusky with sundry goods, on pretence to

trade with the Indians, that being the only method by which he could have intercourse with the traders of that place. On his journey to Sandusky he was robbed by unfriendly Indians. Every means which he could devise was pursued for the recovery of the goods, and he encountered numerous dangers, but was unsuccessful. As the Indians continued to be hostile and the frontiers in great danger, an ordinance was passed for augmenting the "Ninth Regiment of regular forces stationed in the counties of Northampton and Accomack by the addition of two hundred and four men, to be divided into companies of sixty-eight, each commanded by one captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, and four sergeants, also a drummer and fifer; that they be stationed at the following places: two hundred at Point Pleasant, fifty at the Little Kanawha, fifty at Wheeling, and one hundred at Fort Pitt, for so long a time as the Committee of Safety shall judge necessary." The muster rolls of these companies have not been preserved, but a provision return for the garrison at Fort Pitt in August 29, 1777, names the captains and the number of men in their companies.

Captains B. Harrison, Scott, Steel, Sullivan, Heath, O'Hara, Moorhead, Miller, Hoofnagle, Shannon, and Cook.

FORT RANDOLPH, *30th July, 1776.*

"SIR:

"I have just received on Express From fincastletown. The Copy of which you have here Just as Received. This day week a Battle was fought within 2 miles of the Big island in Holston between 170 of the Militia and A very large body of the Cherokees. They attacked Our People with fury but in 20 Minutes fled with Many wounded men and left 13 dead bodies on the ground. Our men met with no Damage Except 4 Men wounded in Fleshy Parts. The 28th of July another Party of 200 Cherokees attacked the Wataga Fort in which was 150 men & from daylight till 8 o'clock And then Ran away with great loss as appeared From the blood Signs, but our men met with none. On the same day they killed a women and four Children and took a prisoner about 20 miles up Holston. And within the Forts it is likewise Said that another Party of the Cherokees were defeated by another Party of our men coming from Kentucy, an Express is Sent to the gover-

nor and Council and an Expedition Will certainly be set on Foot immediately against The Cherokees and their men will unavoidably Fall The Committee of Frederick Sometime ago warned their danger if they should disturb our inhabitants. And they may now look forward for destruction. I Expect to hear of their being defeated at every Place where they make any attack."—Only one page of this letter remains and the name of the writer is not known.

Fort Randolph was besieged a whole week by the Indians in 1778; being unable to take the fort, though the garrison was much reduced by the removal of Captain Arbuckle's company, they collected the cattle and departed for the Greenbriar settlements. The three forts of Pittsburg, Kanawha and Wheeling having been placed under the direction of the General Congress. Daniel Brodhead in a letter to General Washington, June 5, 1779, states that he has ordered the evacuation of the Fort at "Canhawa" as it was impossible to support a garrison two hundred miles distant from any inhabitants, "that it had been garrisoned by the militia until last fall, when the remaining part of Captain O'Hara's company originally raised for the defense of that post had been ordered there." The company had been reduced by the Indians to twenty-nine men, "too small a number to insure any salutary purpose," also that the garrison with its stores and cattle had arrived safely at Pittsburg. These volunteer companies there joined the regiments of the lines.

From a note-book of Wm. M. Darlington: "I knew Peter Perchment well, he lived till 1843 or 4, as Indian scout was with Simon Girty. He told me when he was sent by Lord Dunmore to General Lewis, in 1774, both were near to Point Pleasant during the battle between the Shawnees and Virginians. Girty would not try to join the whites, as he said they would all be cut off. He thought Girty was blamed for much of which he was innocent. Perchment was in the battle of Brandywine and other engagements."

MARY O'HARA DARLINGTON,
Historian of Pittsburg Chapter.

CORNWALLIS' SURRENDER.

French and Americans Celebrate the Anniversary.

In response to the above invitation some forty members of the California Society, Sons of the American Revolution, of San Francisco, assembled at their rooms in the Academy of Sciences Building, from whence they proceeded in a body to the music of a drum and fife to the "Publick Tavern" on Sacramento Street, where was celebrated in annual banquet, the event for which the notices had been issued. In addition to the members of the Society the following guests were entertained: Le Comte de Douville Maillefeu, Député de St. Valéry s'Somme; M. L. de Lalande, Consul-General for France; M. C. L. P. Marais, President of the French contingent; M. Alfred Chaigneau, editor of the *Franco-Californien*.

After the discussion of an elaborate menu, Captain J. Estcourt Sawyer, United States Army, President of the Society, gave place to Vice-President Charles J. King, who acted as master of ceremonies.

In a letter read from Right Rev. William Ford Nichols, Bishop of California, regretting another engagement prevented his attendance, the Bishop said: "The notice makes one feel a good deal nearer the eighteenth than the twentieth century, which is so close upon us."

The following toasts were responded to: "President of the United States," Captain J. Estcourt Sawyer, United States Army.

"President of the French Republic," M. L. de Lalande.

"Our Honored Dead" (drank standing and in silence).

"The Daughters of the American Revolution," Colonel A. S. Hubbard.

"The French Contingent," M. C. L. P. Marais.

"The Mission of Our Society" was responded to in an eloquent address by Major Edward Hunter, United States Army, of which the following is a synopsis:

Mr. President and Compatriots:

It may be said, probably of all of us, that on this occasion our heads are filled with notions that pertain to the primitive

days of our country ; our thoughts directed by it to the great examples and stirring events of that eventful period ; and our communion with the spirits of those from whom we have descended, under its inspirations, made more intimate and exalting. And why is it this occasion excites within us these tempers and emotions ? Is it due wholly to the circumstance that it happens to be the anniversary of the surrender of an English Earl to an American General ? No ! Important as was that event, for a satisfactory answer to our question we must look further—into our own veins and into the Constitution of our Society. The reply from our veins is to the effect that blood is thicker than water. The answer from the Constitution of our Society is found in its written statement of patriotic objects for whose promotion and extension we have associated ourselves together under the suggestive title of Sons of the American Revolution.

Reverence, then, for our great exemplars and loyalty to the patriotic objects described in our Constitution are the inspirations of this occasion, as well as the medium for bringing together here at one board representatives of France, descendants of the old South and of New England, to discuss common traditions, to honor the illustrious dead of both sections of our country and to form a more fraternal and perfect union. Sentiments such as those evoked by this patriotic association of admirers and descendants of Revolutionary sires should not be permitted to become dormant or limited in their duration by the terms of our lives. They should be converted into principles and our traditions into history, and all made to serve the useful purpose of exalting the pride of Americanism.

Let us review briefly some of the trusts that naturally and appropriately are in the keeping of our association. Plato affirms the power and influence of music over popular manners to be such that it is not possible to change it without altering the form of government. What American would not rejoice to see the sounds of "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," and "The Star-Spangled Banner" so familiar to the ears and so enshrined in the hearts of our people as to make it impossible to change this music without incurring the risk of revolution ? To my mind, it is within the scope and power of our

association to give practical aid to so desirable an end, and, in my opinion, the care of the nation's music appropriately developed upon us, and in our hands should become a powerful auxiliary in the work of perpetuating free government.

Another opportunity for our association to do the State some service is found in the condition that all around us there is an incongruous population to be Americanized. Montesquieu says: "A government is like everything else—to preserve it we must love it." As preservation is the end of all government instruction in patriotism becomes of paramount importance. Our public schools afford this instruction, and if it be the aim of our association to preserve and transmit unimpaired the plan of government received from our fathers we will cherish the school-house as a nursery of patriotism. The State must be kept steady to the ancient principles cherished by our association, if its Constitution is to be preserved from corruption and itself from change. And to this end the management of public affairs should be committed to a greater extent than it now is into the hands of native Americans.

After the subjection by England of the separate state of Wales, the Welshmen asked of England's king a prince of their own to rule over them. They insisted he should be a native of Wales and able to speak only the Welsh tongue. The chronicler of this event says of those who made the demand that they were very proud and haughty and did not like to obey a foreign ruler.

To my mind, however, their insistence was due more to a natural desire to retain their ancient manners, customs and independence than to any shame arising from their defeat. And I believe the time has come when we should make some such insistence as to the qualifications of our rulers as was made by Welshmen. The native American stands to-day like a tethered animal in short grass—his privileges curtailed, his opportunities limited—crowded out of a part of the heritage his fathers intended should be his forever.

I have said enough probably to convince the most skeptical that our association is not a mere sarcophagus to hold the relics that pertain to an illustrious ancestry, or an instrument to serve the vanity of its members, but an active agent for the

defense of men, principles, sentiments and traditions dear to the hearts of all true Americans ! That the spirit of the purpose for which we are organized is American, and that the true mission of our Society is to conserve and extend this spirit, to preserve the ancient simplicity of our manners and to try and make the institutions and the spirit of the union our fathers formed in all essentials, American.

A number of impromptu toasts by members and guests followed, the festivities continuing until midnight.



LE FRANCO-CALIFORNIEN.

Banquet Patriotique Américain.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20 octobre.

Nous avons assisté, hier soir, à la Frank's Rôtisserie, à un dîner offert par la Société de Californie des Fils de la Révolution Américaine, pour célébrer le 112^e anniversaire de la reddition, aux armées franco-américaines, de l'armée anglaise, commandée par le général Cornwallis.

C'était une fête strictement américaine à laquelle, par une délicate attention, avaient été conviés—les seuls invités—comme représentants de la nation française, M. de Lalande, consul de France, M. le comte de Douville-Maillefeu, député de la Somme, de passage ici, et M. C. L. P. Marais, président, en permanence, du comité de la Fête du 14 Juillet.

Fait à signaler : la décoration de la salle consistait uniquement en deux drapeaux—un, américain ; l'autre, français !

Au dessert, M. J. E. Sawyer, président de la Société, prend la parole et, après avoir souhaité la bienvenue à l'assistance, il lui présente M. C. J. King, vice-président, qui prononce un discours très élogieux pour notre pays et pour nos compatriotes présents. Il rappelle le précieux concours apporté par la France, aux patriotes américains luttant contre la tyrannie anglaise, et souhaite que l'amitié la plus sincère ne cesse d'exister entre les États-Unis et la France.

M. de Lalande prend la parole et remercie M. King des sentiments cordiaux qu'il vient d'exprimer à l'adresse de la nation française et à son adresse personnelle. Il dit que les deux nations poursuivent le même but libéral et humanitaire et, par conséquent, ont beaucoup de points de ressemblance. Il termine en portant un toast à M. Cleveland, président des États-Unis.

M. le major Hunter, qui, on se le rappelle, a prononcé un discours lors de la célébration de notre dernière Fête nationale, a ensuite pris la parole et a été très applaudi dans sa harangue patriotique.

M. le comte de Douville-Maillefeu, s'exprimant en anglais, dit le plaisir qu'il éprouve en prenant part à la fête. Il fait l'éloge de la nation américaine et exprime l'étonnement qu'il a ressenti en voyant les merveilleux progrès accomplis aux États-Unis. Il fait un éloge très senti de la ville de San Francisco, de sa magnifique baie et de son beau climat qui, dit-il, rivalise avec n'importe quel pays du monde. Il est heureux de se trouver parmi de vrais Américains, d'hommes imbus de sentiments véritablement républicains. Au sein du parlement français il a toujours fait et il s'efforcera toujours de faire tout ce qui est en son pouvoir pour continuer la bonne entente qui existe entre les deux pays. En terminant, il souhaite que si jamais un différend venait à se produire entre les États-Unis et la France, qu'il soit réglé par arbitrage, afin de monstrier à tous les peuples du monde un exemple à suivre.

Ce petit discours est vivement applaudi ; et l'assistance entière se lève et boit à la santé de M. Carnot, président de la République française.

M. Marais, dans quelques phrases bien tournées, remercie les membres de la Société des Fils de la Révolution Américaine, de l'accueil bienveillant qui a été fait aux invités français et exprime le ferme espoir que les deux grandes Républiques, par leur force morale et par leur bien-être arriveront à déraciner les idées monarchiques dans toutes les parties du monde.

Des discours ont aussi été prononcés par MM. J. P. D. Teller, Dr. Cogswell et autres.



OUR REVOLUTIONARY PRIVATEERS.

For the Continental Congress, February 22, 1893, by Mrs. Saltonstall Chappell, New London Chapter, Connecticut.

The love and veneration that we have bestowed on the army that, guided by Washington, Putnam, Green, Schuyler, La Fayette, Wayne, Marion and others, fought so nobly and suffered so much during the long years that led up to our nationality, has made us unmindful of the services of another class of men, who, suffering much, daring much and accomplishing as much, have had their services slighted by the historian, and are now in a large measure forgotten. That such should be true of any body of men who dared much and fought bravely in the war for our national independence seems strange, but it is true, for where do you find any even very incomplete record of the privateersmen of the Revolution, and who can tell the names of the commanders of vessels that fought battles, which in daring, in enterprise, in courage and in victory would add to the lustre of any regular naval annals?

And strong as the language seems, these men who risked their lives in frail crafts against the regular armed vessels of Great Britain did more to bring about a peace feeling, even if it had to be bought by our independence, than many think. Sailing forth on the great ocean, they carried the flag of our country wide across the sea, and many was the rich cargo that was turned aside from its destination in England, and sent to succor the army encamped at Valley Forge, or in the mountains about West Point. What if their vessels were frail? What if their guns were small? Did this make them hesitate and hold back? The annals say no. In the West Indies; far on the Atlantic; yes, even up to the straits of Gibraltar and the mouth of the English Channel they sailed, and the enemy knew of their presence both because of the loss they sustained and the record they left; and also because in action or enterprise they made an impression that did not soon fade away.

This was not the glory of one colony—it was a result in which all shared and yet none have seen fit to rescue from the oblivion that has fallen about them, the deeds that vie in daring with those of the knights of old. It is time, therefore, that some attempt to save what remains is made. Year by year the records of the past are growing less. They are lost in many ways and only fragments remain, but those fragments are of value and should be preserved. In one case—that of Connecticut—a beginning in this direction has been made; but each of the Thirteen Colonies worked in this direction, and in each there remain records that should be preserved. And to show that their actions deserve preservation, one or two incidents taken from the Connecticut account will show:

There was one day a small privateer sloop named the “Beaver,” lying at a wharf in New London. She was refitting—her sails were unbent, her guns on shore, her crew discharged. At noon a fleet of vessels convoyed by a British frigate of thirty-six guns, having three tenders, carrying twelve three and four-pounders each to assist her, passed the harbor, going up the sound. The captain of the “Beaver,” William Havens, saw the fleet and the convoy. He knew that his little sloop carried but ten three-pounders, and that each of the tenders was his superior in force, but the opportunity was not to be neglected. He hurried about the docks, gathered about sixty volunteers, and aided by these, bent his sails, whipped his guns and ammunition on board and put out after the fleet. His sloop was a good sailer, and he was soon discovered by one of the tenders, who came down to see what he was. Captain Havens had kept his guns run in, so that he looked like a merchant vessel, and this led the tender to come nearer than she otherwise would have done. When she was near enough for his purpose, the commander of the “Beaver” satisfied her curiosity as to his character. He ran out his guns, and after a short and sharp action captured her before her companions could come to her assistance: and while the sun was still shining, sailed back into New London harbor with his prize in company.

Another incident, and the claim of the Revolutionary privateers to a place in history may well be left to the fragmen-

tary records of their actions that time has given to our keeping. Sailing from New London, three small sloops, whose united armaments were thirty three-pounders, saw a ship that seemed frigate-built making for New York. A nearer survey discovered that she was a large letter-of-marque, with a gun deck battery of twenty six-pounders and several lighter guns above. Yet, though their combined batteries, if they could be all fired at once, would throw but ninety pounds of metal, and the ship could throw one hundred and twenty pounds without the help of her light guns, they determined to attack her. It must be remembered that a six-pounder could throw a shot much farther than a three-pounder, so that the sloops would be under fire some time before they could return it. Yet this did not deter them. They had come to fight the enemies of their country, and this they did; and though they found the ship too strong for them, they did not give up the contest until they had fought her for one hour and a half, and lost several men killed and some wounded. Then they hauled off with flying colors, and their foe did not dare pursue them. Is it not proper then that the names of the "Hancock," the "Venus," and the "Eagle" have a place in our honor and remembrance?

And as has been said, their activity in taking prizes was of more importance than has been accorded by the historians. Many was the transport loaded with troops and supplies that they turned from the succor of the British army to the help of the American forces. And many was the rich cargo that, destined for New York, or Bristol, or London, or the West Indies, found its way instead into some American port for the comfort and help of the patriots. And at last the merchants of London and other great commercial centers of England, tired of a war in which neither profit or glory was reaped, began to grumble and then to protest. And as they, in a large measure, furnished the money that supported the war, they were able to make their protests heard, not only in Parliament, but in the secret councils of the king and his ministers, until at last peace became imperative. It would be as unfair to say that the work of the privateers was wholly responsible for peace and nationality as it is to say that they had no share

in it. That they did help is obvious, and to allow this does not detract from the glory of the army and the small navy of whose actions we are so proud. And as this is so, is it not the duty with all who can, to gather such records of the deeds of the privateers as remain and have them printed, that they may be preserved?

And it will not be a task without cause, as the two incidents spoken of show, for no colony that sent out a privateer is barren in such things. All were equally enterprising, all were equally courageous and daring, and to each fell the doing of many glorious deeds; deeds that are far too glorious to be left in the partial oblivion that has come to them.



TWO RHODE ISLAND PATRIOTS.

The present city of Pawtucket once formed a part of two towns, one in Massachusetts, the other in Rhode Island. The town in the Bay State was known as Rehoboth, that in Rhode Island bore the name of North Providence. In the latter town two eminent patriots resided, whose fame is a part of the heritage of our little State.

Esek Hopkins was the first commodore in the American navy. Early in 1776, at the head of a little fleet, Commodore Hopkins set sail from Delaware Bay, rendezvoused at Alace for fifteen days, and thence made a descent on New Providence. The fleet captured two forts, a large amount of military stores and over a hundred cannon. Putting these on board the ships, and taking the governor, lieutenant-governor and one of the council prisoners, the Continental ships sailed for home. For a year the Commodore continued to show great prowess, and captured numerous prizes. No one ever disparaged his seamanship or questioned his courage.

Another citizen of North Providence showed extraordinary valor in the capture of Yorktown. The British lines at that town were defended by a hundred pieces of cannon. So well served were these that they dismounted many of the guns of the besiegers, and it became necessary to silence two of their most effective redoubts. To storm them at every hazard, is was desirable to awaken national emulation. The Americans were to carry that on the right, and the other was assigned to the French. The Continentals were commanded by La Fayette and Colonel Hamilton; the French by Baron Viomnil. So dangerous was the service, yet so important the conquest, that Washington himself made a short address to the troops detailed. Shortly after daylight the assailants marched to the assault. The American column was led by the French Colonel, Gimatt. A detachment from the Rhode Island regiment under Captain Stephen Olney headed the storming column. Their purpose was to carry the redoubt at the point of the bayonet; every gun was therefore left unloaded, and the soldiers marched with stern determination, but in perfect silence. The column advanced about two hundred yards, and there halted to

perfect arrangements. One man from every company was selected for the forlorn hope. Six or eight pioneers led the way, an equal number of the forlorn hope came next ; then Colonel Gimatt, with half a dozen volunteers, in advance of the column, while Captain Olney led the whole.

The solemn silence was broken by the muskets of the British as the assailants reached the abatis, two hundred yards further. A joyous hurrah burst from the brave host as their leaders broke through the first obstructions. The column with fixed bayonets entered the deadly breach ; even while the pioneers were trying to cut away the abatis, some of the dauntless Americans climbed through it and pressed into the ditch. Foremost among these was Captain Olney. As soon as a few of his men collected, he forced his way between the palisades, leaped over the parapet, and with a voice rising above the awful din of the battle, shouted " Captain Olney's company form here." His defiant order was resented by the foe. A bullet pierces his arm ; a bayonet wounds his thigh ; another cuts his abdomen, so that he is obliged to press in the intestines with one hand, while he parries the bayonets of the foe with the other. Soon he was borne from the field, but not until he had bidden the regiment which had entered the redoubt " form in order." As has well been said, however, " the first sword that flashed in triumph above the captured heights of Yorktown was a Rhode Island sword." The gallantry of Olney was extolled by La Fayette in general orders, and still more unreservedly acknowledged by the brave Frenchman in private correspondence. These chivalrous men met again over forty years afterwards and gave an affecting proof of their esteem for each other.

In 1824 La Fayette visited our land, and made a triumphal tour through our larger towns and cities. Of course he came to Providence, and the whole city turned out to welcome him. As he rode in a carriage through one of the streets, Captain Olney stood on the sidewalk to honor his old commander. The brave Frenchman had a remarkable memory, and quickly discerned the valorous captain. In a moment both of them, disregarding cold conventionalities, rushed together and folded each other in their arms. Beholders applauded with choked voices and streaming tears.

EMILY LE B. GOODRICH.

PAWTUCKET, *January 11, 1893.*

MRS. CATHARINE HITCHCOCK TILDEN AVERY.

Chapter Regent and Charter Member, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Pride of ancestry is a very good and a very bad thing, *i. e.*, some of it is very good and some of it is very bad. There is little room and less need in our busy New World existence for that supercilious vanity that can see nothing worthy of admiration or recognition that is not tagged with a mouldy certificate of an oft-diluted share in the merit (not to say estate) of some remote ancestor, but there is room, and ever will be, for an energizing obedience to the mandate, "Honor thy father and thy mother." Daniel Webster was wholly right when he declared that, "There may be, and there often is, a regard for ancestry which nourishes a weak pride, but there is also a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors which elevates the character and improves the heart." From the American retort of our nineteenth-twentieth century chemistry is to be developed a manhood and womanhood that need not shrink from comparison with that of any other age or country, and yet we hold with Henry Clay, "To the safety which flows from honest ancestors and purity of blood."

Above all, we honor those resolute, self-denying spirits who found an asylum in Holland from English persecution, and in 1620 sought these shores in the historic "Mayflower." Mrs. Avery is descended from Elder William Brewster, "Chief of the Pilgrims," Mr. Richard Warren, and the stout and sometimes quarrelsome Stephen Hopkins, all signers of the immortal compact, and from Giles Hopkins and little Henry Sampson, who was only six years old at the time of the landing. In her line are also four historic governors. George Wyllys, the second governor of Connecticut, was a "Puritan of the Puritans," whose English ancestors were men of note and position in the Old World. He possessed estates and honors and left all for religion's sake. Richard Treat was governor of Connecticut for thirty years. He "adventured all above his shoulders"

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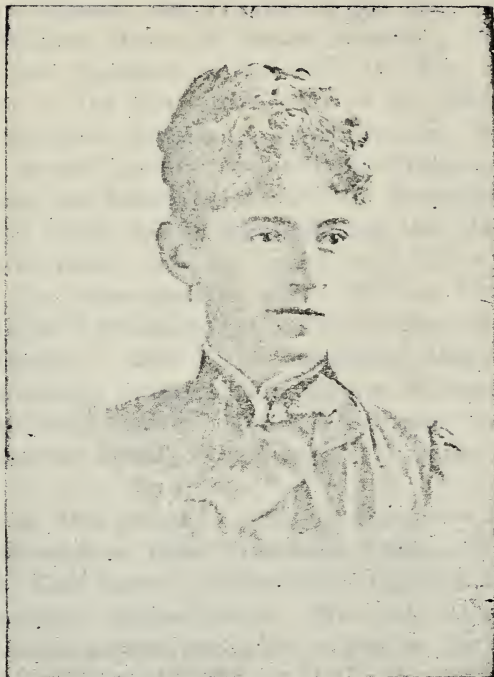
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MRS. CATHARINE HITCHCOCK TILDEN AVERY,
REGENT OF WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

in the time of Andros for his country, and was replaced by the people in his high position on the fall of that tyrant. Thomas Prence, governor of the Plymouth Colony, was a stern Puritan, a hater of Quakers, sometimes intolerant, but thoroughly conscientious. The fourth governor was Thomas Roberts, of New Hampshire, a mild man and kind to the Quakers, who rebuked his own sons for their intolerance.

Not alone to statesmen and Pilgrims is the line confined. The Rev. Dr. William Ames, of famous memory; the Rev. Urian Oakes, fourth president of Harvard; the Rev. Samuel Newman, author of the first concordance of the Bible ever published and founder of Rehoboth, Massachusetts; the Rev. John Lothrop, second pastor of the First Congregational Church of London and founder of Barnstable, Massachusetts; the Rev. Samuel Treat, whose labors among the Marshpee Indians are so well known, are five ancestors of whom she is justly proud. To these must be added William Pynchon, founder of Springfield and author of "The Meritorious Price of Our Redemption;" and "The worshipful Major John Pynchon," who carried on the work in Western Massachusetts when his father laid it down. The Revolutionary record of Mrs. Avery's line has already been given in the pages of this Magazine.

The subject of this sketch, Catharine Hitchcock Tilden Avery, is descended from Elder Nathaniel Tilden, who came from Tenterden, Kent county, England, in 1634 and took up his abode in Scituate, Massachusetts. Her father, the Hon. Junius Tilden, was a lawyer, and after service in the Massachusetts Legislature migrated with his newly taken wife to the then far western wilds of Michigan. His daughter Catharine received her early education at Monroe, Michigan. Her father died in 1861, and she and her sister went to Massachusetts and were graduated at the State Normal School of Framingham. She subsequently took a higher course to fit herself for high school and college work. In 1869 she was called to the principalship of the Battle Creek High School.

She was married at Battle Creek, Michigan, to Elroy M. Avery on July 2, 1870. In 1871 Mr. and Mrs. Avery moved to the village of East Cleveland and engaged in public school

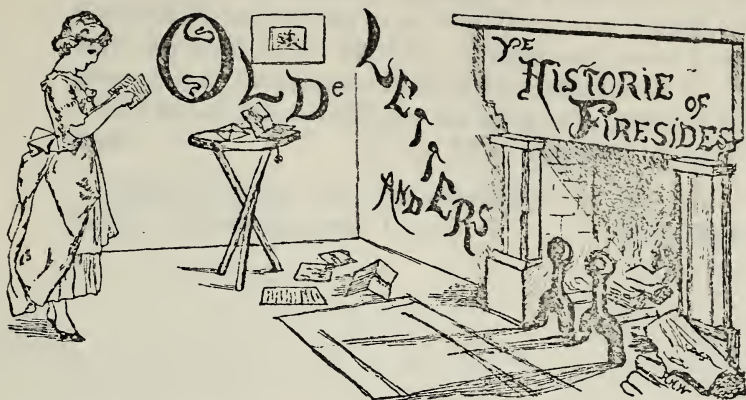
work, he as superintendent and she as principal of the high school. A year or two later the village was annexed to the city of Cleveland, but Mrs. Avery continued in high school and normal school work until 1882. Even to the present day the city school authorities continue her teacher's certificate in force, and call on her from time to time for help. The recognition of her excellence as a teacher is manifested in the universal love of the many hundreds who have been under her instruction, in the oft-expressed appreciation of judicious parents and in the still eager desire of school authorities for pedagogic service.

In her social relations she is peculiarly happy, being able, as every welcome guest must be, to contribute her full share to the interest, profit, cheer, or entertainment of gathered friends. She is a member of the East End Conversational Club, the oldest literary society for women in the city, and membership in which is eagerly sought for, and is now serving her second term as president thereof. She is a member of the Cleveland Woman's Press Club, and has twice represented it in the International League. She is the founder of the Western Reserve Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and has been its Regent from the beginning. She is a member of the Euclid Avenue Congregational Church, and active in work for the poor and needy, especially in her own city. She is a recognized authority in genealogical matters.

As wife, teacher, helper and friend she has proved her loyalty and wisdom, her benevolence and energy, and both merits and enjoys the admiration and affection of all who know her.

Mrs. Avery attended the earliest meetings of this Society in the winter of 1890-91, and was among the first and foremost in establishing it on a sound and practical basis west of the Alleghenies. Her Chapter has been a model in its business and patriotic methods, its enthusiasm, and above all, in its historic work. It was, with one or two exceptions, unanimously for lineal descent.

H. H.



MY DEAR MRS. WALWORTH :

Reading about the abused New London fisherman leads me to send you a most pertinent letter by my great-grandfather, Colonel John Ely. It is courteous, yet defiant, and written by a man in command of a mere make-shift of a fort. It breathes that spirit which we "Daughters" inherit.

We have a Millicent Porter Chapter here of nearly fifty members. I note in my signature to the little notice of Mrs. Keim's visit here a slight mistake. I am Registrar and Secretary, not Regent. Page seventy-seven, January issue.

I am, dear madam, very truly yours,

EMILY GOODRICH SMITH.

WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, *January 24, 1894.*

Copy of a Letter Sent on Board the Ship—in consequence the British Flagg was struck & we hope Never to see her Rise.

JOHN ELY, *Commanding.*

NEW LONDON, FORT TRUMBULL, *June 6th, 1776.*

To the Capt. of the Ship Now lying at ancor at the mouth of New London Harbor :

Sir, Tho we have the Greatest reason from many circumstances, to think you are a Friendly Ship—acting Correspond-

ing with the [illegible] of America—Yet, you may be assur'd, that it Gives many People a Jelosy, your lying at such a Distance as to be Exposed to Rage & Capture and it is more Especially Disagreeable to see the Flagg of a Tyrant, wafting with the wind in Sd Harbor. I shall rest assur'd you will give me such Intelligence as shall be satisfactory to the People.

And in the Interim Believe me to be your friend & Humble Servt.

JOHN ELY, *Command of Sd Fort.*

Colonel John Ely was the grandfather of the late "Peter Parley," whose daughter I am.

E. G. SMITH.



HISTORIC DERBY.

There are certain places on the face of the globe that thrill us—thrill us peculiarly—places that we call historic ground ; and when one of these places is a battlefield, where strong men surrendered life for a cause or a country, we bow our heads in reverence before the earnest purpose, the manly courage, the self-surrender and self-forgetting, that seems to speak to us from the very soil and turf and the sky and breezes over them.

But is not all ground historic ? Were there not battles fought of which the records are silent ? Did not the stout-hearted pioneer have a hard struggle with the forces of nature, the giant trees of primeval forests, the walls of rock and stone ; and did he not have to prepare and weather out the siege of a long winter, cut off from succor and supplies ? With true courage he made his way through the unbroken wilderness ; with a fearless heart he pitched his tent near the uncertain red man ; with skill and strategy he sought to rid the land of bears and wolves and foxes ; and with entire devotion he set out to conquer the barren soil and gain its increase—to win for himself and for *us* a home and a country.

If we could look backward across three centuries we would see not the white man, but the red in possession. We can imagine the sturdy brave looking out from Sentinel Hill down the blue winding Housatonic, ever alert for friend or foe. And we can fancy a line of canoes silently rounding the Point of Rocks in the shimmering moonlight and melting into the shadows cast by our bold hills. But what tribe or race of man lived on the soil and sank into it ten centuries ago, before William the Conqueror entered England ; or twenty centuries ago when those who made the army of Julius Cæsar were growing up to manhood ? Verily the unwritten is more than the written—the unknown greater than the known.

The first record of the white man in old Derby is in 1642, when Mr. John Wakeman, of New Haven, established a trading-post on the point of land that we call Birmingham. Both Stanford and Milford were settled in 1639, and the river showed an open path to this unknown region. The Indian knew the value of the white man's commodities, and it was hoped to at-

tract to this mercantile enterprise even those of the Mohawk valley.

But it was not till 1654 that a real settlement was attempted. Then two families from Milford, that of Edward Riggs, who settled on the hill, and Edward Wooster near the river, made the beginning of what we call "old Derby." Others soon followed, and land was bought piece by piece from the Indian—he, with his own idea of bills of sale, frequently selling the same acres several times over and to different persons. Derby's limit was finally reached, extending from Two-Mile Island for twelve miles along the Housatonic's windings, and reaching at the northern boundary, where it joined Woodbury and Waterbury, seven or eight miles in width.

Of those beginners, Riggs and Wooster, we may well question, what led them here? Who told them the best land lay on the hill-tops? There was no path save the almost invisible Indian trail through the forest. These hills so familiar to us, with their green fields neatly outlined by mossy stone walls and picturesque zigzag fences, dotted with pleasant houses, with clusters of apple trees and sprouting cedars, were not green fields then. Tradition tells us the virgin forest came down to the river's brink, and a man must have had a special instinct, almost the power of the divining-rod, to know where to set his foundation with advantage. But the men *of* that day were men *for* the day. Daunted by nothing, they came and saw and conquered; rock and tree and soil became their vassals, and the wily Indian stepped backward and backward into the wilderness before the superior nature. And the hill-sides, so long covered with towering trees, showed their faces, and the trail of the wild Indian gave place to the road of civilized man—rough, as was all that life, were the roads, but they led from house to house, from hill-top to hill-top, out from the little settlement of half a dozen houses to the town and seaport of New Haven—out of the world.

That the Riggs house was fortified as a refuge for the infant colony in cases of trouble with the Indians, and that it sheltered Goffe and Whalley during some of their days of trouble, we know. It was the earliest stronghold of the white man here, and that both those early houses were the birthplaces of heroes, and of parents of heroes, we who know our records do

not doubt. And of most of the old Derby houses the same can be said. The oppression of the Stamp Act stirred the hearts that longed for freedom, and the echo of Lexington's cannon set many faces forward on that rapid march to Massachusetts.

The Colonial wars had not been unheeded. David Wooster won great honor at Louisburg and many of Derby's brave sons gave their lives "in the king's service," but the struggle *pro patria*, for home and country, swept the men in numbers into line. From private to general in rank, some to serve as needed, some for the entire war, on sea and land they fought for freedom, giving their strength, their substance, their lives; and the great honor—one of the greatest that could be bestowed—it pleased the Father of his Country to grant one of our sons, Colonel David Humphreys, when, on that surrender at Yorktown that brought the long war to a close and secured to us our country, he was chosen to bear to Congress the British standards in the name of the Commander-in-Chief, and by him commended to their especial consideration. We cannot doubt that many Derby hearts swelled with pride at these good tidings, but that of Lady Humphreys must have thrilled beyond all others.

Derby itself heard but the echoes of war. When Colonel Tryon made his raid on our coast and burned Norwalk and Danbury and Fairfield, Derby was not without sorrow nor without fear. General Wooster and others of her brave sons came not back; and the watchmen were at their posts on Sentinel Hill, and the beacon fires ready to light in warning in case the enemy appeared on the river. When New Haven was plundered the Derby company was in the front rank of danger. Derby vessels cruised about the sound to the great annoyance of the British boats that were foraging for horses and cattle and provisions, and frequently secured prizes; and the old records show the sons of the little town scattered throughout the country where there was need of men of valor.

A peculiar excitement must have reigned when La Fayette and his army encamped on our hill-top and then made their way down Kankwood Hill, over Old Town Bridge, along the meadow road and across by ferry to Huntington Landing, and then, after the officers had been hospitably entertained at Daniel Bennett's, going up the river across to Newton, and on to join Washington at West Point. In these latter years the

surveyors for our Extension Railroad have discovered the remains of the military road made for the transportation of the French artillery, and a Spanish medal with the head of Queen Isabella on it was recently found in the region, doubtless lost by some of that troop.

I think we all know the story of Pork Hollow—and there are swords, and commissions, and flint-locks in various houses that weighed on the side of freedom. And there are records on the stones in the burying-places, and traditions in the memory of revered parents and kindred that lend their testimony. Connecticut has a noble war record, and in it Derby holds an honorable place. Her men were ever in the ranks, and she bore her full share in supplies of food and clothing and money.

In about one hundred years from the establishment of Wakerman's lonely trading post, Derby had become a place of much importance. Her ships sailed on every sea and entered every port. This was the outlet for the back country even as far as Litchfield, and while Derby ships took the products of our farms and fields and forests to foreign ports, they brought back the gifts of other lands; and the ambitious housewives sent to China for their tea-sets and their crepe dresses. For a time the foreign trade of Derby excelled that of New Haven, but the opening of the turnpikes from here and from Humphreysville to New Haven turned the tide of export about the beginning of this century. Then the town set her face westward, sending of her force to lay out the course of empire many of those in whom the pioneer spirit burned, clearly setting out to conquer new lands as their fathers had the old. The city of Buffalo in its infancy received a strong impetus of growth from a group of people who went thither from old Derby, and Ohio owes a debt to Connecticut in which we have a share. And when one goes farther west, and the man from beyond the Mississippi records his father from Ohio or western New York, and his grandfather from New England, then we know that the watchfires were alive for distant kindred and traditional associations, and we long to feed them with our treasured records, the history of old Derby.

JANE DE FOREST SHELTON,

Historian Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Derby, Connecticut.

ON HISTORIC GROUND.

Few Daughters of the American Revolution find themselves in a region more full of historical associations than those who form the Quassaick Chapter, of Newburgh, New York. Just above the Highlands, on the Hudson, every mile is marked by traditions and stories of Revolutionary interest. Washington's headquarters in Newburgh, the quaint old building full of interesting relics and memorials, is a Mecca to travelers from all parts of the country, and indeed from all parts of the world, and to glance down the pages of its register is quite a liberal lesson in geography. In this building, sacred with memories of the noble Washington, there recently met the members of the Quassaick Chapter, women whose lineal descent can be traced from many who fought or served their country in the long-ago struggle for independence. Patriotism is not lacking among the women of this Chapter, though they may have been long in publicly expressing it; and gladly they join the ranks of those who have been invited to commemorate the brave deeds, the sufferings and privations (many of them unwritten) of their ancestors. In the autumn of 1893 the Quassaick Chapter was first organized. It was christened with an Indian name of great local interest, signifying "*stormy brook.*" The turbulent waters of Quassaick Creek form the northern boundary of the town of Newburgh, and was often crossed by Generals Washington, Gates, Knox and others whose fame has consecrated many buildings and localities about us.

It was to receive the Charter from the hands of the State Regent and to be formally instituted as a Chapter that the delightful patriotism-inspiring meeting was held in the "Headquarters" on the afternoon of December 27, 1893. The "musket-room," the "family-room" in Washington's time, was appropriately decorated with flowers and potted plants, and thirteen candles burned as symbols of the thirteen original states. General Marion, of whom the State Regent, Miss McAllister, is a great-great niece, was duly honored.

His picture draped with the stars and stripes was placed over the chair where the Regent sat. About fifty persons were present. Among the invited guests were the trustees of Washington's Headquarters, members of the Historical Society of Newburgh, and Miss Forsyth, of Kingston, Regent of the Wiltwyck Chapter. It is impossible to give in this brief account details of the delightful meeting. The exercises were simple. An opening prayer by the Rev. Rufus Emery was followed by signing of the Charter by the State Regent and the presentation of the certificates to the officers and charter members of the Chapter, of whom the following is the list :

Miss Maria H. Hasbrouck, Regent ; Mrs. Charles F. Allan, First Vice-Regent ; Mrs. Hector Craig, Second Vice-Regent ; Miss Cornelia Wolcott Rankin Corresponding Secretary ; Miss Alice Hasbrouck, Recording Secretary ; Mrs. Moses Cook Belknap, Treasurer ; Mrs. Charles J. Howell, Registrar ; Miss Mary Scott Boyd, Historian. There were four other applicants for the Charter, consisting of Mrs. Charles Caldwell, Miss Lucy C. Headley, Mrs. George W. Rains and Mrs. Samuel Mitchell Akerly.

Short addresses were then made by the Hon. John C. Adams in behalf of the State Regent, by the Hon. James G. Gresham for the Board of Trustees of the Headquarters, and by the Rev. William K. Hall, D. D., representing the Historical Society. The closing words of Dr. Hall's eloquent address were as follows :

"Your chosen motto rings with the genuine spirit of consecration to this work. *Virtute dignus avorum*—to prove ourselves worthy of the virtue of our ancestors. If you are true to your inspiring motto, if its noble sentiment shall be the fitting expression of the life, zeal and activity of your order, then shall all unkind and adverse criticism be disarmed and silenced."

In conclusion Dr. Hall said : "Again permit me to welcome you, confident in the hope that you will bring to the local Historical Society your cordial sympathy, your efficient aid and your fresh enthusiasm, that together we may be able to do in the future far more than has been accomplished in the past, in awakening and extending an interest in historical studies and

memories which are so closely associated with the objects and scenes around us. This sacred spot was well chosen by you as the place above all others for this official recognition to-day. It is electric to the very pressure of our feet. The past is present, and Martha Washington, one of the noble mothers of the Revolution, is walking again as of yore in these rooms and smiling upon you her gracious benediction. As you go forth take with you the spirit of the patriot fathers and mothers that still lingers within these venerable walls—pledging yourselves anew to the work of perpetuating those institutions of liberty which their sacrifice and sufferings founded.”

After these stirring words all were asked to register their names, and an informal reception took place; of these last moments I will quote the report from one of the city papers—from all we received most kindly and favorable notices. The *Register* says: “The guests roamed about the historic old edifice, examining relics that had acquired new interest as member after member of the new Chapter explained the part certain articles had taken in her family history.

While the ladies were thus engaged, Superintendent Martin had been preparing a surprise. The hour was late, darkness was rapidly coming on, and he caused the shutters of the southeast room to be closed. This caused the thirteen candles to throw a faint light over everything in the room, and as he expressed it in inviting the ladies to visit the instituting room, ‘threw a charm over everything that was difficult to express in words.’ It was true, and the Daughters of the American Revolution looked with admiration and veneration upon the scene presented. Miss McAllister remarked that in her experience as State Regent she had never before been so impressed as at that moment.”

Thus ended our first formal gathering. As a Chapter we are very proud of the increasing interest in the Society. Our membership is now about thirty-five, and many others are looking up their claims to join the Daughters. On January third, our First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary E. C. Allan, gave an informal reception and tea, at which the Historian read a paper in commemoration of the battle of Princeton.

MARY SCOTT BOYD,

∴ *orian Quassaick Chapter.*

PATRIOTISM.*

Read by Miss Henrietta Brinton, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, at the Second Continental Congress on February 24, 1893.

“What constitutes a State !
Not high-raised battlements or labored mound,
Thick walls or moated gate ;
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crowned ;
Not bays and broad-arm'd ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride ;
Not starr'd and spangled courts
Where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride ;
No: Men, high-minded men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued,
In forest, brake or dell,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude ;
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain ;
Prevent the long aimed blow,
And crush the tyrant, while they rend the chain ;
These constitute a State.’”

As we trace the history of nations through the ages, we find that the attempt of tyrants to establish despotism in some countries was frequently baffled, while the endeavor of patriots to secure freedom in others was equally fruitless. 'Tis true, “Time makes sad work with many of the greatest works of ambitious man.” The noblest monuments of art that the world has ever seen are covered with the soil of many centuries. The works of the age of Pericles lie at the foot of the Acropolis in indiscriminate ruin ; the ploughman turns up the marble which the hand of Phidias had chiseled into beauty ; but our fathers have built for us a lasting monument, broader, higher than any the world has ever known.

*This completes the publication of all papers of the Second Congress which have been received by THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
—[ED.]

The great event in our history which we are now met here to commemorate—at once the wonder and the blessing of the world—is the American Revolution; the dawn of a new era, the beginning of the first True Republic in the world. In a day of extraordinary prosperity and happiness we come together in this place to recount the noble deeds of our ancestors in the foundation of this great country.

“Patriotism is ever united with humanity and compassion.” This noble affection, which impels us to sacrifice everything, even life itself, to our country, includes a common sympathy and tenderness for all our countrymen. In many hearts, we feel with sorrow, the spirit of patriotism has not been awakened. Let us not chide those who know it not, but stretch forth a helping hand and teach them of the great and noble deeds of the founders of our nation, and of the unprecedented progress of a great people within little more than one hundred years. Our beloved President-General, who, with a firm faith and a fond hope of a blessed immortality, so lately passed into that beautiful unknown, guided us and set us an example of the good we can do as members of our Society.

Time forbids, but that I direct your attention for a moment to our wonderful progress. One of the curiosities of the newly discovered America was the Indian canoe, while now after the lapse of but a few centuries, the ships of our land, daily extending our foreign relations, challenge those of all other countries. In fact, so great is the difference that children distinguish at first sight the American ship ascending the Elbe to Hamburg, a city which had considerable trade long before Columbus was born.

America, our dear native land, stands forth to-day triumphant, supreme. But amid our great national happiness let the memories of the dear patriots of the Revolution who gave to us our flag be ever fondly cherished. For the cause of liberty the American patriot drew his sword, fought and fell, leaving to his countrymen patriotism, the richest of legacies. We all unite in celebrating the birthday of the founder of our republic—the great and illustrious Washington. “On the nation’s heart, let it beat never so wildly, he leaned in solemn

trust." Trace his career from its outset to its close, and love of country is seen to rule every act.

And now in conclusion let us all unite in saying :

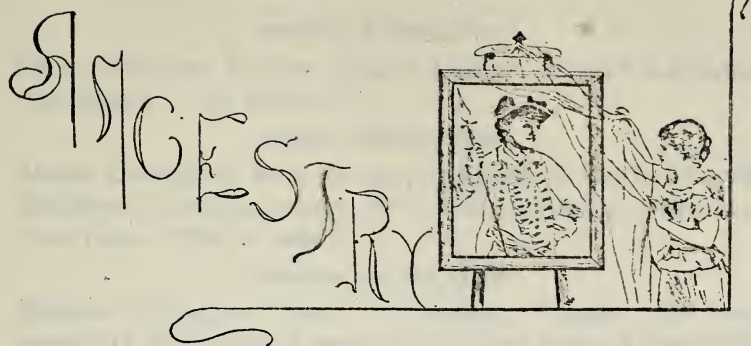
"God bless our native land,
Firm may she ever stand."

And "may that God, in whose hands are the issues of all things, make our Columbia the bright exemplar for all the struggling sons of liberty around the globe."

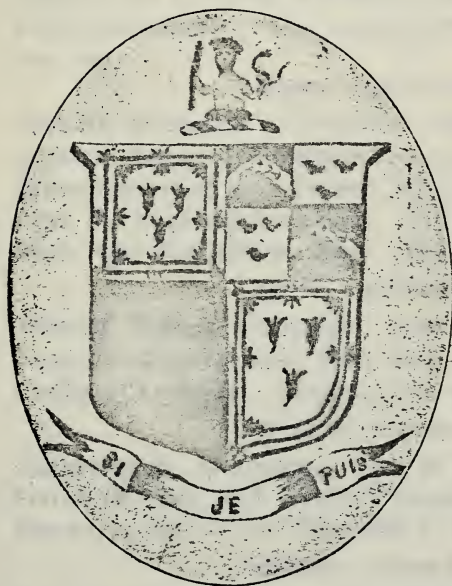




KATHARINE TEN BROECK.



ANCESTRY OF
MRS. KATHARINE LIVINGSTON EAGAN, D. A. R.,
OF JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.



LIVINGSTON.

Rev. John Livingston, a minister in the Scotch church and later at Rotterdam, descended by thirty generations from Egbert, first Saxon King of all England. His son was Robert Livingston, born in Scotland; came to America in 1674. Soon after making a visit to Scotland, he brought with him his nephew,

FIRST AMERICAN
ANCESTOR.

Robert Livingston, in 1696, who is the ancestor of Mrs. Eagan.* He settled at Albany, New

York, and married Margretta Schuyler, daughter of Pietre Schuyler, first mayor of the city of Albany. His son was

*He was a son of James Livingston and grandson of Rev. John Livingston, D. D., and Janet Fleming. He was recorder of the city in 1709 and mayor from 1710 to 1719. (Unpublished Livingston genealogy.—*Walworth.*)

SECOND GENERATION.

John Livingston, born in 1709, at Albany ; married Katherine Ten Broeck. His son was

THIRD GENERATION.

Abram Livingston, born in 1754 ; married Marie Peebles, of Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York ; settled at Stillwater, New York. His son was

FOURTH GENERATION.

Richard Livingston, born in Montreal, Canada. He was captain in his brother's regiment (Colonel James Livingston) of " Quebec and Nova Scotia Refugees ; " and was with General Montgomery at the storming of Quebec. Afterwards saw active service at Saratoga and vicinity, being with General Gates at the surrender of General Burgoyne, and was made lieutenant-colonel. He married Elizabeth Rencour. His son was

FIFTH GENERATION.

Richard Montgomery Livingston (named after General Montgomery), born at Stillwater or Montreal ; married Mary Barnard (grandmother of Mrs. Eagan), who lived to raise eight children, five boys and three girls. His second wife was Charlotte Bush, who died without issue. His son was

SIXTH GENERATION.

Edward Bayard Livingston, born September 30, 1822, at Lowville, Lewis county, New York. He married Phœbe A. Curtis, of Lowville. His daughter was

SEVENTH GENERATION.

Katharine E. Livingston, born in Fon Du Lac, Wisconsin, March 18, 1852, and married Dennis Eagan, of Florida, in Brooklyn, New York, December 6, 1873. Her daughter was

EIGHTH GENERATION.

May Livingston Eagan, born at Madison, Florida, September 9, 1874 ; married Lewis Henry Mattair December 6, 1893, at Jacksonville, Florida.



MRS. KATHARINE LIVINGSTON EAGAN,
DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MRS. KATHARINE LIVINGSTON EAGAN, D. A. R., OF
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, the parents of Mrs. Eagan, were both born in Lowville, the county seat of Lewis county, New York. The father of Mr. Livingston was a pioneer, the third settler in that place, having come from Johnstown, New York, in 1792. The father of his wife was also one of the earliest residents. Her name was probably Mary Barnard, born in Utica. Mrs. Eagan's mother was the daughter of another early settler who came a little later from Massachusetts to Utica, New York, and thence to Lowville. She was a daughter of Henry Curtis, of the Curtis family, well known in New England. His wife was Hannah Lyman, connected with the Lyman-Beechers. Mrs. Eagan's father was one of twins, and led a quiet, but busy life. Both he and his wife were educated at what is still known as the "Old Lowville Academy." After their marriage they went to Wisconsin, where their daughter Katherine was born, and they remained there until she was seven years old, when they returned to Lowville. The little daughter with her brother and sister entered the same old school their father and mother had attended and spent their playtime in this region, the picturesque border of the great Adirondack wilderness, which is so suggestive of poetry and romance. The father of this family was an active politician and filled many positions of trust in Lowville. A few years later he received a desirable appointment in the Custom House of New York city, and removed his family to Brooklyn. Katharine entered the Parker Institute of that city and finished her education there.

In the family residence on Livingston street, Brooklyn, she was married to Mr. Dennis Eagan, of Tallahassee, Florida. He had served in the State Senate six years and was then Commissioner of Lands and Immigration, and was afterwards Collector of Internal Revenue for fifteen years, retaining always the respect of the community in which he lived. Mrs. Eagan's

life has been one of peculiar happiness, her only sorrow, as she says, being the loss of a son of six years who bore her family name—Livingston. She has three children living. Her oldest daughter has just married Mr. Lewis Henry Mattair, who is entitled to lineal membership in the Order of the Cincinnati. Mrs. Eagan's grandfather served throughout the Revolutionary war with his father, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Livingston; he was a fine linguist, speaking French quite as fluently as English.

Mrs. Eagan was one of the early members of this Society and has endeavored to extend its influence in Florida. The result of these efforts begin now to bear fruit, and another year will probably find a Florida delegation in the Continental Congress, for Mrs. Eagan's labors are unremitting.

H. F.



MARY CLAP WOOSTER.

Written by Mrs. Virginia Hubbard Curtis, Historian of Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven, Connecticut.

The name, Mary Clap Wooster, is a suggestive one. It pictures for us, side by side, the pursuits of peace and the pursuits of war; the infancy of our university and the infancy of our country, and it links together the scholar and the patriot soldier by memories of her who was daughter to the one, wife to the other.

The Rev. Thomas Clap was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1703. He was graduated from Harvard in 1722; was settled in the ministry at Windham, Connecticut, in 1726, and in 1739 became the fourth president of Yale. A house which stood upon the site of the present College Street Church was his residence in New Haven. On September 10, 1766, he resigned the presidency of the college, and he died on January 7, 1767.

That President Clap was no ordinary man we have abundant evidence. Mr. Richard Woodhull, a tutor of the college under his administration, says of him: "In what ever company he was, and whatever was the subject of conversation, he appeared evidently to understand it more clearly and more comprehensively than any other person present." President Stiles, who knew him intimately, commends him even more warmly, and the epitaph upon President Clap's monument testifies in the quaint language of the time to his distinguished ability and services.

Mr. Clap was twice married, his first wife, Mary Whiting, being a lineal descendant from Governor Bradford, of Mayflower memory. She died at the early age of twenty-four, leaving two children, one of whom became Mrs. Wooster, and the other Mrs. Pitkin, of Farmington. There is still in existence a manuscript memoir of Mrs. Clap, written by her husband as a loving tribute to her fair young life and to her rare nobility of character.

From this gentle mother and from a father so eminent, the eldest daughter, Mary, may well have inherited those qualities of mind and heart which fitted her to become the wife of David Wooster. She was born in Windham, Connecticut, April 25, 1729, and was married March 6, 1745. Wooster, then thirty-five years of age, was at the time in command of the sloop "Defense," the first war vessel built in Connecticut. Cruising along the coast from Cape Cod to Virginia as protection against Spanish pirates, the "Defense" occasionally ran into New Haven that its commander might pay a "stolen visit" to his affianced wife. He had chosen well and wisely, and the moment was a happy one which united him to the woman who, as we are told, "from the date of her nuptials till she followed him to the grave, clung to his fortunes with all a woman's unfaltering constancy and devotion."

In heart and purpose husband and wife were one. With cheerful courage she sent him from her to do battle in the Colonial wars. She rejoiced in the honors paid him in London, and the signal marks of Royal favor which he enjoyed after the capture of Louisbourg. She sympathized in his plans for a bond of universal brotherhood—those plans which in 1750 found expression in the establishment of Hiram Lodge, with Wooster as first master. During the twelve years of comparative ease which Wooster enjoyed as Collector of Customs in New Haven and captain upon half-pay of His Majesty's Fifty-first Regiment of Foot, she presided with grace and dignity over their hospitable home. She made it the resort of taste and learning, the centre of all that was best in the best life of old New England. At the outbreak of the Revolution she was equally ready with her husband to resign wealth, refuse office and receive Royal displeasure at the call of duty. Her patriotism burned steadily as his own under slights from Congress, which could not make an Arnold of Wooster. When money was needed for the troops, it was with his wife's knowledge and approval that General Wooster paid officers and men from his own private resources.

"The pity of it" to be told, that in venerable age this heroic woman suffered imprisonment for debt, the key of the jail even being turned upon her. Two incidents, quite unlike in char-

acter, tell us that, in the public mind, husband and wife were inseparable.

In 1759, on the day that General, then Colonel, Wooster left New Haven to join the forces of General Amherst, he marched at the head of his regiment into the "White Haven," better known in later times as the North Church. It is said that the most eloquent passage of the sermon preached that morning by Rev. Samuel Bird was the tribute paid to Madam Wooster in the closing address to the soldiers and their commander.

Twenty years later it was—doubtless because she was the widow of General Wooster—that her house was pillaged by British soldiers and she herself subjected to outrages, thus described in Hinman's "Connecticut in the Revolution : "

Sworn, July 26, 1779, before Samuel Bishop, Justice of Peace in New Haven.

"John Collins, formerly an officer in the Continental Navy, sick at the home of Captain Thomas Wooster, in New Haven, testified that on the fifth day of July, 1779, soon after the British army took possession of New Haven, a number of British soldiers entered Mrs. Wooster's house (the widow of General Wooster) and demanded of her her silver and silver plate. She told them she had none in the house. They then demanded her pocket, which she refused. One of the soldiers seized her by the shoulder, swore she had plate, and he would kill her unless she delivered it. She then took a watch from her pocket and gave it to him, and laid some other trifles on the table, and attempted to escape at the door. They cried, "Damn her ; stop her," and laid violent hands on her ; and one leveled his gun at her breast, damned her and swore if she moved a step he would shoot her dead. They then demanded her rings and her handkerchief from her neck. She asked them if they were not ashamed to treat a woman thus. One replied, "Damn you, do you think you must wear a silk handkerchief when I have none?" As they were about to use violence to obtain them, Mrs. Wooster delivered them up. They then turned their attention to Mr. Collins and made him a prisoner, when Mrs. Wooster escaped."

Family traditions preserve for us with more or less accuracy various incidents illustrating the marked characteristics of

Madam Wooster. All indicate her quick wit, her vivacity in conversation, her dignified bearing, unselfish spirit and courageous temper.

When warned that British troops were advancing upon New Haven, we are told that she quietly provided for the safety of her household, sending one young girl, her niece, on horseback with an escort to Farmington. When urged, however, to make her own escape, she resolutely refused. "I am not afraid to meet British soldiers," thus her reply comes down to us, "I have been the wife of a man who once fought with British soldiers, and who dared, when duty called, to fight against them." So with one colored woman, Prissy by name, who would not desert her mistress, Madam Wooster remained to guard her house and property.

When General Wooster fell at Ridgefield, and, mortally wounded, was borne to Danbury, Madam Wooster was summoned to his bedside. She came, indeed, too late for any sign of loving recognition, but we may hope that she found comfort in the knowledge that he had faced death with serenity, and in the privilege given of watching beside him as the brave spirit cast aside the mortal to "put on immortality."

Three children were given to General and Mrs. Wooster. Mary, who was born January 20, 1747, and who died October 20, 1748. Thomas, born July 30, 1751. He was a graduate of Yale in the class of 1768, was married to Lydia Shelton, or Sheton, and was the father of Admiral Charles W. Wooster, United States Navy. A second daughter of General and Mrs. Wooster, also named Mary, was born June 2, 1753. She became the wife of Rev. John Cosins Ogden, a graduate from Princeton in the class of 1770, and an Episcopal clergyman, settled at one time in Hanover, New Hampshire.

Several houses in New Haven claim the honor of having been the home of General and Mrs. Wooster. Of two we may be certain; the house upon George street, nearly facing College street, and a house upon the north side of Wooster street, not far from Chestnut street. A deed conveying the George street property to David Wooster, bearing date January 18, 1744-45, makes it probable that this was the first home of his married life.

Madam Wooster survived her gallant husband more than thirty years. She lived to see the success of the cause for which he gave his life. She lived to see the return of peace and the birth of a great nation. Loved and honored, on June 6, 1807, she fell asleep, and the old cemetery in New Haven holds her precious dust.

Inscription on the tombstone of Mary Clap Wooster: Mary Clap Wooster, daughter of President Thomas Clap and widow of General David Wooster, was born at Windham, April 25, 1729, and died at New Haven, June 6, 1807, aged 78. Madam Wooster was a lady of high intellectual culture and distinguished for her refined and dignified courtesy and beloved for her many christian virtues.





OFFICIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

February 1, 1894.

Pursuant to call, the Board of Management met at 1416 F street northwest at 4.15 P. M.

Present : Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Keim, Miss Desha, Mrs. Smith, Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Tittmann and Miss Washington.

Miss Washington moved that Mrs. Beale should take the chair; Mrs. Geer seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-General.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of January 13, 1894, which were accepted.

The Recording Secretary officially presented a letter from Mrs. James Lyons, of Virginia, accompanied by a legal opinion received by her from Judge Shepard, of Chicago, Illinois, in response to her inquiry relative to circulars issued by ex-officers.

(Mrs. Barclay here raised the question whether the letter from Judge Shepard was a part of the official report of the Recording Secretary. She was informed that it was.)

The following receipt was presented to the Board by the Recording Secretary:

“Received of Mrs. E. H. Walworth, Treasurer the Mrs. Harrison Portrait Fund, Daughters of the American Revolu-

tion, Thirteen Hundred Dollars on account of the full-length portrait of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

"(Signed) DANIEL HUNTINGTON.

"NEW YORK, *January 19, 1894.*"

Miss Desha moved that the report of the Recording Secretary be accepted, and that Judge Shepard be thanked. Motion carried.

Mrs. Alexander requested that the regular order of business be suspended that she might present the following letter:

"National Board of Management.

"LADIES: I beg to be informed by what authority the Recording Secretary has withheld from you an official telegram sent by me to her, with instructions that it be read to the Board and placed upon the minutes of the Board, on November second; and further, by what authority the Recording Secretary has withheld from the official reports of the proceedings of the Board a letter written to her by the President-General, with request that it be read to the Board and that it be published verbatim in the minutes of the meeting of the Board; and further, by what authority all official communications from the President-General to the National Board have been omitted from the published reports of the Recording Secretary, as printed in the official organ, THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

"I am, very respectfully,

"(Signed) LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON,

"January 30, 1894.

President-General D. A. R."

Moved and carried that the above be spread upon the minutes.

The Registrars-General presented the names of 184 applicants as eligible for membership to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which were accepted, the Secretary casting the ballot.

It was moved by the Registrar-General that the Board have an adjourned meeting on February fourteenth, to admit members whose papers are now being prepared. Motion carried.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization presented the following names for Chapter Regents and State Regents to be confirmed, and made the following report:

Mrs. Taylor, Bloomington, Illinois; Mrs. Charles Hickox, Springfield, Illinois; Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone, Hamilton, Ohio;

Mrs. E. S. Atwater, Poughkeepsie, New York ; Mrs. Kate Cheatham, Edgefield, South Carolina ; Mrs. Emma Mayberry, Greenville, South Carolina ; Miss Mary Capers, Columbia, South Carolina ; Mrs. Lewis A. Camp, Seymour, Connecticut ; Mrs. Adrian J. Muzzy, Bristol, Connecticut ; Mrs. Lucy Saunders, Williamstown, Massachusetts ; and Mrs. Charles M. Green, Boston, for State Regent of Massachusetts.

I earnestly request the Board to give permission for the organization of a second Chapter in Columbia, South Carolina, at the State Regent's suggestion. This will be a Chapter of younger Daughters, and is the fulfillment of a plan that I have been anxious to see adopted—to enlist the interest of our younger women as a means of perpetuating our Society. I therefore ask the confirmation of Miss Mary Capers as a second Regent of Columbia. She is recommended by the State Regent, and has the full quota of charter members ready to organize, and desires to attend the Congress. Permission granted by the Board.

The Massachusetts Chapters have written me separately and together, requesting me to nominate for them as State Regent, Mrs. C. M. Green. This is the result of a correspondence I had with these Chapters—Warren and Prescott, of Boston, and Mercy Warren, of Springfield—some weeks ago, when Mrs. Elliott was made Chapter Regent. I therefore earnestly request the Board to confirm Mrs. Green, that Massachusetts may be suitably represented in the Congress.

The report of the Vice-President in Charge of Organization was accepted.

Mrs. Keim moved that the nomination of Mrs. C. M. Green as State Regent of Massachusetts be confirmed. Motion carried.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization asked for information relative to printing a certain circular by ex-officers : Miss Washington moved that the circular and the answers thereto be printed in the Monthly Magazine ; Mrs. Tittmann seconded the motion. Motion carried.

The Corresponding Secretary reported the death of Mrs. John Van Nostrand, of New Jersey ; also the resignation of Miss Louise N. Forrest, of "The Highlands," D. C.

A letter was presented from Mrs. James Lyons, of Virginia,

declining to accept the position of Vice-President-General on account of ill health.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Corresponding Secretary be accepted.

The Business Manager of the Magazine, Mrs. Mary M. Barclay, presented her report, which stated that the recent trouble in regard to losing money sent for subscriptions was now remedied by having the mail delivered at her residence, and, in consequence of which, the amount on hand was sufficient to cover expenses for the December issue.

Mrs. Barclay presented a letter from the St. Paul Chapter, asking information as to the disposition of the resolutions which they presented to the Board on January 4, 1894.

Mrs. Barclay made the following motion: "That the Corresponding Secretary-General be instructed to inform the Regent of St. Paul Chapter what disposition was made of the resolutions sent by that Chapter to the Board of Management and acted upon at the regular meeting held January 4, 1894. Motion carried.

Mrs. Brackett, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, reported a meeting of ushers; the other committees had reported and had been accepted at a previous meeting.

The Chairman of the Credential Committee not having received reports from others, will report later.

The Chairman of Music and Decoration Committee reported that the terms of the members of the Marine band being much larger than she was authorized to offer, she will report later.

Miss Desha had been advised that the entire expense of the Marine band would aggregate \$58.

The Chairman on Badges reported that the badges had been received, the committee met and inspected the same, which were then delivered to the Recording Secretary.

No report on press was presented, the chairman being too ill to do so.

The Chairman on Reception reported that she called upon Mrs. Stevenson, according to the decision of the Board, and that she would receive the guests at the reception to be given during the session of the Continental Congress.

The chairman presented a sample of the invitations to be issued to the reception. It was moved and carried that it be

left to Mrs. Heth, with the aid of the printer, to furnish suitable invitations for reception, and that she have five hundred printed, and that the amount expended for reception be \$200.

Miss Desha gave notice that she would offer at the next meeting of the National Board an amendment to do away with the Advisory Board, and that all members should be dismissed from the Society who should be guilty of maligning other members.

The Board then adjourned till February 14, 1894, at 4:15 P. M.

February 14, 1894.

Pursuant to call, the National Board of Management met at 1416 F street northwest, at 4.15 P. M.

Present : Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Heth, Miss Desha, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Titman, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Dorsey and Miss Washington.

Miss Washington moved that Mrs. Lockwood take the chair. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of February 1, 1894, which were accepted.

The Registrars-General presented the names of 173 applicants as eligible for membership to the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, all of which were accepted.

It was moved and carried that thirty-six dollars be paid to Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith for postage for certificates of membership.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization presented the following names for confirmation : Mrs. Chapin C. Foster as State Regent of Indiana ; Mrs. Mary C. Robbins, Chapter Regent of Hingham, Massachusetts, recommended by the State Regent of Massachusetts ; Mrs. Lucien H. Cocke as Chapter Regent of Roanoke, Virginia, recommended by the State Regent of Virginia ; Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page as Chapter Regent of Norfolk, Virginia ; Mrs. Harriet J. Hawes as Chapter Regent of Freeport, Indiana ; Mrs. M. E. Vinton as Regent of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of Indianapolis, Indiana. She also reported that Miss M. B. Temple has the

required number of members and will organize the Knoxville, Tennessee, Chapter at once.

The report was accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary pro tem. presented the resignation of Mrs. E. P. Hammatt, of Rochester, New York, as a member of the National Society. The resignation was accepted.

Mrs. Barclay, Business Manager of the Magazine, reported that all expenses incurred in issuing the supplement to Magazine had been met by sale of same.

Mrs. Brackett, Chairman of Committee of Arrangement, suggested the name of Miss Hanna as stenographer for the Continental Congress, and submitted her terms for the work. The Recording Secretary-General was authorized to engage Miss Hanna at the rates submitted.

Mrs. Brackett reported for Mrs. Blount, Chairman of Committee on Programme, that the programme had been printed and accepted.

Miss Dorsey, Chairman of Music Committee, reported favorably on music. The report was accepted, and the chairman was authorized to employ the musicians at the terms offered.

Miss Washington, Chairman of Credential Committee, moved that Mrs. Brackett and Miss Desha be appointed to assist her at the Congress. Motion carried.

Mrs. Heth, Chairman of Reception Committee, reported that the invitations to reception would be delivered on the next day.

It was moved and carried that the resident members of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be invited to the reception to be given at the Ebbitt House on the twenty-first.

The Board of Management unanimously appropriated \$300 for the expenses of the reception to be given on Wednesday, February twenty-first, and authorized the Treasurer-General to pay the same to Mrs. Harry Heth, Vice-President-General, Chairman of Committee on Reception.

Miss Dorsey nominated Miss Virginia Miller as Vice-President-General to fill a vacancy. Motion carried, and she was unanimously elected.

Miss Washington nominated Mrs. C. C. Snyder as Vice-President-General ; motion carried, and she was elected.

It was moved and carried that ten dollars be paid to Mrs. Brackett for miscellaneous expenses during the Congress.

It was moved and carried that the portrait of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, presented to the Society by Miss Sallie Mackall, be placed in the room of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society.

Mrs. Barclay requested that her daughter, Mrs. McClelland, be allowed to take charge of the Magazine during the Congress, as she would be unable to do so. Permission was granted.

Mrs. Keim nominated Miss Harriet Hallowell, and Miss Desha Miss M. Alston as ushers.

Mrs. Keim made the following motion :

Resolved, That the clerk make a copy of all minutes of the Board not yet published in the Magazine, including the minutes of this meeting, to be sent immediately to the President-General. Motion carried.

Mrs. Barclay requested that the Recording Secretary be allowed an opportunity to answer the inquiries of the President-General presented at the meeting of the National Board on February 1, 1894.

In reply, the Recording Secretary-General presented the following : " In reply to the questions of the President-General, so far as my official duties are concerned, I would say that the correspondence and telegrams referred to under the first two questions, both related to the appointment of a committee, which I unfortunately, but with the best intentions, suggested to the President-General. I believed it to be most efficient if composed of certain ladies of the Board, whom I named, giving my reasons for doing so. My motive was misapprehended, and the President-General appeared to believe that I would refuse to present the names of the committee which she had appointed.

" As I did present the names of the committee which she appointed, and this was the only subject of the correspondence, I considered that my official duty was performed. In regard to the question, why all official communications from the President-General have been withheld, I would refer the Board

to the Committee on Minutes, which had control of the publication of the minutes, wherein there are no official communications from the President-General. The only official communication for which I am responsible, besides that which is mentioned, is the letter of the President-General in regard to Mrs. Cabell's resignation, which will be found mentioned in the printed minutes. The Board did not direct that the letter should be spread on the minutes, or it would have been done. There are but few cases in the history of the Society where any letter or other communications have been spread on the minutes in full, and it has never been done except by special resolution.

"I therefore considered that I was following the precedent of the Society."

The Board then took a recess, subject to call.



CHAPTERS.

WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER, *Cleveland, Ohio.*—The regular meeting of this Chapter was held at the "Hollenden," January 10, 1893, the Regent in the chair. A resolution was presented that the delegates be instructed to vote for the amendment to the Constitution, limiting the membership in the Society to lineal descendants. The Regent was requested to leave the chair and present to the Chapter her views on the subject. The Vice-Regent, Mrs. Kendall, was called to the chair, and the Regent, Mrs. Avery, stated her views, which were clearly and unequivocally in favor of lineal descent. She had carefully refrained from using her official position to influence any one, but when her views were called for by the members unanimously, she did not hesitate to express them. Several ladies spoke on the question, and Mrs. W. G. Rose made an eloquent and able appeal for collaterals. The vote was taken and it was found that but one vote had been cast against the resolution. The delegates are, therefore, instructed to vote for the amendment to the Constitution limiting the membership to lineal descendants.

Mrs. Curtis read a most interesting and valuable paper on the Nicholson and Few families. James Nicholson, her ancestor, was Commander-in-chief of the navy during the Revolutionary War. Eighteen of the family have been in the service of the United States and three have worn broad pennants, and the fourth died just as he had been appointed to one. William Few was colonel during the Revolutionary War, delegate to the Continental Congress, and delegate to the convention that framed the Federal Constitution in 1787. Mrs. Curtis possesses many commissions, letters from Washington and other valuable documents. She was unanimously requested to forward her paper to the AMERICAN MONTHLY for publication. After a most interesting meeting, the Chapter adjourned to meet the second Wednesday in February.

JOHN MARSHALL CHAPTER, *Louisville, Kentucky*.—Mrs. Philip Trapnell Allin, Regent of the John Marshall Chapter, Louisville, Kentucky, entertained the Chapter for the first time since her reelection as Regent, on the second Saturday in December.

About fifty members were present besides invited guests. Mrs. Allin was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Henry L. Pope, the popular State Regent of Kentucky, and her sister, Mrs. William J. Hardy, a charter member of the New York City Chapter. The house was beautifully decorated with Christmas greens, flowers and flags.

Mrs. Allin showed the ladies two books which were given by General George Washington to her great-grandfather, for whom the Chapter was named, Chief Justice John Marshall, a captured British Order Book and a Record of the Revolutionary Army of the troops "under the immediate command of His Excellency, George Washington.

A. MEMBER.

THE DOLLY MADISON CHAPTER, *Washington, D. C.*, at its last meeting passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we learn with regret of the resignations of the President presiding and other officers of the National Board, and appreciate the services rendered by them, we yet desire to express our confidence in the Board, and approval of its action on October 5, 1893.

MERCY WARREN CHAPTER, *Springfield, Massachusetts*.—This Chapter with the local Sons of the American Revolution, and their wives and other friends as their invited guests, observed the anniversary of the destruction of tea in Boston harbor, December fifteenth, in the pleasant parlors of the South Church chapel. Dr. Edward Everett Hale had accepted an invitation to address the Chapter on the occasion, and gave, in his inimitable and enthusiastic manner, his lecture on the "Human Washington."

Palms and flowers, with the portrait of Mercy Warren on an easel, the American flag for a background, adorned the plat-

form, while at some distance, and on the right, was a handsome colonial tea table decorated with flowers, laid with silver and blue and white china, and candles burning under red, white and blue shades. One of the board of managers presided, dressed as Mary Phillips (one of Washington's sweethearts). In the rear parlor was another table spread with abundant refreshments, where the Registrar, dressed as a colonial dame, presided and served coffee.

After the address an informal reception was held, and refreshments were served.

The weather was most unpropitious, deterring some who otherwise would have joined in the celebration, but the success and enjoyment of the occasion were not appreciably affected. The serious illness of the efficient, devoted chairman of the committee in charge of the day, Mrs. Powers, was the only shade to complete satisfaction, and called out many earnest expressions of regret and sympathy. C.

AUGUSTA CHAPTER, *Augusta, Georgia*.—Enthusiasm is one of the most lovable characteristics of woman.

It was an enthusiastic group of that patriotic band of Daughters of the American Revolution who gathered at the home of Mrs. Harriet G. Gould, on Lower Broad, despite the rain and general nastiness of the weather.

Mrs. Gould, Vice-Regent, made a most graceful presiding officer in the absence of the Regent, Mrs. McWhorter, who is making an extended visit with relatives in New York State.

There is no place in the whole State more fitted for meetings of the Daughters of the American Revolution than this beautiful home of Mrs. Gould, for in no home do I know of as many relics of the Revolution, or as many portraits of brave ancestors, whose heroic deeds go to make up the history of our own State and the Union. There is a handsome portrait of General Thomas Glascock in his uniform of major-general. The painter was a half-breed Indian. A romantic attachment existed between him and Count Pulaski; an attachment strong enough to make General Glascock go as the volunteer leader of a handful of men to rescue the mortally wounded Polish hero

from the English, and to risk all in remaining by his couch until three days later, when Pulaski expired in his arms.

Beneath this portrait of General Glascock hangs his commission as marshal "to and for the District of Georgia," with the original signatures of George Washington, President, and of Edmund Randolph.

Just across the room from his illustrious father hangs the portrait of General Thomas Glascock, famous during the stirring days of 1812 and the Indian wars. And when one remembers that he is the third generation who has made his name distinguished—for William Glascock was a famous lawyer, and first Speaker of the House of Representatives, Georgia—one can well understand why the very atmosphere of this home seems to palpitate with patriotism.

After the minutes were read, Mrs. George C. McWhorter's acceptance of the office of Chapter Regent, to which she was elected at the last meeting, was announced. Then the Society was farther gratified to be able to welcome as Daughters, Miss Addie Barnes and Miss Addie Moore.

Miss Rowland moved that the Association purchase a souvenir bell made from the overflow of metal used in moulding the Liberty Bell. The motion was seconded and carried, and the Treasurer authorized to make the purchase.

It is said that a larger number and more valuable contributions of Revolutionary relics have been made from the South than from any other section of the Union.

NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER, *New York*, commemorated Washington's wedding day by giving a luncheon at "Sherry's" at one o'clock, on Saturday, January ninth.

At three o'clock the Sons of the American Revolution and their wives were invited to attend the musical and literary entertainment which followed the luncheon.

Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, an officer of the Chapter, read a paper dealing with the early love affairs, final courtship and marriage of General Washington. Mrs. Julia Clinton Jones, a granddaughter of old Governor De Witt Clinton, and a great-grandniece of Governor George Clinton, wrote an original

poem especially for the occasion, entitled, "Washington's Wedding Day."

The entertainment was held in the white and gold ballroom, which was artistically decorated with American flags and tri-colored bunting. The committee consists of Mrs. Gerardus Wynkoop, Mrs. Donald McLean, Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, Mrs. Jeremiah P. Robinson, Mrs. J. Heron Crossman, Mrs. T. V. Van Buren, Mrs. John Townsend, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc, Miss Jeanne C. Irwin-Martin, Miss Emma G. Lathrop, Miss Fannie W. Clark, Miss Carrie Halsted, Miss Lillian W. Montgomery, Miss Helen Robinson and Miss Walworth.

Among other members and invited guests are Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. H. G. Marquand, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. George B. De Forrest, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. J. J. Wyson, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. James Harriman, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. George Kidd, Mrs. James H. Beekman and Mrs. Benjamin S. Church.

BERKS COUNTY CHAPTER, *Reading, Pennsylvania.*—An interesting meeting of this Chapter was held at the house of the Regent, Mrs. W. Murray Weidman, on November 4, 1893.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Report of Treasurer was then read for the last year, followed by the report of Columbian Liberty Bell, this Chapter having supplied money and a number of coins and historic relics to be used in the making of the bell.

As a greeting to the old Liberty Bell, during its short stay in this city, a large wreath of autumn leaves was sent to be placed upon it. It was draped with wide satin ribbons of red, white and blue, the ends marked in gold letters, with the name of the Chapter.

The Historian, Miss Cushman, read an interesting paper on her distinguished ancestor, Colonel Philip Frederic Antes.

Topics of historical interest were then considered for future work during the winter.

BRISTOL CHAPTER, *Bristol, Rhode Island*.—They held their regular monthly meeting in Burnside Memorial Hall on Monday afternoon, January eighth.

It was voted "that the sum of fifty dollars be sent from the treasury to Washington, to be added to the fund for a portrait of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, to be hung in the White House."

Mrs. J. Russell Bullock presented the Chapter with two volumes of THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, beautifully bound in blue and gold and suitably inscribed. These volumes contained all the numbers for 1892 and 1893, and are most valuable for reference. They called forth the hearty thanks of the members.

Miss Shepard and Mrs. L. M. Pratt were appointed a committee to nominate delegates to the National Congress, to be held in Washington, D. C., February 22, 1894. The nominations to be approved by the Executive Board.

Mrs. George U. Arnold read a paper, entitled "A Peaceful River." Into this account she wove the historical events relating to the towns lying along the Kickemuit river, together with many legends and family traditions never before given.

A paper by Miss Lucy Carpenter, of Providence, Rhode Island, entitled "Places of Interest in Rhode Island," was read by Mrs. C. B. Rockwell.

In this paper Miss Carpenter touched upon the many places in our State which are noted for their Indian or Revolutionary history; and in her introduction pleasantly quoted the apt reply of a loyal Rhode Island lady to one who expressed a wonder as to what could be found of interest to write about concerning a State covering so few feet of ground—"Not the *foot*, but the *head*, we measure in our beloved Rhode Island." The paper showed careful research and gave a great fund of interesting information.

The thanks of the Chapter were extended to both the ladies for the pleasure afforded the members by these papers.

C. MARIA SHEPARD, *Secretary*.

BALTIMORE CHAPTER, *Baltimore, Maryland*.—On the afternoon of the fourth of January, a large number of the ladies of our fair city assembled in the spacious rooms of the Balti-

more Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to drink a cup of tea and enjoy the music and entertainment provided by the Chapter for their guests.

It was truly a delightful meeting. The decorations, which were especially arranged for the occasion, were particularly effective. Flags and handsomely painted designs were draped around the rooms. Over the mantelpiece was hung an elaborate design of the coat-of-arms of the Society on a blue satin background. The entertainment was opened by the singing of the national hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Other martial airs were played by a concealed orchestra during the afternoon.

The members of the various historical societies, of which Baltimore has a large number, were the guests of the occasion. Our State Regent, Mrs. Leo Knott, and our Chapter Regent, Miss Alice Key Blunt, presided over this social function, assisted by the officers and managers of the Society.

The interest and enthusiasm manifested shows that we are awakening to the great work that lies before the descendants of those who purchased for us this mighty Republic. The women of Baltimore are keeping step with the great national movement among their American sisters to preserve the foundation of American greatness and to guard the principles of their Revolutionary ancestors.

GASPEE CHAPTER, *Providence, Rhode Island.*—A regular meeting of Gaspee Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at eleven o'clock A. M. February 22, 1894. The Daughters ordinarily meet in the Rhode Island Historical Society's building, but on this occasion they met at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Robert H. I. Goddard, 160 Hope street.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Goddard. In the absence of the Secretary, Miss Annie W. Stockbridge, who is attending the Congress in Washington as one of the Gaspee Delegates, the Treasurer, Miss Julia L. Mauran, called the roll and read the minutes of the last meeting.

The usual business being transacted, the Regent introduced Mrs. Richard J. Barker, who read an original paper on the

"Daughters of Liberty," which received close attention and commendation from the Chapter. Mrs. Barker presented the social as well as the patriotic side of the women of Colonial times. References were made to the famous Revolutionary belles, Margaret Champlin, Polly Wanton, Polly Lawton, Anne Vernon, Lucy Ellery, Betsey Ellery and many others of Newport.

Interesting allusions were made to Catherine Greene, Desire Hopkins, Mary Bowen, Betsey Bowen, Sally Arnold, daughter of Dr. Jonathan Arnold; Cynthia Aborn, the Misses Arnold, of Warwick, and other representative women of the social life of Providence and neighboring towns.

At the close of the paper selections were rendered on the harp by Signor Raia, and the Chapter listened to the national hymn standing. Mrs. Joseph Warren Greene, of Wickford, gave very appropriate selections from Lossing's "Mary and Martha," the mother and wife of George Washington, and held the interest of her listeners.

More national music followed, and then the ladies were invited into the dining room, where a lunch was provided by Mrs. Goddard. Altogether the meeting was one of the most interesting in the history of the Chapter, and was enjoyed by everyone present, not only from the literary point of view, but from the delightful social side.

FAITH TRUMBULL CHAPTER, *Norwich, Connecticut*.—The first regular meeting of this Chapter was held Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock in "The Elms," which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the ladies. Honorary State Regent, Mrs. W. M. Olcott was present. Mrs. Richard H. Nelson, Regent of the Chapter, presided. After reading the minutes of the initial meeting by the Recording Secretary, Miss Rosalie D. Lanman, the Registrar, Miss Carrie E. Rogers, read the names of the members with their National and Chapter numbers. The Treasurer, Mrs. Arthur H. Brewer, read her report, which was accepted, and the Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mary H. Paddock, read a paper in regard to lineal and collateral descent. A vote was taken that the delegate be instructed to vote for lineal descent.

A very interesting historical sketch of Faith Trumbull, wife of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, was read by Mrs. W. S. C. Perkins, the Historian. A vote was then taken, resulting in the unanimous choice of Faith Trumbull as the Capter name. Mrs. William Pierce was then appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress, which is to be held in Washington February twenty-second. The following committee was appointed for the observance of Washington's Birthday: Miss Maria P. Gilman, Miss Elizabeth B. Huntington, Mrs. Arthur H. Brewer, Mrs. Burrell W. Hyde. The attendance was large and much interest was shown.

BRISTOL CHAPTER, *Bristol, Rhode Island*.—The members of the Bristol Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, were pleasantly surprised on entering Burnside Hotel for their meeting on the afternoon of February twelfth to find the room decorated with lovely palms, through the courtesy of a friend. The contrast between the beautiful tropical foliage and the falling snow and wintry scene without made the good cheer within and the welcome to all more expressive.

The meeting was called to order at 3 P. M., the Regent, Miss A. B. Manchester, presiding.

After the usual routine of business the Secretary stated that Mrs. Sylvia DeW. Ostrander and Mrs. Leonora Frances Wardwell had been appointed by the Executive Board as delegates to the National Congress at Washington, D. C., on February twenty-second.

It was announced that the National Hymn sent to the National Board of Management by the Bristol Chapter had been selected to be sung at the unveiling of the portrait of Mrs. Harrison, at the Congress in Washington, D. C., on the twenty-second of February. This information was received with great pleasure as conferring honor upon Rhode Island Daughters. The hymn was written for the Daughters of the American Revolution by Miss Caroline Hazard, of Peacedale, Rhode Island, and set to music by Mrs. J. B. Peet.

A number of articles were donated to the Antiquarian Department, among them "a little souvenir Liberty Bell" made

from the overflow of metal left in casting the Columbian Liberty Bell.

By request the paper of Mrs. Sarah M. Arnold, entitled "A Peaceful River," was re-read.

Arrangements for the suitable celebration of Washington's birthday were left with a committee.

With a vote of thanks to those who had helped make the February meeting an enjoyable one, the Chapter adjourned.

C. MARIAN SHEPARD,

Secretary.

WYOMING VALLEY CHAPTER, *Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.*—The second annual reunion of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Wyoming Valley Chapter, took place in August at Bear Creek, by invitation of Mrs. Benjamin Reynolds. From the earliest formation of the Society Mrs. Reynolds has been one of the most earnest supporters of its objects. Herself a lineal descendant of the two renowned pilgrims of the Mayflower, Dr. Samuel Fuller and Captain Matthew Fuller, and of Lieutenant Mills and Colonel Eleazar Lindsley of Revolutionary service, it was fitting that an invitation should come from her. And reunion it was in every sense of the word, members coming from various summer resorts to join in the festivities. Such a day! Nature was at its best! The citizens of Bear Creek joined with the host, Mr. Reynolds, in doing honor to the occasion. Albert Lewis sent his stage with four horses, Mr. Reynolds his coach and fine team of sorrels, the Misses Smith each driving a pair of spirited horses to an elegant turnout, Dr. Hodge's carryall, each decorated with American flags, to convey the Daughters to the charming residence of Mrs. Reynolds, situated on a lofty knoll, rightly named "The Pines," from the enormous wealth of pine trees surrounding it. Flags waved from house top and porch, but on a magnificent flag pole, battered and weather-stained fluttered the flag General Sullivan carried on his memorable march over these very hills. After serving of bouillon, a drive was enjoyed through the picturesque forests of Bear Creek. Art and nature have combined to make this one of the most charming private resorts in this country. One could but wish these lofty trees had

the power to unfold the tale of woe the heart-broken and weary refugees, after the frightful massacre of July 3, 1778, who found shelter under their protecting branches while journeying to their Connecticut homes, must have uttered as they mourned fathers, husbands and brothers who had fallen under the scalping knife and fiery torture. A story more wierd than ever historian recorded or poet sang would be revealed. How little dreamed they a society in honor of the American Revolution would one day celebrate her victories in this very forest. A visit to the cabin built by Messrs. Bedford and Price, a ride on the mountain railway constructed by the master workman, Bruce Bedford, in the very heart of the forest, and the return trip was made by boat and carriage to the Pines, where the celebration of the day began by reading all names in the visitors' book, singing of patriotic airs and making of speeches. An appeal from the Mary Washington Memorial Association was attentively listened to, and three cheers were vigorously given for Mrs. Richard Sharpe, the first life member of the Chapter of this organization in memory of the mother of *our* Washington. An elaborate luncheon was served on the broad verandas overlooking the cottages and picturesque lake with its rustic bridges. A vote of thanks was tendered to the generous host and hostess, when all repaired to the lawn, where Eugene C. Frank grouped the Society for a photographic picture. A serenade was tendered by the Banjo Club of Bear Creek. The signal for departure reminded us that the day's enjoyment must end, and with adieus and kind words the Society adjourned until the autumn.



A PEN PICTURE OF THE UNVEILING OF MRS. HARRISON'S PORTRAIT.

By an Eye Witness.

A feature of this Congress which stands alone was the unveiling of Mrs. Harrison's portrait by Huntington—which now hangs in the Green Room at the White House. The unveiling took place at 7:30, in the Church of Our Father, on the night of February 22, 1894.

Mrs. Stevenson, somewhat pale, but looking very lovely in a walking gown of black velvet, with bonnet of lace and pearls, occupied the Chair and opened the ceremonies with her usual gracious dignity and sweetness. The music was by Miss Maud Morgan and her Choral Society, who, through the exertions of Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, of New York, came to Washington for this purpose. The society feel greatly indebted to her and to Mrs. Doremus for the pleasure this music furnished and added to a notable evening.

The poem read by Miss Lizzie Field, of Colorado, was most beautiful, and delivered as it was with a gift of rarest elocution, of beauty and of pathos, by one of the most charming specimens of young American womanhood it has ever been our lot to chronicle, brought mist to more than one eye in that vast throng, and carried many a heart far away to the lonely western hill-side where sleeps all that is left of our first beloved President-General.

For the unveiling itself, it was a scene long to be remembered. As the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" rose on the air, Mrs. Judge Putnam, of Saratoga, drew aside the flag so dear to us all, which hid the beloved form of Mrs. Harrison, while the audience stood spell bound.

The portrait was true in its likeness and of great beauty, and the living woman, the friend of the dead, who stood in her gown of moonlight velvet and lilies and unveiled that portrait seemed part of it—to live in history with those who

witnessed that never-to-be-forgotten scene, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

To Mrs. Walworth more than any one else is due the gratitude of the Society for the successful carrying through of her idea expressed personally to Mrs. Harrison of hanging this portrait in the White House. She has never faltered, she has worked faithfully and steadily towards that end, and that today it hangs, for all Daughters of the American Revolution to make pilgrimages to and gather inspiration from, in the home of our Presidents, we have largely to thank Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.



MRS. HARRISON PORTRAIT FUND.

FEBRUARY, RECEIVED.

Feb.	Mrs. R. Elizabeth King, New York	\$1 00
	Mrs. A. F. H. Hall, New York	2 00
	Simsbury Chapter, Simsbury, Conn	10 00
	Miss Nettie L. White, Washington, D. C.	1 00
	Xavier Chapter, Rome, Georgia	5 00
Jan.	Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, Fairfax county, Virginia	1 00
	Miss S. R. Hetzel, Virginia	1 00
	Saint Paul Chapter, Minnesota	29 50
	Minneapolis Chapter, Minnesota	17 00
	Mrs. D. K. Powell, Washington, D. C.	1 00
	Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, New York	10 00
Feb.	Mrs. H. V. Boynton (subscriber) Washington, D. C.	25 00
	Mrs. A. W. Greely (subscriber), Washington, D. C.	5 00
	Mrs. Marguerite Dickins, U. S. N.	2 00
	Mrs. General Ellsworth Reynolds, La Fayette, Indiana	5 00
	Mrs. W. S. Case, South Manchester, Connecticut	1 00
	Cincinnati Chapter, Ohio	24 00
	Mrs. Mary L. Shields, Washington, D. C.	25 00
	New Haven Chapter, Connecticut	27 00
	Mrs. Heth, Washington, D. C.	1 00
	Mrs. M. L. Lovell, Brooklyn, New York	5 00
	Mrs. Marshall MacDonald, Washington, D. C.	5 00
	Mrs. Chas. S. Johnson, Washington, D. C.	1 00
	Mrs. Colonel Brackett, Washington, D. C.	1 00
	Milwaukee Chapter, Wisconsin	16 50
	Dolly Madison No. 2, Chapter, Memphis, Tennessee	12 50
	Rutland Chapter, Vermont	11 35
	Mrs. W. J. Judah, Memphis, Tennessee	5 00
	New Haven Chapter, Connecticut	5 50
	Lexington Chapter, Kentucky	5 00
	Buffalo Chapter, New York	30 00
	Mrs. William McKie, Cambridge, New York	5 00
	Mrs. Slocomb, "Daisy Crest over Groton," Connecticut	10 00
	Miss Clark, Middletown, Connecticut	10 00
	Mrs. James Fairman, New York	1 00
	Mrs. J. H. Ferris, South Norwalk, Connecticut	1 00
	Detroit Chapter, Michigan	10 00
	Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston, New York, February, 1892,	
	\$25; February, 1894, \$21	46 00
	Old Dominion Chapter, Richmond, Virginia	10 00
	Mrs. Amelia C. Waite, Washington, D. C.	1 00
	Miss Louise McAllister	10 00
	Mrs. Benjamin Snyder	50 00

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. LEONIDAS POLK WILLIAMS.

In a large Chapter like that in New York city, there are among its members many intellectual and brilliant women, noted in the social, church, or literary world, and well fitted to cope with the manifold questions of the day which are encountered in the life of the great metropolis. During the past year it has made many gains in its membership, but also has had to count its losses, and not one has been more deeply felt than that suffered by the death of Mrs. Williams.

It would be interesting, were it possible to follow out in the character of their descendants the traits of the forefathers who made this country theirs by adoption and by conquest. Thus none who knew Mrs. Williams well would fail to recognize in her vivacity and great artistic ability, the characteristics of her French Huguenot ancestry, nor in her sturdy good sense and independence those of her English progenitors. Hers was a noble line, and well deserves mention.

She was born Mary Robert, daughter of Philip Rhinelanders Robert, and Frances Ogden Blackwell, his wife. Upon her paternal side her great-great-great-grandfather, Daniel Robert, a banker in France and a prominent Huguenot, married Susanne la Roche, came to America after the Edict of Nantes, and settled in New York in 1690, dying in 1712.

Her great-grandfather, Colonel John Robert, married Rachel De Noailles, of the family of General Lafayette, fought at the battle of Monmouth, was taken prisoner by the British and confined in the old sugar house on Hammond street, New York. For services rendered, Congress granted him a valuable tract of land in Cherry Valley, New York State. He died in 1812.

Her maternal ancestor, Robert Blackwell, settled in Newtown, Long Island, in 1676, and married Mary Manningham, of Manning's Island, afterward's called Blackwell's Island. His son, her great-grandfather, Colonel Jacob Blackwell, held a captaincy during the French and Indian wars, became colonel at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and was afterwards a member of Provincial Congress, and a prominent Whig.

She was also descended from Admiral Sir John Moore, grandson of the third Earl of Drogheda.

Personally, Mrs. Williams was very attractive, and her bright and happy manner drew about her many friends. She was one of the earliest to join the New York Chapter, and was soon elected one of the Committee of Safety, winning the esteem of those associated with her, by her wide views and sound judgment. Had death spared her she would have been an ever growing power for good, throwing always the weight of her influence upon the side of high purpose and lofty aims. Though "Ours the pain, be hers the gain." For

"We doubt not that for one so true
There must be other nobler work to do."

J. H. T.

MRS. H. V. M. MILLER.

For the second time in the short life of our Chapter the "Daughters" are called upon to mourn the loss of an honored and much-loved member. Nearly two years ago that noble and patriotic woman, Mrs. J. W. H. Underwood, who was the first member of the order in this city, was called to come up higher, and now Mrs. H. V. M. Miller has gone to join her in the paradise of God.

At a meeting of Xavier Chapter January 11, 1894, a committee was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions in regard to the death of Mrs. Miller, and the report is as follows:

WHEREAS, In the mysterious providence of an all-wise God, Mrs. H. V. M. Miller has passed from time to eternity, in her death her friends have sustained an irreparable loss; and

WHEREAS, Xavier Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was a member, mourn her death and express their appreciation of her high moral and intellectual worth and the affectionate remembrance in which she is held.

Resolved, That in her death Xavier Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution realize that they have lost not only a near and dear friend, but a member who cherished a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the organization.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish hallowed recollections of our departed friend.

Resolved, That the members of Xavier Chapter give expression to their profound feeling of sorrow by wearing a badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Chapter, a copy be furnished the husband of our friend, Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and also to the *Rome Tribune* and *THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE* for publication.

MRS. W. P. WHITMORE,
MRS. CHRISTOPHER ROWELL,
MISS MABEL HILLYER.

Committee.

(MRS.) FLORENCE U. EASTMAN,
Corresponding Secretary Xavier Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

HOW TO ORGANIZE A CHAPTER.

In response to a suggestion of a State Regent, that something should be said in the Magazine on this subject, we would call attention, first, to the point which is indispensable, that of having twelve members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the same locality, whose application papers are approved and fees paid. To secure this requisite number generally requires some special effort in interesting persons who are eligible, and also in assisting them to look up the Revolutionary record of their ancestors. To give such assistance and to develop the objects of the Society in a community unfamiliar with them is the allotted task of the Chapter Regent, often appointed to a place remote from the center from which she may expect to draw information and inspiration in her work. It may thus be seen that there is reason in the custom of appointing Chapter Regents where there are perhaps no "Daughters," and she has to struggle on alone. Some of our most active Chapters have grown from such beginnings. Where there are already several members of the Society in one place and no Regent has been assigned to it, they may, if they prefer, elect their own Regent, or they may ask their State Regent to appoint one; but, in either case, as soon as the organization of a Chapter is contemplated, a formal authorization to do so must be obtained from the National Board of Management, according to Article VII, Section 1, of the Constitution. This authority should be asked through the State Regent, where there is one, or, where without, through the Vice-President-General in Charge of Organization. The Chapter Regent appointed or elected may appoint the necessary officers of her Chapter for the first year. When these officers, Regent, Secretary, Treasurer and Registrar have accepted their respective positions, and a local Board of Management is elected, the Chapter is ready for work, and should immediately report its organization to the Recording Secretary of the National Board, according to the By-laws of the National Society, Article XI, Section 2, with a list of officers and members, and should send at the same time a duplicate report to their State Regent (By-laws, Article XI, Section 4). The

Recording Secretary, after making her note of the Chapter, refers this official report of organization to the Vice-President in Charge of Organization, who has the responsibility in this department of the Society.

The Chapter can use its own discretion about other officers than those named who are essential to organization. Every Chapter would find it wise to have an Historian, but this and other officers may be added one by one later on. It is as well also not to be hurried in making by-laws, which should be duly considered. A certain familiarity with the Constitution of the National Society and with the by-laws of older Chapters will aid materially in forming such laws as are helpful and practical. The local Board of Management, or Committee of Safety, as some Chapters call it, should consider the by-laws at length before presenting them to the Chapter; they should be read at one meeting of the Chapter and be voted on, section by section, at the next.

After the first twelve members are organized, the incoming members begin to bring a fund to the Chapter, which will at once suggest the need of a charter on which the names of the original members are engrossed. This will cost the Chapter five dollars, and will probably be its first investment, followed soon after by the printing of its by-laws, with the names of officers, local board and standing committees. The committees may be for auditing, printing, on literature, on anniversaries, on local points of historic interest, on patriotic education, on Revolutionary relics, on parliamentary law, etc. In each of these subjects there is active work to be done in forwarding the objects of the Society, so there may be a choice of any two or three of them.

It should be remembered by all new Chapters that they have the opportunity to aid the Society in raising its fund for a portrait of Mrs. Harrison, which has been placed in the White House, and before the interest and charity of the Chapter is enlisted in any other project that requires money, they will surely be anxious to place themselves on record as contributing to this patriotic work, which commemorates the valuable services and the noble character of our first President-General.

E. H. W.

A BRIEF AND INFORMAL SUMMARY OF THE ACTION
OF THE THIRD CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF
FEBRUARY 22, 1894.

Members of the Society distant from Washington have little idea of the labor and responsibility involved in the general arrangements and details of preparation for the Continental Congress; every year with the increase of the Congress this work increases and is borne entirely by the resident members of the Board of Management, whose services should be appreciated and recognized.

By the twentieth of February many Regents and delegates had already arrived in Washington, and a conference was held that evening, including several members of the National Board at the office of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1416 F street. Several subjects of interest were discussed, one of them the increased and almost overwhelming work falling upon members of the National Board with the rapid increase of the Society. The idea was advanced that a few officers should receive salaries, but a general opinion was held that this was not compatible with the spirit of the Society and would be incompatible with the freedom and dignity of each office, but that it would be unjust to impose a labor that consumed the entire time or injured the health of officers, and that a sufficient number of officers should be employed to prevent this. Nominations of officers came before the Conference. Mrs. Walworth was repeatedly urged to accept a nomination, but positively declined any active office; she had gladly given her service in this way in the past, but thought that younger women should take up that work, and also said she could not continue to come so frequently to Washington as she had done heretofore, and as she thought was necessary for the efficient service of an active officer.

There were two other conferences of a similar character, one at the Arlington and one at the Ebbitt. These, with the brilliant reception on the evening of the twenty-first of February, brought the members of the Congress in contact so that many had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, which is an aid to all organized work. The reception was a

full-dress function, with music and an excellent supper; the large parlors and halls of the Ebbitt were full to overflowing of happy and handsomely dressed women.

Mrs. Stevenson was at the last moment, much to her regret, prevented by illness from being present. She was represented by Mrs. Judge Putnam, of Saratoga, Honorary Vice-President-General who had been invited to assist her in receiving on this occasion. Mrs. Putnam was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Hetzel, Honorary Vice-President, and Miss Washington.

The guests were presented by Mrs. Heth, Vice-President-General, who wore the diamonds owned and worn by Martha Washington, sent to her for this occasion by the granddaughter of Martha Washington. Mrs. Putnam's gown by Felix was of sapphire velvet, a court train over white satin petticoat, covered with rare old point lace; point lace and pearl passementerie covered the corsage; the train draped in point lace. Her only ornament the badge of the Society set in large diamonds.

Mrs. Washington's gown was of heavy black silk; jet and lace trimmings.

Mrs. Hetzel wore black velvet en traine, with point lace bertha and diamonds.

These, as the "receiving party," were, in their exquisite costumes, a most fair representation of the hundreds of Daughters who graced this occasion—one of the most enjoyable in the annals of the Society.

A marked and beautiful feature of the evening was the good-fellowship and cordiality prevailing among the members of the Society gathered from every state of the Union. "Noblest types of American womanhood," as was said of them by a distinguished officer in the corridors of the Ebbitt House.

The Congress was opened promptly on the morning of the twenty-second by the President-General, followed by prayer, and music by the Marine Band. After some little discussion the programme as prepared was accepted by the Congress, which meant a strict adherence to the business before them for the brief three days in which so much was to be crowded. Without this method it would have required an adjournment over Sunday, and the loss of many delegates who could stay but the three days, while a full number of votes were important

on the questions involved. The Congress repeatedly expressed its satisfaction with the method and ruling of the President-General as presiding officer, and the whole of the morning programme was completed without delay.

In the evening the ceremonies of the "unveiling" of Mrs. Harrison's portrait, the picture having been placed on the left of the platform and covered with the national flag, were fully carried out. The public was admitted, and a great audience of the best people filled the house to overflowing. They listened with intense interest and repeated and enthusiastic applause to the numbers of the programme which follows:

UNVEILING OF THE PORTRAIT OF MRS. HARRISON

Which is to be placed in the Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., by the Daughters of the American Revolution (Painted by Daniel Huntington),

7:30 P. M., February 22, 1894.

CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON.

We hail thee, leader of our band!
First, sweetest lady of the land,
No crown we place on thy fair brow,
Nor laurel wreath on thee bestow,
But pure and simple like thy life
As daughter, sister, mother, wife
The love we bring; and here proclaim
Thy highest praise,
A woman's ways.

A woman, gentle, tender, strong,
Who stood for right, and battled wrong;
Not Home alone, but Country, too,
From sea to sea the wide land through
Held her allegiance, effort, pride,
From years when as a winsome bride,
With lifted head and higher view,
She looked afar,
Beyond the war.

With steadfast patience, calm reserve,
The soldier's wife with faith and nerve,
The statesman's mate, from camp to hall,
She stepped unspoiled through route and ball
And still the wine of wisdom pressed,
From each experience, sad or blessed,
Until the model matron stood,
On height supreme,
An uncrowned Queen.

E. H. W.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

By the President-General, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson.

MUSIC.

By the Marine Band. Mrs. Harrison's Favorite Song

REPORT.

Of the Treasurer of Portrait Fund. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

POEM.

By Miss Belle Ward. Written for the Occasion. Recited by
Miss Lizzie Hardin Field, Charter Member, D. A. R.

MUSIC.

National Hymn for the D. A. R. Sung in public for the first time.
Music by Mrs. J. B. Peet. Words by Miss Caroline Hazard.
Rendered by Miss Maud Morgan and the Lennox Choral Society.

UNVEILING..

By Mrs. John Risley Putnam, Chairman National Committee.
Mrs. Chas. Burhans, Secretary.

MUSIC.

Miss Maud Morgan, Harpist.

Third Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
Church of Our Father, Thirteenth and F Streets, Washington, D. C.

The President-General's remarks, the Treasurer's report and the beautiful poem by Miss Ward will be published in the proceedings of the Congress. No written language can express the effect of the exquisite rendering of that poem by the young enthusiast, Miss Lizzie H. Field, who came from her distant home in Denver, Colorado, for this purpose. Gifted, cultivated and unconscious, she carried that large audience with her, until the life and memory of our first President-General was idealized and blended with our own best aspirations and with the beautiful work of art immediately afterward presented to our vision. One could not but wish that every Daughter in the land might witness the scene and hear the inspiring music of the occasion. Many of them have heard the celebrated Miss Maud Morgan, but probably few have seen her in her latest triumph as director of the Choral Society. Her genius and her grace have found a new and wonderful development, which is highly appreciated by the public. Thirty-five members of this Society came with Miss Morgan, all giving their services gratuitously to honor this great event. They gave three numbers: "Sleep Royal Child" and the "Star Spangled Banner"; besides the marked musical event of the evening, the introduction of the National Hymn, "Our Western Land," written for the Daughters of the American Revolution, and not

only for the event of the unveiling. The introduction of this hymn is an effort to carry out the suggestions so urgently made at the Chicago meeting of May 19, 1893, to create a truly American National Hymn. The words were called forth by the request of a Rhode Island Chapter, and the music by the request of a national officer. Both are worthy of the theme and have had the approbation of critics and the public. A copy of the music will be sent free to every Chapter Regent so that it may be seen and sung and ordered, for we believe the whole Society will call for it as the beginning of our patriotic voice in this direction. Already are some officers introducing it in the public schools. On hearing Miss Morgan's chorus swell out its grand and simple tones, there were Daughters moved to tears of joy and enthusiasm. But this was an interlude in the progress of affairs.

About half-past nine the public were asked to retire, and business was resumed by a consideration of the reports of the National Officers. At this point the President-General retired, having placed Mrs. Stranahan, Vice-President-General, in the Chair.

Mrs. Lockwood was made Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. When the report of the Vice-President in Charge of Organization was offered for acceptance an objection was made by the minority on the left of the house on the ground that she was not legally appointed on October 5, 1893. Mrs. Walworth replied that this report for the year since the second Congress comprised the work of three officers who had filled the position in that time—Mrs. Boynton, until the early summer; Mrs. Alexander appointed by the President presiding as Acting Vice-President in Charge of Organization from June or July until near October and Mrs. Walworth from October seventh. The question of the appointment on October fifth might be waived for the present, as there was no question that Mrs. Walworth was *de facto* Vice-President in Charge of Organization, as all papers, letters and records had been turned over to her by Mrs. Boynton and the National Board, and no effort had been made to dispossess her; she offered to present the opinion of a lawyer on this point. There was no further discussion of this or any report, all being promptly accepted. The Congress resumed

with Mrs. Stranahan in the Chair and heard reports of State Regents, accepting each one as read, until 10:30 o'clock, when it adjourned.

On the morning of February twenty-third, Mrs. Stranahan, Vice-President-General, was in the Chair, and after prayer and music there was a demand from the minority for a question of privilege, which the Congress voted to defer until reports of Regents were finished. After that the privilege was granted and Mrs. William D. Cabell spoke at length on the subjects treated of in her circular of December 15, 1893. Her remarks became personal and the Congress then voted to proceed to business, and very soon after adjourned to attend a reception at the White House. They had accepted an invitation kindly extended to them by Mrs. Cleveland on the previous day. The reception was very fully attended, and the President-General, Mrs. Stevenson, graciously presented the "Daughters" individually to the wife of the President.

From four to six o'clock on the same day a beautiful reception was given the Congress and "Daughters" by the President-General, Mrs. Stevenson, who was so animated and agreeable that she appeared to have overcome all sense of fatigue. Her gown was of white moire, trimmed with bands of ermine, corsage decolaté with fall of lace and diamond ornaments; was a most becoming costume. Mr. Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States, assisted her, as also the honorary national officers, Mrs. Judge Putnam, Honorary Vice-President-General, of New York, and Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, Honorary-Vice-President-General, of Virginia; also assisted by Mrs. Kerfoot, State Regent of Illinois. The ushers of the Congress had been invited by Mrs. Stevenson to entertain the guests in the supper room, numerous waiters serving all from a generous and handsome table. The rich center-piece was of white and red flowers, intertwined with blue ribbons, and the rooms were decorated with flags. The receiving rooms were crowded during the two hours with a happy throng, who seemed to enjoy the easy hospitality of the Vice-President and his wife so cordially extended to the Society.

At the evening session of the Congress Mrs. Peck, the Regent of Wisconsin, was in the Chair, who presided with great

ability and fairness throughout the evening. The reports of State Regents were continued, and when complete the consideration of amendments was taken up. Here followed a very long and tedious calling of the roll and verification of voters, followed by a vote of the Congress to continue its session later. About eleven o'clock the vote on the elimination of the phrase, "mother of a patriot" was called for by the name of the individual voter, who answered aye or no. It resulted in one hundred and thirty-eight ayes and thirteen nays. The other amendments were also voted on and accepted, except the one amending the Constitution, which was rejected.

At the opening of the Congress on February twenty-fourth, Mrs. McLean, an officer of the New York City Chapter, was in the Chair by invitation of the President-General. It was found, however, that this was not a continued session from the previous evening, but the opening of a new session, which, by the Constitution, required the presence in the Chair of a Vice-President-General in the absence of the President-General, and Mrs. McLean gracefully retired. The vote was put to the Congress as to what Vice-President-General should preside. Mrs. Stranahan was nominated and immediately elected, the Congress having expressed repeatedly when she was in the Chair great confidence in her firm, just, and pleasant way of presiding.

Mrs. Cabell asked again for the privilege of the floor, and a protracted discussion arose upon an opposing demand for the order of the day to be carried out and the privilege being deferred until the discussion for the good of the Society began. The Chair ruled that the regular order of business was in order, but in consideration of the importance of hearing Mrs. Cabell's statement, upon a vote of the house and with her consent or suggestion, one hour was devoted to a discussion of the matters she would bring forward, one-half hour for each side; the one opening the discussion to retain the last five or ten minutes of their time for the closing article. Mrs. Cabell read a statement occupying about twenty minutes, a reproduction of the charges brought against the Board and the Magazine, published in her circular of December 15, 1893, signed also by three other ex-officers. At the close of her

remarks Mrs. Putney, representing the State Regent of Virginia, read in a clear and pleasing voice the opinion of Judge Shepard, of Illinois, which paper was indorsed by a number of eminent jurists and lawyers, sustaining the action of the Board on October 5, 1893. She was followed immediately by Mrs. Andrew Hill, Chapter Regent from Georgia, who read an opinion in support of the same act, by Judge Cox, of Georgia, indorsed by other lawyers. Mrs. Lockwood, Vice-President-General, stated briefly and clearly the impossibility of a packed Board on October fifth, or a preconcerted appeal from the Chair, as she had arrived from Chicago from her work as Lady Manager the night of October fourth; had no communication with members of the Board, and had suggested the appeal from the Chair on October fifth. Mrs. Dickins spoke two or three minutes in explanation of her resolution on October fifth, which declared that a vacancy would exist on October seventh in the office of Vice-President in Charge of Organization. Mrs. Walworth spoke about two minutes on the legal points involved. "Time up" was called, the half hour being exhausted, and Mrs. Breckinridge took the floor to close in behalf of the ex-officers. She gave some explanation of her presence at the conference of October 4, 1893, where she had been invited as a lineal. She spoke pleasantly and voluntarily omitted such parts of her paper as she said were personal, and had barely finished it when "time" was again called. The gavel came down vigorously to overcome the vociferous cries of the minority for time to read Judge Harlan's opinion, and that of other lawyers and judges in support of their position. The Chair stated that a longer indulgence would prevent the election of officers and imperil the very existence of the Society. At this point a resolution was offered that the Congress sustain the action of the Board on October 5, 1893, in filling the vacancy made by the expiration of the term of service of Mrs. Boynton, Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters. It was carried by a large majority, the ayes being heard by a continuous and decided sound, and, as a gentleman in the gallery expressed it, the noes like a scattering and ineffectual sound of musketry.

It was past one o'clock, and the whole list of national officers were yet to be nominated and elected, and the names of State

Regents to be announced. The church had been engaged until three o'clock only, but permission was obtained to hold it until five. This time was consumed with finishing up the business and with the elections. A touching incident was the removal of the full length portrait of Mrs. Harrison during the excitement of these elections. When the picture was loosened from its fastenings the Chairman requested the Congress to rise while it was being removed from the house. Instantly a reverent stillness prevailed while the picture was carried facing the audience through the church to the front door, whence it was carried to the White House for its permanent home.

Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania, nominated Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, who was re-elected President-General by acclamation. Mrs. Hogg was appointed chairman of a committee to announce this election to Mrs. Stevenson. She waited on her on Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Dickins and Mrs. Heth.

Mrs. Hogg spoke as follows:

“Madam President:

“It is with unfeigned pleasure that we, a committee appointed to represent the Third Continental Congress of an organization which numbers more than four thousand of the women of our land, come to bring again to you a gift—the greatest in our power to bestow—the office of President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We appreciate gratefully your kindly interest in our Society, and your gracious acts in its behalf. We bring to you assurance of loving regard, with the earnest wish and hope that you soon may regain your wonted health and vigor, and that this year will be to you, and to the Society over which you preside, one of greatest prosperity and blessing.

Mrs. Stevenson responded:

“Mrs. Hogg and Ladies of the Notification Committee:

“I should be more than human were I not deeply touched by your kind words, and by the unanimous action of the Third Continental Congress on Saturday last. For the second time it is my privilege to accept from your hands the honorable office of

presiding officer of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

One year ago it was with the hope born of inexperience that I ventured upon untried waters. To-day it is with the hope established upon the loyalty of tried friends, that I pledge myself to whole-souled endeavor towards the advancement of the cause, and an unremitting effort to established unity, peace and a dignified adjustment of all differences. My counsel shall be in the interest of harmony, at all costs save that of honor.

I am reluctantly compelled to state that my always uncertain strength will forbid that I shall take an active part in the conduct of affairs in connection with the National Society.

For the courtesy and forbearance so graciously shown me, I beg that you will accept my grateful thanks.

Again I thank you for this most signal mark of confidence and appreciation of honest effort in the transaction of affairs in connection with the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

We give a list of the officers elected and re-elected in the Third Continental Congress, of February 22, 1894, and by the Board of Management to fill out the complement allowed by the constitution:



NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

1894.

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Corresponding:

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1416 F St. N. W., Washington,
D. C.

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MRS. CHAS. ADDISON MANN, 2107 Penn. Ave., Washington, D. C.
MRS. AGNES MARTIN BURNETT, 1733 Q St., Washington, D. C.

Surgeon-General.

DR. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, 1225 Conn. Ave., Washington, D. C.

Historian-General.

MRS. HENRY BLOUNT, "The Oaks," 3101 U St., Washington, D. C.

Chaplain-General.

MRS. E. T. BULLOCK, 1316 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.

State Regent.

- Arkansas—Mrs. Wm. A. Cantrell, Little Rock.
California—Mrs. V. K. Maddox, Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.
Connecticut—Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim.
District of Columbia—Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, 2040 F St., Washington, D. C.
Georgia—Mrs. S. T. Morgan, Augusta.
Illinois—Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, 136 Rush St., Chicago.
Indiana—Mrs. C. C. Foster, 726 N. Penn St., Indianapolis.
Iowa—Mrs. John A. T. Hull, Des Moines (House of Representatives).
Kansas—
Kentucky—Mrs. Henry L. Pope, 701 W. Chestnut St., Louisville.
Louisiana—Mrs. Eliza C. Ferguson, 130 Julia St., New Orleans.
Maryland—Miss Alice Key Blunt, 919 Cathedral St., Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Mrs. Chas. M. Gree, 78 Marlborough St., Boston.
Minnesota—Mrs. R. M. Newport, 217 Summit Ave., St. Paul.
New Hampshire—Mrs. Arthur A. Clarke, 99 Lowell St., Manchester.
New Jersey—Mrs. W. W. Shippen, 14 5th Ave., New York City.
New York—Miss Louise Ward McAllister, 16 West 36th St., New York City.
North Carolina—Mrs. M. McK. Nash, Newbern.
Ohio—Mrs. A. H. Hinkle, 77 Pike St., Cincinnati.
Oregon—Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Mrs. N. B. Hogg, 78 Church St., Allegheny.
Rhode Island—Miss A. S. Knight, 366 Broadway St., Providence.
South Carolina—Mrs. R. C. Bacon, Columbia.
Tennessee—Mrs. J. Harvie Mathes, 29 Cynthia Place, Memphis.
Vermont—Mrs. Jesse Berdett, Bardwell House, Rutland.
Virginia—Mrs. Wm. Wirt Henry, 416 E. Franklin St., Richmond.
West Virginia—Mrs. Chas. J. Goff, Clarksburgh.
Wisconsin—Mrs. Jas. S. Peck, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.



ERRATA.

- Mrs. Jane G. Austin is at present at Linwood Square, Roxbury.
- Mrs. Louisa A. Beal, no final e.
- Mrs. Emily M. Beebe, 199 Commonwealth avenue.
- Mrs. Crosby's name is *Uberto C.*, not *Uberte*.
- Mrs. Emily M. Eliot, one t.
- Mrs. Mary Eliot, Walnut street, Brookline.
- Mrs. Ellen L. Fowler married a year ago, is Mrs. William F. Humphrey, Aspinwall avenue, Brookline.
- Mrs. Hale is Ellen Sever, not Ella Senel.
- Mrs. Augustus Lowell has resigned from the Society on account of ill health.
- Mrs. O'Neil is at the Copley.
- Miss Rebecca Warren Brown is at the Kempton.
- Mrs. John H. Morison has only one r, and her name is Emily Marshall, *not Sallie*.
- Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, not Miss.
- Mrs. Edith Prescott Wolcott, not Miss.
- Mrs. Charles H. Parker is Laura *Wolcott* not *Walcott*.
- Mrs. William L. Frost is Aimée T., not *Annie*.
- Miss Annie C. Meriom lives in Washington in winter.
- Mrs. Alexander Whiteside, 6 Newbury street;
- { Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer (Pauline Revere), 22 Fairfield street;
 { Mrs. Henry T. Grew (Jane Wigglesworth), 89 Beacon street;
 { Mrs. Curtis Guild (Sarah Cobb), 26 Mt. Vernon street;
 { are omitted altogether.
- Mrs. Frederick W. Crosby (Clara W. Dorchester) has just joined the Warren and Prescott Chapter, having been previously admitted to the National Society.
- Miss Elizabeth C. Trott retired from the Warren and Prescott Chapter to join a Buffalo Chapter.
- 1376 Manchester, Miss *Anna* Buehler, not Annie Buchler, as printed, Bristol, Rhode Island.
- Mrs. Martha P. N. Lucas, 24 Cherry street, Fall River, Massachusetts.
- *Mrs. Mary J. Brunsen (*Bristol*, deceased).
- Mrs. Annie H. Wetherell, 38 Cherry street, Fall River, Massachusetts.
- Miss Carrie P. Church, 216 S street northeast, Eckington, Washington, District of Columbia.
- No. 128. *Mrs.* instead of *Miss* Z. L. Robbins, 1750 M street, Washington, District of Columbia.

The name of Mrs. Mary E. Walls Bucher (Mrs. Joseph C. Bucher), Lewisburgh, Pennsylvania, No. 3238, has been omitted in the Supplement. (Omitted). Mrs. Elizabeth M. Jones, No. 1663, 1820 Washington street, San Francisco, California.

On page 189, February Magazine, 1894, in official proceeding of the National Board, where it stated that "Mrs. Hogg requested that 500 copies, etc., it should have been Mrs. Clarke requested, etc."

NORTH CAROLINA.

Mrs. Patty Blount Rodman Guion, Newbern.

Mrs. Fanny de Berniere Whitaker, Raleigh.

In the list of the Daughters of Maryland, Supplement, page 68, the name (404) Bessie G. *Dawes* should be *Daves*, and St. Paul *avenue* should be *street*.

The residence of Mrs. Lucy W. Giles, of the North Carolina Daughters, (1546) should be *Wilmington*, not *Washington*, see Supplement, page 91; and in the same list put the name *McKinlay*, for *McKinley*. Mrs. Eva Granberry *Summer* should be *Sumner*, and the residence of Ruth Wilston Hairston should be in *Davie*, not *Davis* county.

In the article on "Eligibility," in the December Monthly, the types (page 673) make Major Graham Daves give the date of Washington's death as December, "1779," instead of 1799. Evidently a slip of the types, as the dates 1783-'84, in which Washington is mentioned, are correctly given in the same article previously.

On page 18 of the Supplement the name "Newberne" should either be Newbern—a single word, as on page 91—or if a final e be used, a capital B must be used, thus: New Berne.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, NUMBER 1095,

should read, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth *Lee* Mame, 2111 *Pennsylvania Avenue*, Washington, District of Columbia.

Page 39. Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, 1225 Connecticut avenue, Washington, District of Columbia.

Page 40. No. 3016, Miss Anna Josepha Newcomb.

Sophia Lord *Cass* Hutchinson, Sewickley, Pennsylvania.

CONNECTICUT.

2226, Mrs. Sarah *Gore* Denison, Groton.

3091, Mrs. Phil B. *Hovey*, New London.

2722, Miss Grace P. Johnson, *Noank*.

2304, Mrs. Annie *Holt* Smith, New London.

2718, Mrs. *Marian* K. H. Stayner, New London.

2303, Mrs. Mary Comstock *Viets*, New London.

2716, Miss Addie A. Thomas, *Groton*.

Mrs. Henry Thorp Bulkley, Fairfield and Southport Chapters.

On page 123 of the supplemental list of members the name should be Mrs. Abbie A Cadle *Mahin*.

Insert under Massachusetts, Mrs. Rebecca Warren Brown, 237 Berkeley street, Hotel Kempton, Boston, Massachusetts.

Insert Mrs. Emma T. Keim, Reading, Pennsylvania.

No. 1995, Mrs. Catharine A. *Dudley* Bramble, Noank, Connecticut. Fauny Ledyard Chapter, Mystic, Connecticut. Vice-Regent should be Mrs. Ella G. Wheeler, and *Mrs.* instead of Miss Emily D. Noyce.

IOWA.

Mrs. Clara A. Cooley, 1394 Locust street, Dubuque, Iowa.

Miss Boileau, page 96. Change her name to read, "Larned, Mrs. James M."

MASSACHUSETTS.

Miss *Rebecca Warren Brown*, Honorary Regent of Massachusetts, and member of the Warren and Prescott Chapter.

MILLICENT PORTER CHAPTER.

The following officers of the Waterbury, Connecticut, Chapter are:

Mrs. Irving Chese, Prospect street, Treasurer.

Mrs. Emily G. Smith, 17 Holmes avenue, Registrar, and Secretary.

Make the following corrections in the Directory:

Mrs. Henry C. Griggs, (2176) instead of Mr.

Miss Susie Hill's address (2826) is 1 First avenue.

Mrs. Henry Leach, (3095) 37 State street.

Mrs. Munson, (3110) not Manson.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Abbott, (3998) 10 Fairview street.

Mrs. Bario, not Barr, (3997) 25 Johnson street.

Mrs. Rebecca B. Goodwin, (3992) 35 Park avenue.

Mrs. Charlotte Hill, (3993) Leavenworth street.

Mrs. Hayden, (3999) Pine street.

Miss Emmeline D. Warner, (3996) 23 Pine street.

Mrs. Emily Goodrich Smith, (2755 *not* 2756) 17 Holmes avenue.

The last application blank returned to me as Registrar, from Wash-Miss Ida Lewis, (4001). There is in the list (4002) a Mrs. Cross, of Lyndsay street, Waterbury. No such person or street is known.

All the members of our Chapter are delighted with Supplement. It is a monumental work.

MARY CLAP WOOSTER CHAPTER, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

Change Miss E. S. Eaton, 70 Sachem street, to Mrs. E. C. Beecher, (Recording Secretary), 199 York street. Page 5.

Change Mrs. William Beebe, 83 Wall street, to 262 Bradley street. Page 44.

Add to Mrs. T. W. T. Curtis, 364 Orange street. Page 45.

Change Miss Idaline C. Darrow, 10 College street, to 154 Humphrey street. Page 45.

Change Miss Elizabeth S. Eaton, 70 Lachim street, to 70 Sachem street. Page 46.

Change Mrs. John C. Kenney to Kinney. Page 47.

Add to Miss Martha D. Porter, 31 Hillhouse avenue. Page 48.

Add to Mrs. E. E. Salisbury, 237 Church street. Page 50.

Add to Mrs. N. D. Sperry, 466 Orange street. Page 50.

Change Mrs. M. F. Tyler. 23 College street, to 33 College street. Page 50.

The name of Mrs. Alfred P. Rockwell, Manchester, Massachusetts, does not appear. She is a member of Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, New Haven.

Change Miss Emma L. Tracy to E. Louise Tracy, 302 Union street, Brooklyn. Page 89.

Change Mrs. William T. Brooke to Mrs. William T. Brooks. Page 44.

Change Mrs. Ellen M. Parmelia Denning to Mrs. Ellen M. Parmelia Deming. Page 46.

Change Mrs. Samuel H. Street, Postoffice Box 1505, to Mrs. Samuel H. Street, 217 Bishop street. Page 122.



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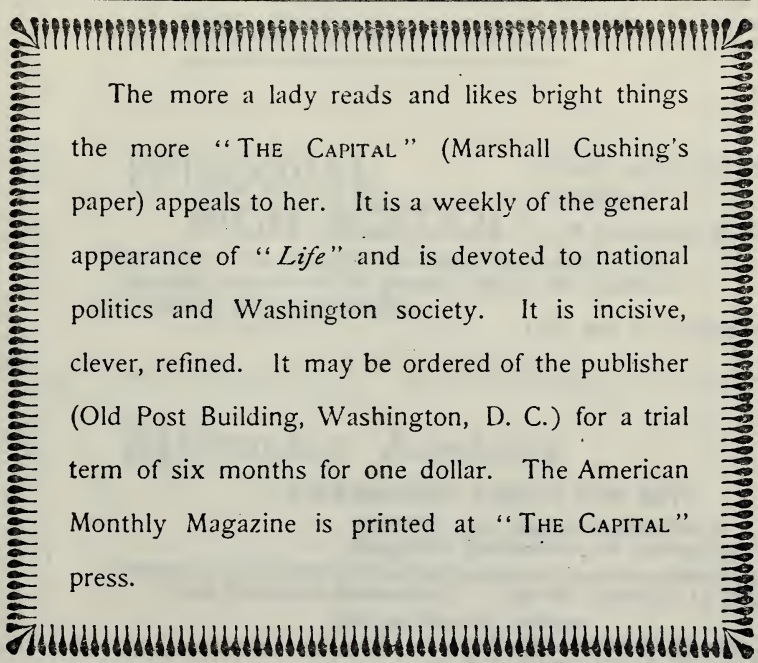
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